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HISTORICAL NOTICES

OF

GREAT YARMOUTH,

IN NORFOLK;

AND THE

HALF HUNDRED OF LOTHINGLAND,

IN SUFFOLK.

HISTORICAL AND TOPOGRAPHICAL

NOTICES

OF

GREAT YARMOUTH,

IN NORFOLK,

AND ITS ENVIRONS,

INCLUDING THE PARISHES AND HAMLETS OF THE

HALF HUNDRED OF LOTHINGLAND,

IN SUFFOLK;

BY

JOHN HENRY DRUERY.

In tantas brevi creverant opes, seu maritimis seu terrestribus fructibus, seu multitudinis incremento, seu sanctitate disciplinæ.

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PREFACE.

At a period like the present, when the press is teeming with unnumbered publications in every branch of literature, an apology for the following pages may perhaps be deemed necessary. The writer of these sheets, conscious of his own inability, and the inefficiency of any excuse he might be able to alledge, would willingly omit such an introduction. The indulgence granted to an apologist, often claimed, has been but too often violated, he therefore requests permission entirely to decline it.

To originality in the now beaten track of topographical research, he is aware that he possesses little or no claim, where almost every avenue has been closed against him by predecessors much better qualified than himself,

to investigate the history of the district described, to explore its antiquities, and to present the result of those enquiries to a discerning, and he may be permitted to add, an enlightened and liberal public.——A compilation from the works of abler authors, and the result of his own personal observation, is nearly all therefore he has been enabled to offer; requesting permission, however, to suggest, that his statements have always been derived from the most respectable authorities he could procure.

The laborious and voluminous SWINDEN has recorded so much of the annals of YARMOUTH history, that with the exception of the public buildings, and the more recent records of local events, little perhaps remains to be added. A brief and rapid sketch of the leading contents of that compendious volume, with some few original additions, is all he has deemed it necessary to give in the department relating to Yarmouth.

In the Environs, a more comprehensive task has been allotted to him. CAISTER, ORMESBY, and SCRATBY, are submitted, with the additions since Blomefield's time; and the entire Half-Hundred of LOTHINGLAND has furnished

him with materials for the remainder of the volume; for, with the exception of the few scattered notices contained in GILLINGWATER'S LOWESTOFT, and the still more cursory descriptions of KIRBY, the editor of the little volume now before the reader, is not aware that any detailed topographical account of that district has ever been submitted to the public.

In performing this part of the work, his plan has uniformly been to survey each of the villages as they presented themselves; and in his descriptions, he has not scrupled to avail himself of every reputable authority that came under his notice.

The manorial descents, where such have been given, have been compiled from extracts chiefly collected from the court books, dependant to a certain extent, as they all are, upon the paramount manor of Somerleyton.

To the genealogical parts, much attention has been paid, and he trusts they will be found correct.—The arms, monuments, and heraldical devices have been carefully noted; and in these also, he ventures to hope, no material inaccuracy will be discovered. Literal errors

and imperfections (and the editor is conscious there may be many) it is hoped the candid reader will excuse.

To those gentlemen who have kindly assisted him with their communications, he begs to be allowed generally to return his thanks,——to the public, they are not the less due, for the liberal and handsome manner in which they have contributed to the support of his undertaking.

GORLESTON,

The Eve of the Ascension, 1826.

GREAT YARMOUTH.

AT the eastern extremity of Norfolk, in the hundred of East Flegg, is the town of GREAT YARMOUTH, built upon the banks of the Yare and Bure, from the former of which it received its name. The word Yare is derived from the Celtic of *Iar*, dark, supposed to have been given to this River from the turgid appearance and dark hue of its waters.

An estuary, in early times, evidently dissociated the eastern coast of the Iceni, extending itself on the north to Caister, Reedham, and Strumpshaw; and on the south to Gorleston, Burgh Castle, and Haddiscoe; and terminating at Norwich. It began to disappear early in the fifth century, and the sand collecting near its entrance, was, by the action of the waters, formed into a bank, which, in process of time, enlarged itself, and became dry land above the reach of the tides. At this time two channels communicated with the ocean, one running near Caister, and the other passing by Gorleston: that at Caister, the principal, (and probably the only navigable river) was called

by the Romans GARIENIS, near which they had erected a fortress, for the protection of the Stablesian horse, stationed there to guard the Saxon shore, and named by them GARIANONUM: the south channel was subsequently improved by the other blocking up with sand and gravel, which was effected by the violence of the north-east winds, thus compelling the back waters to form their junction with the ocean further southward.

The exact situation of Garianonum, or the precise period of its erection, has never been accurately ascertained, and on these points authors have differed very materially. Sir Henry Spelman, in his Icenia, places it at Caister, but admits that Burgh has also a Roman appearance; and it has been remarked, that the Roman coins found at Caister, are more ancient than those taken up at Burgh. The same author also observes upon the marshy and confined situation of the latter; and urges that it must have been extremely inconvenient for the excursions of horse, while that at Caister, standing upon an open plain, was attended by opposite advantages. Sir Henry's opinion has been combated with considerable success by the late ingenious Mr. Ives, who has endeavoured to prove that Caister was only the summer camp of the Romans, to which they occasionally retired for shelter and convenience: certain it is, however, that the Romans occupied both stations, and not unlikely at the same time, when a communication might easily be kept up between them.

Respecting the period in which these castles were constructed, Swinden quotes a passage of Roman history, which he suggests may not a little conduce to point out the date and purpose of their erection. Claudius, the Roman emperor, with Aulus Plautius, his lieutenant, invaded and conquered several parts of Britain, and retired from thence in the 44th year of the christian era, leaving Plautius to govern his newly-acquired subjects and subdue others that remained yet unconquered. Plautius, after the emperor's departure, pursued his conquests with such success, that upon his return to Rome, he was honoured with an *Ovation*. In the meantime, it is presumed, some other *Pro-Prætor* succeeded him, although not noticed by any of the Roman historians; "some years after," says Swinden, "that is, in the 9th of Claudius's reign, as we gather from Tacitus, Publius Ostorius Scapula being sent into Britain, fell unexpectedly upon the Britons, who had broken into the Roman conquests there, and having put great numbers of them to the sword and dispersed the rest, to restrain them from making inroads for the future into the territories of the Romans or their allies, he built several forts upon the Severn, the Avon, and the Nen, reduced that part of the island which lies south of those rivers to a Roman province; and for a further security, made CAMALODUNUM (the royal palace of Cunobeline, now Maldon in Essex) a military colony. This the Iceni could not brook, and therefore, being joined by the neighbouring nations, they raised a considerable army, and encamped in an advantageous position, in

order to prevent the Romans from penetrating further into the island. Ostorius, however, advancing against them, after a most obstinate conflict, put them to flight, and pursued them with great slaughter."

Hence, infers Mr. Swinden, from this and many other parts of history, it is apparent that the ancient Britons had no strong holds or fortified places but such as the natural situation of their country afforded them, with some rude additional intrenchments; and, that Ostorius was the first of the Romans who determined to build forts in Britain, as well to keep the conquered nations in subjection as to protect them from any sudden incursions of their enemies, well knowing that a peace made by constraint would ensure no permanent repose either to him or his troops; and, as at this period the Iceni, who, as Tacitus observes, had before of their own accord become Roman confederates, were entirely overthrown by Ostorius, we may reasonably presume, that to keep them in awe and subjection, several forts were erected in these parts, as Caister by Yarmouth, and the Garianonum or Burgh Castle, which were probably the first constructed, as commanding the principal avenue into the country of the Iceni.

Little, if any, of the ancient camp at Caister at present remains, although Spelman mentions the existence of a wall and fortification in his time; but whether Roman or otherwise could not be ascertained with any certainy. Its claim therefore to be considered the ancient Garianonum rests princi-

pally upon the silent testimony of the Roman coins and other relics taken up at different times near its site, while that at Burgh, from its superior durability, appears calculated to point out with certainty to future ages the long disputed fact of its identity.

Intimately connected as this fortress is with the subject of the following pages, it may not be improper to describe concisely its situation and appearance. Built upon the slope of a rising hill, near the confluence of the rivers Yare and Waveney, in the County of Suffolk, it forms an irregular parallelogram. In the middle of the eastern wall, which is 14 feet high, 642 in length, and nearly 9 in thickness, is the Porta-Prætoria or principal entrance: the walls on the north and south are exactly the same height and breadth, and about half the length; the western side is entirely open, and it is the opinion of Mr. Ives was never enclosed, for the sea at that time washing the foot of the hill, might be considered a sufficient barrier to any attempt made by an enemy barbarous and undisciplined as the Iceni, wholly destitute of ships, and almost every idea of mural fortification. The walls are flanked by six round towers of solid masonry, four on the eastern side, and one at each of the north and south corners, the latter of which is fallen down nearly entire. These towers do not appear exactly coeval with the building, to which they are only slightly joined, and were probably not added until after the walls were built; but they are notwithstanding strictly Roman in their appearance. Secure within their walls from the hostile attacks of the Britons,

the invaders reposed themselves in tents and such other habitations as their leisure and materials enabled them to construct, and observed in the disposition of their troops within the area, the greatest order, enforced by the strictest discipline. The camp was probably divided, according to the Roman custom, into two parts, the upper and the lower. In the upper partition was a circular space, somewhat elevated, called the PRÆTORIUM, where were the pavilion of the General, the tents of the *Imperatores Contubernales* or young gentlemen, who attended the army for experience; and the AUGURALE, a space assigned for the performance of prayers, sacrifices, and other public offices. On the right of the *Prætorium* stood the *Quæstorium*, where the QUÆSTOR or treasurer was lodged, and near at hand the *Forum*, which served at once for the meeting of councils and the distribution of provisions. The lower part was occupied by the tents of the inferior officers and common soldiers, the centre of which, being the most honourable situation was assigned to the former. Between the two partitions of the camp, in about the middle of the area, was included a small spot of ground, called the *Principia*, where the statues of the gods were fixed, together with the military ensigns. The field to the east has been considered the burial place of the Roman soldiers, and there a vast number of coins have been and still continue to be found, with fragments of earthen urns. About two years since a small vessel was discovered, supposed to have

BURGH CASTLE, SUFFOLK.

been used in sacrifices, a battle-axe, and various other relics of Roman workmanship.

This fortification is certainly one of the most perfect and considerable of its kind in the kingdom, and occupies, including the walls, five acres, two roods, and a half.

After the retirement of the Romans, who had been recalled by the intestine wars of Italy, Britain became open to the incursions of the northern nations, particularly the Saxons, a warlike people of Germany. The sand-bank at the entrance of the estuary, as before noticed, had become dry, when in 495, Cerdic a Saxon prince, and Cenric his son, with a considerable body of men, whom he had transported in five ships, landed on this bank, and having put the Britons, who had courageously attacked them, to flight, the victorious invader, to commemorate his conquest, named the sand Cerdic Shore, where fully establishing himself, after a cruel war with the Iceni, he departed westward, in the pursuit of further conquests.

When the Saxons had properly fixed themselves, trade and commerce began to be better attended to, and Cerdic shore, commodiously situated at the confluence of three rivers, the Yare, the Bure, and the Waveney, became a station of too much importance to be overlooked. They, in consequence, built a town upon the moist marshy ground on the west side of the river, which they called, in the Teutonic language, *Jiermud* or *Garmud*, that is, Yermouth or Yarmouth: about this time also, Cerdic sand, now

quite firm, was much resorted to by fishermen of the Cinque Ports, during the herring season, the place having been found convenient for drying nets and salting fish, which were here caught in great abundance. Huts and tents were at first erected as temporary places of residence, to protect them from the weather, until the inhabitants of the western side, induced to remove by the insalubrious air and unhealthy state of the marshes, begun to build more substantial habitations. This example was quickly followed by others, and as the population increased, it became necessary for them to have persons of constituted authority among them, to decide in controversies daily arising respecting the landing and sale of fish, as well as any other occasional dispute. To this end, certain port reeves or bailiffs were sent by the barons of the Cinque Ports, invested with the necessary powers, but they staid only forty days during the herring season, viz. from Michaelmas to Martinmas. Subsequently a free fair was fixed, and a burgh (or ancient fortress) founded, for the mutual defence and greater security of the inhabitants against the lawless descents of pirates, to which their vicinity to the sea and exposed situation rendered them unavoidably liable.

The town now increased rapidly, and spread itself to the north: the first houses are said to have been built near a spot now called Fuller's-hill, which tradition says was named after the founder, one Fuller, a fisherman or merchant. A chapel is recorded in domesday book to have been here, in the Confessor's reign, dedicated to Saint Bennett,

standing on the denes, considerably north of the present town, in which was placed a chaplain, who said masses for the souls of fishermen and others lost on the coast: at this early period the town contained seventy burgesses. About the conquest, the haven began to stop up, and the inhabitants, following its course, extended their buildings in a southerly direction nearer the south channel, which now became the most navigable river. A church and priory were founded by Herbert De Lozinga, Bishop of Norwich, then Lord Chancellor of England. The former was said, in the dark ages, to have been extremely solemn and splendid, and the monks of the latter enjoyed a great reputation for sanctity and devotion. The church stands near Fuller's-hill, and is encompassed by the town wall on the north, although it was probably in the most populous part of old Yarmouth at the date of its erection.

In the ninth year of King Henry I., a magistrate was invested with the government of the town, and styled, in the Norman language, (then in general use) *Le Provost*. Under these officers the management of Yarmouth continued upwards of a century, until it was incorporated by King John, in the ninth year of his reign: Yarmouth was thus brought into notice, created a free burgh, and invested with certain privileges, on payment to the King and his heirs, of an annual fee farm or rent of £55 for ever. This era, is by far the most important in the burgh history, for, from this period their consequence was derived, and their interests advanced.

By this charter many valuable privileges were granted, which at present continue to be enjoyed. The town, at this time very populous, made considerable progress in commerce, and the inhabitants, as was customary in those days, formed themselves into *Guilds** or associations, for the protection of trade, the punishment of guilt, and other determinate purposes. Many of these societies were established in Yarmouth, and several religious houses subsequently endowed. In the reign of Henry III. the Franciscans or Grey Friars had a convent in or near that part of the town, now called the New Broad-row, founded, as Speed says, by Sir William Gerbrigge, knight, and bailiff of the burgh. It had many benefactions, and flourished until the reformation; when, in 1541, the whole site and precinct of this convent were granted to Thomas Lord Cromwell and Sir Richard Williams, with the buildings appertaining thereto: they were afterwards the property of the Corporation, who, in 1657, sold them for £2,600.

A religious house of *Friars De Sacco*, or, as they are generally termed, *Dominicans*, was founded about the close of the same reign by Geoffrey De Pikgrin and Thomas Fastolph, dedicated to Saint Dominic, the founder of the order: the Priory church was built in 1380, and burnt in 1525. This house was situated in the south end, near Friar's Lane, which obtained this appellation from its

* The custom of holding Guilds had its origin in the old Saxon law, and was so named from *Ghilden* or *Ghelden*, to pay, because each member contributed something towards the support of the community.

vicinity to the Priory, and is frequently styled, in old deeds, the Black Friar's Convent.*

In the twelfth year of the same King Henry, a contest arose between the inhabitants of this burgh, and those of Little Yarmouth and Gorleston. Little Yarmouth, at this period, was divided into two parts, North Town and West Town, and numerously peopled. The animosity subsisting between the burgh and this place had been of long duration, and was conducted, at this time particularly, with the greatest acrimony by both parties; and although every precaution was taken to check and confine this spirit, it yet continued, at intervals, to break out with renewed violence. The cause of this dispute was as follows.

From the date of King John's charter, by which the burgesses were invested with sole government, the town had flourished exceedingly, and their neighbours in consequence became jealous of their power, and, perhaps, foresaw their future greatness. Roger Fitz Osbert, however, then warden of the manor of Lothingland, landed some goods, and took certain customs in the port, to which he was not entitled, in direct opposition to the chartered liberties of the burgh, which, as we may anticipate, the burgesses greatly resented, and

* A curious common seal, deserving particular notice, appertained to this Priory, an engraving of which is preserved in the Gentleman's Magazine. It is of an oval shape. In the front of the Priory are three figures standing in niches, representing the Virgin Mary crowned, and holding the Infant Christ; on her right hand appears the Prior, and on her left a Bishop habited; beneath is a river in which fishes are swimming under an arch, and above a star and crescent, with a legible scroll.

were determined to resist. The contest at last rose so high, that the king caused an inquisition to examine the pretensions of both parties, and to make a proper report of the same, which was accordingly done, and a verdict found that "the haven of Yarmouth appertaineth of right to the burgesses, and that all wares and merchandizes ought to be unladen and sold there;" but reserving a right to the Lothingland side, of importing lesser wares and victuals, at their option. This decree ended the matter, until King Henry, exchanging the fee farm of Yarmouth with John de Baliol, (one of the Scottish royal family) for some lands in Cheshire, occasioned a fresh dispute with the people of Gorleston, respecting the landing of goods there, which was considered highly prejudicial to the interests of the burgh, the trade of which then principally consisted in curing fish. To prevent this, the burgesses petitioned Henry for a new charter, which they succeeded in obtaining; and by which it was provided, that all wares, as well as fish, should be sold at Yarmouth by the importer, whether unshipped or otherwise, and at the same time recommending it to be strictly enforced. At this time, also, another charter was petitioned for and obtained, namely a *non arrestentur nisi*, or charter of debtor and creditor, granted to protect the persons and property of the burgesses from arrest, in any part of the kingdom, for any debt, for which they had not made themselves principal sureties, an operation of the law at that time very common. The same monarch, by another charter, a few years after-

wards, gave them liberty to have a gaol, for the security of malefactors and prisoners.

In the reign of Edward I., Thomas Fastolph founded an hospital, and dedicated it to the Virgin Mary. William Gerbrigge, a burgess of this town, by his will, dated 1277, added an annual sum for the support of two priests. It maintained two chaplains, eight brethren and eight sisters, and had frequent benefactions from several pious and charitable persons in the town. Before 1392, eighteen houses were given to this hospital; and, about a century afterwards, John, Bishop of Ely, granted an *indulgence* of forty days to all persons assisting in the reparation and support of the same. Many other bequests were subsequently added, and at the dissolution, we find it, in the *Valor Ecclesiasticus*, valued at £4. 13s. 4d. In 1653, the Corporation, who are the trustees of this house, purchased some lands in the county of Tipperary, in Ireland, part of the estates forfeited in the rebellion, and shortly afterwards, they converted the building into a workhouse and grammar school, the latter for the education and support of 30 boys and 20 girls, who are afterwards apprenticed to some business or to the sea, and in the latter case they are taught navigation. The building has been modernized and adapted to its present purposes. In the east end is a long room, now forming part of the workhouse, and used for a dining room, but formerly the chapel of the hospital: it is upwards of one hundred feet in length, low, and extremely narrow. In the south wall, immediately on the right of the entrance door, in a small niche, is a stone cup, used in catholic

times, to contain the sprinkling water, and the only vestige now remaining indicative of the former application of the place.

The grammar school is under the inspection of certain members of the Corporation, appointed for the purpose; and the workhouse, capable of containing more than four hundred persons, is directed by the overseers.

Here were also two leper houses, both near the north entrance, one of which stood without the walls, but their exact site is now unknown. Some alms-houses are still preserved, supposed to have formerly appertained to these charities, and at present occupied by the parish poor, as residences for life or good behaviour.

The Carmelite Friars had a convent in the north end of the town, the foundation of which is ascribed by Tanner to King Edward I. A patent was given them, in 1378, to enlarge their precinct, which they carried into execution, and flourished until 1509, when a destructive fire broke out in the convent, which it destroyed, with all the adjoining buildings. Several of the benefactors of this house are recorded to have been buried within its walls.

King Henry III. considered Yarmouth a place of so much importance, that, if captured, it would be the key to the counties of Norfolk and Suffolk, which it in a great measure commanded; to prevent this, therefore, in 1260, he granted the burgesses his letters patent to fortify the town with a wall and moat, and to use every precaution in their power to secure themselves against a foreign enemy.

Notwithstanding the necessity of the act, the fortifications were not at this period begun, probably from the great expence that would be incurred in the execution of the plan, as well as a determined opposition offered to it by the party animosities and private feuds of the inhabitants, which, unhappily, for a time, formed a sufficient check to the operation of the charter. It was not until the 13th of Edward I. that the walls were commenced. They began with the north-east tower, afterwards called King Henry's tower, at the corner of St. Nicholas's church yard, which they barely enclosed; the work was pursued with alacrity, which, however, did not long continue, probably through the great pressure of the times, and other causes not at this remote period to be accounted for, although the inhabitants were empowered, for support of the work, to collect within their jurisdiction, a certain tax or murage, assessed upon the inhabitants, in lieu of the personal service anciently performed by the common people in repairing works of the like nature, termed, in old deeds, *murorum operatio*. Many private collections were made, and much assistance given, by the neighbouring people, who took considerable interest in its execution. An effectual interruption was given to their proceedings by the dreadful plague of 1349, which raging with the utmost violence within the walls, carried off upwards of seven thousand persons, and almost depopulated the town; their commerce was, consequently, much retarded, and their murage brought very low. The dreadful effects of this visitation were felt very long after-

wards, and reduced them to the necessity of abandoning, for a time, the fortifications. Their labours were at length resumed, for in the 11th year of Edward III., they had extended the walls to the Black Friars, in the south end, and afterwards to the north-west tower, where they finished the building. A moat was then thrown out, encompassing the whole, which they were extremely careful to preserve and deepen, as we observe from the many fines upon record levied upon sundry persons for throwing in stones and rubbish, tending to choak up the ditch. So deep was this moat, that boats could pass to any part of the walls with their lading, and bridges were erected over it at each of the gates.

A castle was also built, but at what time does not exactly appear, most likely about 1330. Its site was near St. George's Chapel. In 1563, it underwent some repairs, but the whole was destroyed within sixty years afterwards.

The compass of the town wall measured 2238 yards, having ten gates and sixteen towers; of the former, the north and south were the most remarkable. The north gate was flanked on either side by square towers, of curious workmanship, and tradition says, was erected at the expence of persons employed in the revolting though necessary office of interring the dead during the plague, by which they amassed considerable sums of money. This gate was taken down in 1807, to improve the entrance into the town, before which it was narrow, and, perhaps, a little inconvenient. Its venerable ap-

pearance was rather imposing than otherwise; and, it is, perhaps, to be regretted, that this interesting vestige of military architecture was removed, after standing, unimpaired by time, during the lapse of so many ages. The south gate, differing in architecture, presented two round towers, of great substance, embattled, and slightly ornamented, flanking a square curtain, beneath which was the arch. This gate followed the fate of the former, for similar reasons, in 1812. The most perfect tower now standing is the south-east, which like that at the north-west corner, is semicircular, having its diameter next the wall, and projecting outwards beyond the rampart. It was used probably for an exploratory tower, and is quite entire, chequered with black and grey flints alternately: the ground floor has been rendered habitable, and the apartments above are used as a warehouse.

Yarmouth continued thus fortified for a series of years, until the introduction of cannon made it necessary to improve the works, which was particularly called for in the 30th year of Henry VIII., when war was declared against France and Scotland, and an invasion hourly apprehended. A special commission was accordingly directed to the Duke of Norfolk, to examine the fortifications, and report the state of the same. The Duke came to Yarmouth, and personally inspected the defences. Deeming them insecure, he ordered the gardens outside to be laid open, and the walls rampired with earth, which he accomplished in a few weeks, and pronounced the town sufficiently secure against

descent or bombardment by the enemy. Additional works were added by the townsmen, in the reign of Queen Mary; who, dividing themselves into parties, laboured three days in every week, until their completion, which took place only a short time previous to the intended Spanish invasion, in 1588.

In this threatened year, to prevent the enemy's vessels from sailing up the Yare, a moveable barrier was constructed across the stream, opposite the south end of the town, and strictly commanded to be shut as the tides fell, and entirely closed during the night; thus forming an effectual impediment to the entrance of ships and boats into the upper haven, without the knowledge of the townsmen: the whole cost of this apparatus, was £107. 15s. A walk was made upon the ramparts, and a mount afterwards thrown up above the wall, on the west side of the south gate, and several pieces of cannon placed thereon, to scour the roads, and repel any attack by sea. Another mount was subsequently raised, and called the new mount, near St. George's chapel, both of which are at present remaining, but the former has been considerably levelled: the expense of these works was very considerable. And, in order to assist the burgesses, the Court at Greenwich, sent a charge, 9th June 1588, directed to the Deputy Lieutenants of Norfolk and Suffolk, empowering them to levy a subsidy within their counties and the city of Norwich, and to apply the money raised thereby in defraying the expenses of the fortifications at Yarmouth; but recommending the deputies to collect the same,

rather by way of contribution, than the forcible imposition of a direct tax. These instructions were complied with, the subsidy was levied, and produced upwards of £1300, which proved a very seasonable relief. Finally, every precaution was taken to secure the town, and neither pains nor expense spared by the burgesses, who, as well as the common people, were particularly active at this momentous period.

In addition to the fortifications on land, a warlike ship was fitted out, solely at their own expense, to annoy the enemy at sea, and the command of her given to an experienced captain. The vessel was named the "Grace of God"; and an agreement was entered into with her commander, that all prizes taken by him should be divided into three equal parts, one to be given to the town, and another to the ship, and the third to the crew: it does not however appear that any prizes, worth mentioning, were ever taken by her.

Yarmouth, upon all occasions, assisted the government with ships and men, from the earliest periods, and ever appeared foremost, in cases of emergency, to second the views of the monarch, and particularly to defend his coasts from any attack by sea. This extraordinary loyalty seems at first a little surprizing, but is easily to be accounted for. King John, having incorporated and granted it several valuable privileges, became extremely popular, not only with the burgh, but with the maritime towns similarly situated throughout England; and they, in consequence, attached

themselves to his interests, and those of such of his successors as continued to protect and notice them, which the monarchs on their parts naturally continued to do, well knowing their importance in establishing commerce, and their ability to protect the same from foreign enemies.

Notwithstanding the mutual co-operation subsisting between this burgh and the Cinque Ports, in state affairs, much dissatisfaction prevailed between them, in the recognition of their private interests, chiefly respecting the liberties the latter exercised within the jurisdiction of the former, and their interference with the regulations of the free fair. Several inquisitions were taken, by royal authority, for enquiring into, and redressing the dispute so often breaking out; but of so little avail were they, that in the 25th year of Edward I., an open rupture is recorded by Hollingshed, who says "that the King passing into Flanders, to the assistance of the Earl thereof, against the King of France, being no sooner on land, but the men of the Ports, and those of Yarmouth, through an old grudge long depending between them, fell together upon the sea, and fought with such fury, that notwithstanding the King's commandment to the contrary, twenty-five ships of Yarmouth and their partakers were burnt." In this desperate encounter, many Yarmouth men were killed, and goods to the value of £15,356 were taken and destroyed; but we are told by Manship, (an ancient Yarmouth historian) that "a grievous requital was not long after made, by the men of this burgh, against

the Portsmen." These disagreements continued until Queen Elizabeth adjusted matters, to the satisfaction of both parties, after a quarrel of long duration, much bloodshed, and great loss of property.

In the same King Edward's reign, Yarmouth had the appellation of *Great* added to it, to distinguish it from Little Yarmouth in Suffolk: hence in all subsequent charters, and other public instruments, it is written *Magna Jernemutha.*

In the reign of Edward III., a new controversy arose, between the burgh and the inhabitants of Little Yarmouth and Gorleston, who were tenants of John De Bretaigne, Earl of Richmond, and lord of the half hundred of Lothingland. This dispute, similar to that with Fitz Osbert, originated in the haven, viz., in the Earl's exacting tolls from ships discharging their cargoes at Gorleston, and landing provisions there, thus depriving Yarmouth of the accustomed duties payable thereon.

The Earl laid claim to one half of the haven, and the liberty of holding a fair and market, as well as to traffic with foreign vessels on their arrival in the river, wholly independent of the burgesses, and in direct opposition to their charter of Henry III., which decreed to the contrary. He contended that the half hundred of Lothingland was an ancient demesne of the crown, and therefore it was lawful for him to traffic there, as his predecessors had done, by ancient prescription and possession, from the time of Canute and King Harold.

The burgesses, on the other hand, appealed to their several grants and charters, and insisted upon compliance with the ordinances contained therein, which the Earl as resolutely resisted. Both parties were in consequence ordered to exhibit their pretensions before the Bishop of Winchester, then Lord Chancellor of England, who, by command of the King, made a personal visit to Yarmouth, assisted by some other Lords, and inspected the premises; when after an impartial hearing, judgement was given against the Earl and his tenants, and the rights of the adverse party were fully established. The King confirmed the decision by a new charter, in the sixth year of his reign, called the charter of confirmation. Thus were these disputes ended for a time, until the twelfth of Elizabeth, when they were renewed about a small piece of land, on the south side of the haven's mouth; it was however, happily compromised; and as a part of the conditions, the foot-ferry across the Yare was ceded to the manor of Gorleston, to which it at present remains annexed.

Notwithstanding the frequent accommodations that had taken place, the spirit of party dissatisfaction at times manifested itself, and occasioned much inconvenience to persons concerned, when in the 16th and 17th years of Charles II., to prevent a renewal of them at any time hereafter, an act was passed for the settlement of all differences; and in the 20th year of the same monarch, the town of Little Yarmouth, which had been united to Gorleston, in the 36th year of Henry VIII., was, by the the King's letters patent, finally incorporated with the burgh.

Hitherto the history of Yarmouth has presented us with nothing but a continued chain of litigation and difficulty; for they were not only involved in the perpetual disputes before mentioned, but also with the people of the adjoining village of Caister. Of the two havens, communicating with the ocean, in the reign of Edward the Confessor, that to the north, flowing between Yarmouth and Caister, was called the Cocklewater, or Grub's haven; and for a series of years, formed the boundary between the two places, until choaking up, and in the end ceasing entirely to flow, the boundary, in the course of time, was lost; so that in after ages a question presented itself, as to the exact quantity of land belonging to the two places, upon the pasturage of which they could not agree. This forgetfulness of the land-mark might, in a great measure, be ascribed to the carelessness of the bailiffs, who were frequently amerced for neglecting annually to perambulate the town limits, the omission of which gave to the people of Caister an opportunity to enter upon their property, and invade their rights, of which we may easily apprehend they were not slow in availing themselves. The first open rupture was in the 28th of Edward I., when the townsmen were attached to answer Hugh Bardolf, lord of one the manors of Caister, for having taken away his goods, to the value of £40, &c. The defendants, however, contended, that the alleged trespass was committed within the limits of Yarmouth; and this answer the plaintiffs not being able fully to disprove, the dispute was, at that period, amicably adjusted; but new matter of contention was shortly after-

wards afforded, originating in the men of Caister carrying off and impounding cattle from Yarmouth, and other petty trespasses, which the latter retaliated upon them by fines. In the 15th year of Henry VIII., a more serious depredation was committed, for a large party from Caister arming themselves, assembled riotously upon the land in dispute, and dispossessed the bailiffs of the whole of the premises, consisting of about 400 acres, between the Cocklewater and the Stone cross: this violence was still further augmented, by a multitude of persons carrying off large quantities of wreck, from within the same limits, in little more than a month afterwards. Acts of such open hostility called for immediate redress, and the attention of the magistrates was of course directed towards it. Presentments were made of these trespasses, and other means taken to prevent them, but proving ineffectual, complaint was made to the Duke of Norfolk, then surveying the fortifications at Yarmouth, who promised to intercede with his Majesty in their behalf, and have the ground of contention properly enquired into. A commission was granted, in the 37th of Henry VIII., for that purpose, and in the following year it was decided between the burgesses of Yarmouth, and Sir William Paston, on the part of Caister, that a ditch should be thrown out in the middle, between the two places, the east part of which was to be maintained by the burgesses, and the west by Sir William; a cross was then marked on each side of the fence, and ordered to be kept open, and rails were erected, which continued until the present causeway was made by act of parliament, in 1712.

About the year 1578, the town was upon the eve of being plunged into another law contest, had not the object in view disappeared as suddenly as it was in itself singularly uncommon. A part of the Scroby sand, which rises in the ocean three miles north of Yarmouth, having become dry, was covered with verdant grass, and the abode of numerous sea fowl. In the summer season, the people of Yarmouth resorted there in parties of pleasure; and two years after, the bailiffs took formal possession of the island, giving an elegant entertainment upon the occasion, which is recorded in the court roll of that year. The claim was resisted by Sir Edward Clere, then lord of the manor of Scroby, who conceiving himself entitled to it, as parcel of that manor, erected a frame of timber thereon, in testimony of his title. The acquisition of this island was the more valuable, as from its proximity to other sands, stranded goods of great value were frequently lodged upon it by the currents and preserved. This happened particularly in 1582, when some silks, wax, and other rich merchandise, were discovered, and carried to Yarmouth, but claimed by Sir Edward. The burgesses however would not consent to deliver them, and the parties were upon the point of obtaining a legal decision upon the question, when a heavy gale of wind springing up from the eastward, caused the tide to rage with such violence, that in one night, the whole island disappeared, leaving the dismayed and astonished controversialists not a foot of land to dispute about.

Yarmouth, from the earliest times to the present period, has been much distressed for, and at considerable charges in maintaining a haven; in some measure owing, perhaps, to the level of the adjoining coast, its scanty flow of water, even at the highest spring tides, and other natural causes. When the north channel had entirely blocked up, and the inland waters could no longer discharge themselves through its means into the ocean, they were powerfully impelled into the south channel, which disembodied itself something more than four miles to the southward of the present haven, near the little village of Newton,* (then lying contiguous to Corton) where we find there was sufficient space, between the bottom of the cliffs and the sea, for the neck of the Yare to extend itself, and issue into the ocean; but because of the great length of this channel, and the many natural obstructions met with by the waters in their course, (after forcing itself a passage to the south of Corton) it began, about 1357, to be so choaked with sand-banks at the entrance, as to prevent the business of navigation from being carried on with safety. The trade of the town in consequence

* This village has long since been entirely swallowed up by the ocean, without having any other vestiges of it remaining than a small piece of land, called *Newton Green*, and a stone, which supported a cross, named *Newton Cross*.

In 1206, John de Herling, whose family was of great antiquity in Norfolk, had free warren allowed him in the manors of Newton and Corton, and died seized of those manors, with many others, leaving them to his eldest son and heir, Sir John de Herling, Knight, whose brother Robert had an estate in these parishes. This Robert was a great warrior, and having followed Henry V. into France, was killed there, in 1436.

declined considerably, and in eight or ten years it was entirely stopped, to the great detriment, not only of Yarmouth, but to the whole of the adjacent country. Under these circumstances, the inhabitants petitioned King Edward III. to grant them permission to cut a new haven, the most proper situation for which, they conceived, would be opposite the village of Corton, a place in their opinion less liable to the disadvantages of the former. The King granted their request, and gave them some assistance towards prosecuting their intention, the more readily, perhaps, because they had previously assisted him in his wars with Flanders, where they had fifty-two ships in the royal service. This haven was made at a very considerable expense, but remained only twenty-six years, when in 1373, it was so much filled with stones and gravel, as to be unnavigable; and the town ships were obliged to unlade their cargoes in Kirkly Roads, contiguous to the haven's mouth, whence they were carried in boats to Yarmouth. This was so extremely expensive and inconvenient, that in the 16th year of Richard II., a second haven was petitioned for, and cut across the denes, very near the town, a little to the north of the present foot-ferry. For the better promotion of this undertaking, the King empowered them to levy twelve-pence upon every last of herrings that should be brought to Yarmouth, during the succeeding five years.

Notwithstanding the pains taken with this haven, it followed the fate of the former in sixteen years afterwards; when Henry IV. granted them leave

to make another channel, near Newton Cross, and gave them £500 out of the receipts of his customs, for enabling them to perform the task. In the course of one hundred years, the charges of this last became so insupportable, that the burgesses were obliged to apply to Henry VI. for relief, who in the 31st year of his reign, remitted them fifty marks, parcel of their fee farm, for the space of six years. Many of the inhabitants, at this time, retired to distant places, solely from the great pressure of expense hourly increasing, occasioned by their repeated failures in establishing a convenient harbour. Commerce was almost ruined, the herring trade decreased rapidly, and the townsmen, by a series of calamities, were so much reduced, as to be unable to pay the common subsidies of Government, from which the King generously exempted them by Act of Parliament.

They were in this forlorn state for some years, and Edward IV. not only continued the release of fifty marks of their fee farm for twenty years, but gave them 2000 marks, and a further release of £17. 10s. 10d. of the same rent, directing the money to be applied to the repairs of the haven; and in the 22nd of his reign, the same monarch released them of the fee farm for twenty years next succeeding, in further support of the same.

In the reign of Richard III., various duties were laid upon ships coming out and in the harbour, and upon fishermen and others within the town, the whole proceeds of which were applied in support of the haven; and Henry VII. granted them a further re-

mittance of the fifty marks for five years. But all these supplies proving insufficient, and the mouth of the channel continually stopping up, and becoming worse every day, the burgesses were again, in 1508, obliged to petition for a fourth haven, much nearer the town, which they obtained; and accomplishing the work, they maintained it with great labour and expense, during a period of twenty-six years. At the end of this time, their hopes were again disappointed, and their labours rendered wholly abortive, for the charges upon this also had accumulated so fast, and become so intolerably burdensome, that they were no longer able to support them; and in 1528, they resolved, with the royal authority, to make another cut, opposite the south end of the village of Gorleston, in the place where it now is, which they achieved accordingly. The King gave them much assistance with this cut, and had recourse to the old expedient of releasing the fee farm, which he then did for twenty years, and subsequently added ten more. This work was executed under the direction of the master of Mettingham College, an engineer considered very expert in water works; the expense of whose undertaking, according to Manship, amounted to £1,500 sterling. But fortune, it appears, had completely deserted the burgesses; for, in despite of every effort used for the preservation of this harbour, it also choaked, and left them in utter despair of ever improving it, or perhaps being able to cut another. In this posture of affairs, a council was called, not only of the townsmen, but of the principal persons in the adjoining counties, who might be said to be

almost equally interested with themselves. After much consideration (assisted by the fact that Yarmouth could not exist without a haven) it was resolved to essay another channel, a mile nearer to the town than the former. This, however, could not be undertaken until they had raised a sufficient sum to enable them to purchase timber and materials, for the execution of their purpose. To this end it was resolved to dispose of the plate, ornaments, and vestments of St. Nicholas's church, the bells, and whatever else they could turn into money. The hospital of the Virgin Mary was also taxed, and the rents of certain houses applied to the same purpose; several private benefactions were received from persons in the town, and a sum of money was given by the city of Norwich; altogether amounting to £1,816. 9s. 7d.

In 1549, they began to make their sixth haven, across the south denes, nearly a quarter of a mile from the gates, the trench of which is still visible. A skilful engineer from Dover was sent for; and after a solemn procession by the townsmen, and a sermon preached for success, the work was commenced, and upwards of one hundred persons employed every day. Their labours continued uninterrupted for a period, until an unforeseen calamity occurred, which, for a time, effectually checked their progress. This year was rendered memorable in the annals of Norfolk, by the great rebellion, under Kett, the tanner, who, sending a party of men to Yarmouth, to demand a supply of provisions, and not finding the people well affected

towards them, they surprised and captured the town bailiffs, and carried them prisoners to their camp, upon Mousehold heath, near Norwich. Effecting their escape soon afterwards, they returned to Yarmouth, and strongly fortified their town against the rebels, who, in revenge for this loyalty, came in the night, with a large detachment of men, and breaking in upon the works at the haven, destroyed without remorse, the greatest part of the implements and materials collected by the industrious townsmen. The latter, having recourse to arms, to prevent a repetition of the injury, were, with their magistrates, obliged to keep watch in the night, until Kett being taken, the rebellion happily terminated.

Their operations were renewed in the following year, and expensive engines employed to cast out the water, which springing fast upon them, caused much trouble and vexation in procuring a foundation. By this time the funds were again almost exhausted, and, to add to their misfortunes, their skilful engineer, Mr. Thompson, died. In 1553, some fresh supplies having been received, they continued the work; and the following year it was agreed, that every one of the eight and forties (or Aldermen) should supply two men, and every one of the four and twenties (or Common Council) one man, for actual labour, or pay ten-pence per day in lieu thereof, until such time as the haven should discharge itself into the sea. The work was shortly after stopped for that year, but recommenced in the next, and a ship sunk in the mouth of the haven,

to prevent the tide from entering. In this way they continued, for eight succeeding years, from the commencement; and after expending £6,000 of the common stock, besides other monies and contributions, they were obliged to relinquish their intention, having by sad experience found, to their great cost and disappointment, that the place was unsuited to their purpose.

About this time, the town having shown great loyalty to Queen Mary, in establishing her upon the throne of her ancestors, they were induced to ask in return, a release of the fee farm for ever, which the Queen refused, although she enlarged the term of its remittance to an extent hitherto unprecedented.

On the 17th of November, 1557, the haven was ordered to be stopped up with furze and rubbish, to prevent any injury by the overflowing of the waters; notwithstanding which, a melancholy consequence of their failure is related by Manship, who says "that within fourteen days following, upon a great rage then happening, the wind being at west, brought down the backwaters out of the marshes so vehemently, that it ran over the keys into the dwelling houses; insomuch that men might row up and down the streets, to the no little damage and heart sorrow of all the inhabitants." Several vessels were driven from their moorings, and lodged upon the denes, thence they were obliged to be drawn with capsterns into the sea; and numberless other accidents occurred, and much damage was occasioned.

By a continual repetition of misfortunes, the townsmen were greatly reduced, and continued so for a considerable time; but in the second year of Queen Elizabeth, 1559, having somewhat improved their finances, they, with a perseverance truly praiseworthy, although so repeatedly frustrated, determined on beginning a new harbour, in the place where it now is and had then been thirty years previous. To this resolution much objection was offered by individual members of the Corporation, but the burgesses having consulted some skilful persons in the matter, after a delay of two years, a committee was appointed to inspect the place, and the work commenced by deepening the old channel, opposite to the parsonage-house at Gorleston. For the execution of this scheme, the people were enjoined to assist generally in the work, on the 2nd day of March, which they did, to the number of one thousand persons, men, women, and children; and in the short space of two days, their united efforts were crowned with success, for the water of the haven issued forth into the ocean, leaving a depth of ten feet at ebb tide. A *stop* or pier was then erected, to prevent the current from running southward into the former channel, and the stones and rubbish of the ruined church of St. Mary, in Southtown, were removed to the haven, and employed in strengthening it. By this time they had exhausted their stock of money, and petitioned the Mayor of Norwich for assistance, who presented them with 200 marks; and they also asked further aid of the Queen, through Sir William

Wodehouse, Knight, then Vice-Admiral of England. With these straitened means, they contrived to keep the current in its proper course, until the year 1567, when it broke through the works, and returned into the old channel, towards Newton Cross, to their great mortification and disappointment, after they had expended upwards of £2,600.

In this posture of affairs, they employed Joyse Johnsone, a celebrated Dutch engineer, extremely expert in sea water works, whom they sent for from Holland, purposely to assist them at this critical juncture. He commenced by driving stakes, on the north side of the entrance, and afterwards caused some long piles to be driven opposite thereto, and bracing them together, formed a strong pier, with which he succeeded in forcing the current into a north-east direction. Although they had received, at different times, much pecuniary assistance, yet their money was again nearly expended in this expensive yet hitherto unprofitable undertaking. A sum was nevertheless collected, which the bailiffs were visionary enough to adventure in the state lottery of that year; and the scheme was further augmented by the ladies of the town, who collected amongst themselves a posy, as it was termed, to which they attached the following rhyme—

"A small stock, with good successe,
"May shortly grow to great incresse.
"*Margaret Wolhous, of Gt. Yarmouth.*"

This money (with three other parcels) was duly employed, but without any success, it may be presumed, for no mention is made of a prize having been ob-

tained. Various other sums were expended by them, particularly £1,407 raised from exporting corn, by a license granted them in the 10th year of Queen Elizabeth; and £503. 9s. 5d. contributed by the counties of Norfolk and Suffolk, and the city of Norwich. In the 23rd year of the same reign, another license was granted, for the exportation of corn, which raised a very considerable sum; and three years afterwards, they had a further release of fifty marks, parcel of the fee farm, for forty years' continuance, after the expiration of Queen Mary's grant.

In 1614, another lottery scheme was projected, which ended in all probability like the former, unsuccessfully. A petition was sent, in 1656, to the Lord Protector, soliciting relief; but Cromwell was, perhaps, at that time, too much in want of money himself, to afford them any assistance. In this distress, several of the public buildings and lands were sold; and the haven continued, without any thing material happening, until the year 1667, when they were in debt to the amount of £9,400 sterling. Matters were in this state, in October 1669, when it was resolved to petition for an act of parliament, to enable them to raise money for repairing the piers, by levying a contribution on goods imported, and by such other ways and means as the act should direct. After much opposition from the city of Norwich, and some other towns, the act was passed for ten years then next ensuing, and the same number of commissioners appointed to inspect the works, during the operation of this act. Subsequently

several others were passed for the same purpose; and under the present act, certain commissioners are nominated, with a pier master to collect the duties, and an engineer, who superintends all repairs done to the works. Incredible sums have been expended about this haven, which although a more fortunate work than any of the others before mentioned, is yet nevertheless far from being good; and at intervals, navigation is much retarded. Seldom more than eleven feet water is found upon the sandbank or bar, during the spring floods, and the channel through which ships are obliged to pass is frequently altering its position, under the influence of the winds and tides. It has been observed, that the passage is always improved after a heavy gale from the eastward, which causing the sand to bank up at the mouth of the channel, and form a high bar, the backwaters of Breydon and the adjoining rivers being thus confined, descend with the greatest violence, and scouring the mud and silt in their progress, break for themselves a passage through the sandbank, and leave for a time the channel deep and free for navigation. The original north pier was subsequently suffered to fall into disuse, and the present one, on the south side, greatly enlarged; a continuation of which, in a fine curve, has been carried up the river, forming an extensive and excellent wharf, giving every possible accommodation and security to shipping. A new north pier has also been erected, on a plan chiefly intended to assist in warping ships into the harbour. On the north side of the haven's mouth

YARMOUTH BOATS AND PIER.

is a mural fortification, mounting ten pieces of ordnance, six of which are of a large calibre, intended to scour the roads and defend the haven. This fort, supposed to have been built in 1653, is kept in good repair, and a gunner appointed to superintend it, who resides constantly on the spot: some other batteries, and a magazine, were also erected in the late war, on different parts of the denes.

Among the many difficulties connected with this haven, the contest in which Yarmouth was involved with the town of Lowestoft, concerning Kirkley roads, was certainly not one of the least, for none ever proved more truly obstinate and vexatious. When the haven at Corton had become so much obstructed with sandbanks, that vessels were unable to enter, but were obliged to unlade their goods and merchandise in Kirkley road, the burgesses petitioned King Edward III. to unite that road to Yarmouth, to which his majesty (being fully informed of every circumstance relative to the haven) acceded, after an application of six years' continuance, and much opposition on the part of Lowestoft and the neighbouring towns, who reaped great advantages from the buying and selling of herrings there, and from vessels delivering their cargoes, hitherto exempted from the payment of any customs to the burgh. The King's charter for this purpose is dated the 22nd August, in the 46th year of his reign: by virtue of which, the burgesses were allowed, on payment to him and his successors of 100 shillings yearly, (in addition to the fee

farm of £55) to receive the same customs there, which had usually before been collected in the port of Yarmouth; and in default thereof, they were empowered to seize the ships and goods of such as bought or sold within *seven leuks** of the same, under certain restrictions therein mentioned. The granting of this charter excited much animosity between the men of Yarmouth and Lowestoft, as the latter were unwilling to relinquish their ancient privileges; accordingly we find several of them indicted for not complying therewith, and a trial ensued in the court of chancery, whereit wasfinally determined in favour of the burgesses. In the 50th year of the same monarch, Lowestoft petitioned to have the grant of this union repealed, which the parliament of that year complied with: but after the death of King Edward, Yarmouth also petitioned for a renewal of the charter; and an

* The word *leuk, leuga*, or *leuca*, is liable to various definitions; some making it three, others two, and many only one mile. Blomefield says, that he has often rendered the word league; but informs his readers, that he does not mean by it our league of three miles, nor agree with Mr. Bailey, in making the distance one mile only (though he says, it is so used in Domesday); nevertheless, in the continuation of Blomefield, by Parkin, vol. 5, it is said, "In the rolls of the King's Bench it appears, that the Bishop of Norwich had a fair at East Dereham; and that the town was 16 leuca distant from that city: by which it is evident, that a leuca was then in (1277) accounted only one mile, Dereham being exactly 16 measured miles from Norwich."

But whatever may be the opinion of Blomefield on this word, Swinden confines the admeasurement of a leuk to be one mile only; probably upon the authority of Domesday, and other ancient records. At the annual proclaiming of Yarmouth fair, the seven leuks are denominated to be seven miles. Also, in the patent of the Knight's Marshal, for the extent of the government of the King's Household, within the verge, the word leuca stands adjudged to be miles, of eight furlongs each; and to begin at the funnel of the chimney, in the King's lodging.

inquisition was in consequence had upon it here, in the second year of King Richard II., and another taken at Lowestoft about the same time. These inquisitions were presented to parliament, and the grant, formerly repealed, was regranted to the burgh, by charter of the 24th November in the same year. A proclamation was directly made at Lowestoft, upon which occasion the people of that town were so exasperated as to make a serious riot. To this dissatisfaction, and some other causes not now known, may be attributed the loss of the charter a second time, which happened three years afterwards. In 1382, King Richard came here and personally inspected the premises, when the burgesses petitioning him, found means to have the grant renewed. In the year following it was again annulled, but finally regranted and confirmed to the burgesses for ever afterwards, in the tenth year of that monarch's reign; from which period they continued to receive the customs and enjoy the privileges of their charter, although frequent disputes afterwards occurred between them, which were further aggravated by the Yarmouth men endeavouring to exact the duties beyond their prescribed limits. Towards the end of this controversy, there was much altercation between the two towns respecting the true situation of Kirkley road, the Yarmouth men insisting that it was opposite the village of Kirkley, about a mile to the south of Lowestoft; and the Lowestoft men as strenuously asserting that the real name of that part of the sea, near Kirkley, was Pakefield bay; that in consequence of Kirkley having been formerly a town of considerable trade in the

herring fishery, it gave to all the sea thereabouts, even as far as Yarmouth, the general name of Kirkley Seas; part of which, namely, that situated a little to the south of where the haven's mouth then was, was called Kirkley road, and then annexed to Yarmouth haven. It was also alleged by the Yarmouth men, that the seven leuks or miles were not to be measured from the quay of their town, but from the haven's mouth, which would have entirely excluded the townsmen of Lowestoft from buying herrings, unless they paid the customs to Yarmouth; but the former contended, and it was finally determined, "that the admeasurement should take place from the crane key, in the haven of Great Yarmouth, where the herring fair was usually held, and at the end thereof a post should be erected, to denote the termination, within which extent the bailiffs of the burgh should enjoy the full privileges and immunities afforded them by their charters, but no further."

Several other charters were given to Yarmouth between this period and 1553, which will be particularized in the chronological tables at the end of this account; they were, however, principally charters of confirmation, and exemplifications of those of the preceding monarchs.

Like many other burghs, this has, at different periods, been noted for its loyalty or republicanism, as the tide of events impelled by the popular feelings and opinions of those particular periods alternately dictated. During the tempestuous struggles of Charles I. with the parliament, this

town, in which the presbyterian party then greatly prevailed, took part with the latter, and were particularly active in furnishing money and providing troops for the service of the parliament. In the sanguinary catastrophe which followed, several public individuals residing here were concerned, whose names may be found among the regicides of that momentous period. Miles Corbet, the town recorder, and one of its representatives in parliament, rendered himself particularly conspicuous for his fanaticism and rebellion, in which he was cordially seconded by William Goffe, his coadjutor and fellow regicide, who at the restoration contrived to elude justice and the punishment due to his crimes by escaping to America.

By King John's charter, the burgesses were enabled to elect a provost from their own body; before which time he was appointed by the King, whether of the corporation or not, at his pleasure.

The burgh continued under the direction of this officer a considerable time, but he was subsequently changed for four bailiffs, the senior of whom was sometimes distinguished by the old title of provost; and the four were ultimately, in 1426, reduced to two. These authorities continued about 200 years, when an attempt was made to elect a mayor, in place of the two bailiffs, which met with great opposition, and was productive of much schism among the inhabitants. It was however rendered finally abortive, and the bailiffs maintained their places until 1684, (the 36th year of Charles II.,) when a material alteration took place by charter in the town government. By this instrument, they

had liberty to choose a mayor, instead of the two bailiffs; eighteen aldermen, (including the chief magistrate) instead of the thirty-six heretofore appointed; and thirty-six common councilmen, in the place of forty-eight; with the high steward, recorder, and under steward; two coroners, two chamberlains, a town clerk, and other inferior officers. This charter was vacated by the general proclamation in the 4th year of James II., and the government was again vested in two bailiffs, which continued until the 2nd of Queen Anne, when a twenty-fifth and last charter was granted to the burgh, in consequence of a petition from the burgesses, by which the above regulations of King Charles II., in 1684, were renewed; and they were constituted one body, politic and corporate, by the style of "the mayor, aldermen, burgesses and commonalty of the borough of Great Yarmouth." The high steward is generally a peer, who with the recorder, sub-steward, and such of the aldermen as have served the office of mayor, are justices of the peace within the borough for life. When a vacancy happens in the common council, they have the privilege of nominating two freemen for the office, one of whom is selected to fill it by the aldermen, and a vacancy in the latter is decided by a majority of themselves. The coroners, who are chosen from the aldermen, are perhaps the most ancient officers in the borough: their office is very remote, the right of constituting which is inferred from a clause in King John's charter.*

* "Concessimus eciam eis quietanciam murdri infra burgum de Gernemua; et quod nullus eorum faciat duellum; et quod de placitis ad coronam pertinentibus se possint dirationare secundum legem et consuetudinem Oxon."—*K. John's charter.*

The Mayor is elected annually, with other officers of the borough, on the 29th of August, by an inquest of the freemen, in a very peculiar manner,* and sworn into office at Guild-Hall, on the 29th of September following, from whence he proceeds in procession to the Town-Hall, where an elegant entertainment is usually given to the members of the corporation and his friends.

* The extraordinary method of electing a Mayor and the other officers has been practised ever since the year 1491, at which time the town was governed by two bailiffs. The following regulations are prescribed in a set of ordinances, made by twelve of the burgesses in that year, and assented to by Sir James Hobart, then his Majesty's Attorney General. A copy of these ordinances is preserved in Swinden's History, from which, for the satisfaction of the curious, I insert the following extract:—

"First that upon Seynt John's day the Decollation, a comown semble zeerly to be holden in the common hows for the eleccion of baliffz and othyr officers aftyr the old laudable custome of the same towne wythoute tyme of mende used, it is ordeynyd and establyshyd that every of the XXIIII ti. and every of the XLVIII ti. for the tyme beyng, at that day beyng wythin the towne, all excuses avoyded, seeknesse and other ryght speciall causes resonable except, shall be zeerly present at the seyd comowne semble wythoute any warnyng to them to be made upon peyne folwyng that is to say, every on of the XXIIII ti. that schall faile there and be absent at IX or X of clok at farthest before noon that day upon peyne of XXs. and every one of the XLVIII ti. that schall faile and be absent in lyke forme upon peyne of Xs. to be forfeted and rered wythoute delay to the comowne use and profyte of the same towne, and that non of them absente ner wythdrawe themsylff that day oute of the towne purposly wythoute grett cause upon the seyd peynes.

"Also it is ordeynyd that at the denominacyon and agreement of the balyffz and the XXIIII ti. for the tyme beyng, at the seyd semble schal yerely be wretyn of every lete IX names of the most discrete welldysposyd and indyfferent personys of the seyd XLVIII ti. thanne being present in the hous, and for defawte of that nowmber of the XLVIII ti. thanne to name other welldysposed personys thanne present: the seyd IX names so wretyn of every lete to be put in IIII cappes, every lete by the self. Thoo personys that were on the eleccyon the last zeer precedent excepted, accordyng

The Mayor, in token of his authority, wears a gold chain on all public occasions, and is preceded by the town regalia, consisting of two maces, silver gilt, and an oar of the same metal, the insignia of the admiralty court jurisdiction, with a sword and banners, on the last of which are depicted the highly symbolical arms of the town, viz. per pale

to the old ordenaunces. And all IIII cappes to be brought byfore the balyffz and thanne an innocent, or a man not letteryd to he called and he to take owte of every cappê III bylles and ley them down before the balyffz. And these XII to be called charged and sworn aftyr the old custome of the towne, and the seyd XII personys so charged schal chose the offycerys for the zere nexte ensueng, that is to say, II balyffz, II chamberleynys, II chyrche wardeynys, II muragers II collectours for the half dolys VIII dyscrete and sufficient wardours for awardyng of heryng and IIII audytorys, the which audytorys schal be II of the XXIIII ti. and II of the XLVIII ti. and that they be of the most wyse and dyscrete men, and that can best skyl to take accompt. And if IX of the XII so sworn be accordyd, thow the odyr III be not agreable to them, the verdyte of the IX so accordyd schal be receyvyd and the eleccyon schal stand in effecte."

The ancient form is still used, with little variation, at this period; except, that the numerical alteration in the corporate body, from forty-eight common councilmen to thirty-six, has made it necessary to substitute twenty-four persons in the first instance, in lieu of the thirty-six therein prescribed, namely, nine for every leet, by which I presume is meant, that number for every one of the four leets or then divisions of the town.

The inquest of twelve, at the present period, are locked up in the Guild-Hall without meat, drink, fire or candle, until the election be made; and, when the party feelings of the town are excited, it is generally contended in a very obstinate manner. In 1775, they were confined during six days, and every possible method resorted to by one of the parties to starve out their opponents. Notwithstanding the vigilance of the officers in attendance, it is well known that these gentlemen generally contrive to secrete certain eatables for their support upon this trying occasion. This may very easily be done, for there is no actual search upon entering, nor any oath administered to the principals to abstain from refreshments.

gules and azure, three demy lions, empaling three herrings' tails.

A Court of *Hustings** was established under the charter of incorporation, which had been before held by ancient prescription, from the foundation of the borough. This court was the origin of the first court of record, and entitled in the rolls "Le Burgh Court," for hearing and determining all manner of trespasses, covenants, deceits, debts, and contracts whatever arising within the town. The provost and bailiffs formerly presided in it, in the same manner as the mayor does at present. It is held every Tuesday, and in its practice nearly resembles the Court of King's Bench at Westminster. Anciently all treasons, murders, felonies, and other pleas of the crown were tried by the King's Justices, who came to Yarmouth, and held regular sessions for determining capital offences: but in the 9th year of Henry VII., the burgesses obtained a charter, by which they were enabled to constitute justices of the peace from among themselves, who were equal in power to any county justice in England, having liberty to hold sessions of oyer and terminer and gaol delivery, after which time the King's justices ceased their visits. These sessions were annual, until very lately, when in consequence of the great increase of prisoners, and the confined limits of the gaol, they were ordered to be held half-yearly. In

* *Hustings*, this word is derived from the Saxon of *Hustinge*, a council or court; and is so used in the Saxon chronicle, anno 1012; where it is said "they took the bishop and led him to their *husting*," that is, to their council.—*Cunningham.*

all cases where issue is joined between the parties in the court of record, the trial takes place at these sessions.

In the first year of Queen Elizabeth, an important privilege was acquired; namely, that of holding an Admiralty Court, every Monday throughout the year, with power to try all maritime causes within their jurisdiction, piracy only excepted. This grant was further confirmed by James I., who gave an additional power to punish pirates, of which the court has several times availed itself, particularly on the twenty-fifth of March, in the 11th year of the last-mentioned monarch, being the first session held under the charter, when five persons were condemned, three of whom were afterwards hanged for "unlawfully taking and carrying away a certain ship, named the Seahorse, and her cargo, being upon the high seas, and within the jurisdiction of Yarmouth."

The Mayor *pro tempore* presides inthis court, of which he is the judge and admiral.

A weekly Court of Request, commonly styled the Court of Conscience, was established by act of parliament, in 1758, for the recovery of debts under 40s. The business of all these courts is transacted in an apartment over the common gaol of the borough, in Middlegate-street, which is termed in all summonses and other writs the "*Toll-house Hall,*" from the ancient tax on fish having been collected there.

In the 23rd year of the reign of King Edward I., we find that this town sent two burgesses to parliament, which was quite as early as the city of Norwich and the borough of Lynn. In the 2nd of Henry V. they are further mentioned; and in the 7th, 12th, and 17th years of Edward IV., they are again noticed in the parliamentary rolls of those periods.

PUBLIC BUILDINGS, &c.

A brief sketch of the origin and ancient history of Yarmouth having been given, its present appearance, public buildings, commerce and resources, remain to be noticed. The town, which is thrown into the figure of a long and irregular parrallelogram, is built within a very narrow compass, the area containing only 133 acres. It was formerly divided into four leets, and is now subdivided into eight wards. The streets are uniformly in the direction of north and south, except two at the extreme ends, which are in an opposite point, east and west, and a noble and spacious opening, in the centre of the quay, leading to the market, named Regent-street, which was completed in 1813, at an expense of nearly £30,000, and adds much to the beauty and convenience of the place. Previous to the erection of this street, there was no carriage way through the town, except by Fuller's-hill on the north, and Friar's-lane to the south, both distant and inconvenient. The streets are joined by narrow rows or alleys, running parallel from east to west. There are one hundred and fifty-six of these rows, in which the houses are built extremely close. This

YARMOUTH

singularity of plan is evidently the consequence of endeavouring, at an early period, to fix as large a population as possible within the narrowest limits, in order to facilitate the fortification and security of the whole. Many of the houses are very dark, and carry with them a gloomy appearance, although not generally inconvenient.

The Market Place, nearly encompassed by large, elegant, and respectable shops, is very spacious and handsome; the area (as measured by the late Mr. Thomas Sutton) contains two acres and three quarters. It is well paved, and on market days, a proper arrangement is observed in the several departments. At the lower end, on the east side, are the fishstalls; in the same line, farther north, is the butchery; and the centre is occupied by the venders of fowls, fruit, and vegetables, which, with every other necessary, are brought to sale, in great abundance, on Wednesdays and Saturdays. The space between the north end of the market and the gate of the church-yard, is occupied by a grove of stately and beautiful trees, whose clustering and umbrageous foliage, almost impervious to the sun and rain, affords a cool and delightful promenade to visitors during the summer season, and is, upon that account, in great estimation.

The principal object of attraction to visitors in this town, is its unrivalled Commercial Quay, which for length, breadth, and extent, is certainly superior to any other in England, and, perhaps unequalled in Europe. In particular places, it is

one hundred and fifty yards in breadth, and upwards of a mile in length. It is almost equally divided into two parts, north and south, extending either way from the bridge; but the South Quay is the most beautiful, for there all the larger ships resort, and the greatest part of the trade is carried on; the other is used by wherries and smaller craft, principally employed in conveying corn and coals up the rivers to Norwich and the adjacent country. The centre of the former is a charming promenade, planted on each side with a row of fine trees, and enclosed on the east by some very handsome houses, most of which are modern buildings, chiefly occupied by merchants and gentlemen.

Yarmouth is included in, and forms only one parish, having a parochial Church and Chapel of Ease. The Church is dedicated to St. Nicholas, and was founded as beforementioned, according to the best authorities, by *Herbert De Loxinga*, bishop of Norwich, a rich and powerful prelate, the principal events of whose life may not be thought uninteresting. The place of his birth is uncertain; by some he is said to have been born at Orford, in Suffolk, and by others at Hiems, in Normandy; he was, however, educated in a religious house at Fiscand, in that dutchy, of which he became subsequently the prior, and also private chaplain to William Rufus, with whom, in 1088, he came to England, and was appointed abbot of Ramsay, in Huntingdonshire, and afterwards lord chancellor of the kingdom, which office he enjoyed under that monarch and Henry I. In 1091, he had amassed such great riches,

as to be enabled to purchase the abbey of Winchester for his father, and the bishopric of Thetford for himself, at the price of £2,900, at that time a very large sum of money.

Repenting of these simoniacal practices, he went privately to Rome, presented himself before Pope Pascal II. into whose hands he resigned his pastoral staff, and received from his holiness absolution. The Pope, as a penance, enjoined him to build certain churches and monasteries, and at the same time, granted him a licence to translate the episcopal see from Thetford to Norwich, where, in 1094, he permanently fixed it, building the bishop's palace, and founding the cathedral, with several other churches in Norfolk, all of which he lived to see completed.

This prelate had great talents and an insinuating address, which latter quality obtained for him the surname of *Lozinga*, that is, the *Liar* or *Flatterer*, and William of Malmesbury further styles him, *vir pecuniosus*, or the monied man; he was, notwithstanding, an excellent scholar, and wrote several works, which were esteemed learned at that period; dying on the 22nd of July, 1119, he was buried in the choir of the cathedral at Norwich, where a monument was erected to his memory. This bishop is said to have built a small chapel upon the sands at Yarmouth, on a spot, afterwards called the *Greenhill*, a little north of the present town; and to have placed therein a priest, to perform divine service, but nothing authentic of it is now known.

In domesday-book, mention is made of a church upon the denes of this town, dedicated to St. Bennet, built during the reign of Edward the Confessor; but other accounts place it much earlier, ascribing it to Felix, bishop of the East Angles, who fixed the chair of his ecclesiastical government at Dunwich, where he died in 647. Nothing satisfactory can now be adduced; the most likely conjecture is, that St Bennet's church was built by the barons of the cinque ports, the early patrons of Yarmouth in the Confessor's reign, and falling into decay, was converted into a chapel, and re-endowed by bishop Herbert. That the barons had some claim to it, is evidently to be inferred, from the following passage of Manship, who, speaking of this chapel, says "that in the year after it was finished, the barons of the cinque ports did bring their priest with them, who did remove, expel, and evil treat the bishop's priest there formerly placed, whereof the bishop having knowledge, made complaint to the King, who overruling both parties, restored the bishop's priest to his office." Nothing further occurs of this chapel, which was probably suffered to fall into decay and the priest removed when St. Nicholas's Church was erected.

That the present edifice was one of those founded by bishop Herbert there can be little doubt, and according to Swinden, it was built in 1123; but this date is certainly incorrect, for the bishop's death took place nearly four years previous, and it is expressly recorded by his biographers, that he lived to see all his churches completed: it must

therefore have been erected at some period between the translation of the see, in 1094, and the time of his death.

The Church appears in the form of a perfect cross, having a nave and two side aisles (the former of which is visibly the least in height and width, but extends further eastward than the other two,) a chancel; and two single aisle transepts, from the four roofs of which springs an embattled tower, having a spire, in the fashion of our ancient cathedrals, to which it bears a very strong resemblance. The building has undergone so much alteration, at different periods, that little perhaps of its ancient appearance is retained. The architecture of the present windows, and other parts of the fabric, is much later than that used in the bishop's time. The transepts were added about one hundred and fifty years after the original building, by William De Middleton, archdeacon of Canterbury and bishop of Norwich, some time prior to his death, which took place in 1288. Swinden makes this addition in 1250, and the dedication to St. Nicholas, the patron of fishermen, in the following year; certain it is, however, that it was consecrated by this prelate at the period of its enlargement. The principal entrance is through a porch on the south side, the intersecting arches of which, blackened by time, are yet perfect; and on the outside are depicted in high relief, the arms of France and England, in separate escutcheons. At the west end of the nave, is a low door, now disused; opposite to which is the ancient font, which has an octangular base, with a modern top of wood. It is

separated from the nave by a bar or railing, the original of which, according to the then prevailing ecclesiastical notions, was intended to prevent the approach of unbaptized persons into the church. Further eastward, was a kind of gallery, called the rood-loft, supporting a large crucifix. This was built in 1370, by Roger De Haddiscoe, prior of St. Olaves, who ornamented it in a rich and curious manner, which obtained for it the appellation of "*opus pretiosum circa magnum altare.*" The arch under this gallery led into the choir, the situation of which typically signified, that whoever would enter into that sacred place, must necessarily pass under the cross, literally to suffer tribulation. The choir was the court of the priests, and in it were performed the matin and vesper services, corresponding with the now morning and evening prayers. Further eastward, at the extreme end of the building, was the chancel, or *sanctum sanctorum*, where tapers were kept constantly burning before the altar, the care of which was committed to a *Custos*, and the expenses defrayed by the rents of certain houses appropriated to that purpose, as well as the numerous legacies given by old wills, which were frequent, particularly in the fourteenth century.

The prior of St. Olaves, in addition to the magnificent rood-loft before mentioned, built a chapel, at the east end of this church, which was dedicated to our Lady of Arneburgh. Several of these chapels were erected within the walls of the church, and supported by one or more guilds of merchants and traders. Each of the chapels had an altar,

an image, and lights, and some few of them organs, of which mention is frequently made in old church memorandums still preserved. They were seventeen in number, namely, that of St. Mary De Arneburgh, St. Catherine, St. Christopher, St. Lawrence, The Holy Trinity, St. Olave, Our Lady, St. Lewis, St. Elignis, St. Thomas the Martyr, St. George, King Henry, St. Margaret, St. Edmund, St. Parnal, Jesus, and St. Michael. In some of these the bodies of their benefactors were buried, as in St. Lawrence's chapel was interred the body of Johanna Oxney, wife of William Oxney, bailiff of Yarmouth; and in 1460, Constantine Dally, rector of Maultby, in Norfolk, was interred in that of St. Mary De Arneburgh. Mention is made of eighteen or nineteen guilds, for the support of these chapels, the most eminent of which was St. George's, but there were probably many others now totally forgotten.

In the reign of Edward III., the chapels were so numerous, that it was deemed necessary to make an addition to the church, for the greater convenience of divine service; and an additional aisle was begun at the west end, extending in length one hundred and seven feet, and in breadth forty-seven feet. This building was never finished, for the great plague of 1349 swept away most of the inhabitants, and rendered its completion unnecessary.

In the chancel of this Church, during the periods of monachism, was a kind of machinery, intended to represent the star which foretold the birth of our Saviour, and several memorandums of money

expended* for its repair are quoted by Swinden, from old church books. It has been asserted, and indeed become a favorite opinion, that the items appearing in these accounts, are convincing proofs of the methods resorted to by the monks to delude the people, and attempt to impose upon them these artificial resemblances, for something of a more supernatural nature.

This opinion, however, appears to have been hastily and incautiously adopted, while the true signification of the emblems were misrepresented, or imperfeetly understood. It was principally by dramatie exhibitions, performed in churches and convents, that the leading incidents of scripture history, and the prominent miracles of evangelic record, were first rendered familiar by the church of Rome to the popular memory. These sacred dramas were mostly written and delivered in latin; but by degrees, partial vernacular versions of the dialogue were provided, to explain the exhibited pageants to the wondering multitude. Thus arose those mysteries and miracle-plays, which migrated at length from the church to the theatre, and there

* Thus, in 1465, "paid for leading the star, three-pence on the twelfth day—making a new star"—in 1506, "for hanging and scouring the star—a new balk line to the star, and ryving the star, eight-pence;" and in 1512, "for a nine thread line to lead the star:" and in the same books, the following memorandums are on record, concerning the sepulchre, namely, in 1465, "paid for setting up the sepulchre—drying the sepulchre's cloth—bearing of the whip—for two pullies over the sepulchre in the chancel roof—for taking down the sepulchre—for mending it—for mending an angel standing at the sepulchre—for a new house in the vestry to put the sepulchre—for dressing and watching it—for fetching in the sepulchre, and tending its light."

became obnoxious to the clergy, who were frequently alarmed, and with good reason, for the dignity of the persons so brought upon the stage. Not all the catholic countries, however, have dismissed the scripture plays from their protection; for in Spain, and at Vienna, the *Autos Sacramentalis* of Calderone, continue to be performed. The prophecies of Daniel are to this day a favorite spectacle at Madrid, and perhaps they preserve fragments of scenes more ancient than the origin of christianity.

It was natural that the monastic orders should provide appropriate representations for the several festival days, on which they wished to convene the people: thus, at Christmas, they selected the mysteries of the nativity, the adoration of the shepherds and the Magi, and the massacre of the innocents; at Easter, they performed the mysteries of the passion, the resurrection, and the ascension; and on the birth-day of their patron saint, they exhibited the miracles related in his legendary history.

In these religious dramas, every description of scenery was employed, which could heighten the effect and give popularity to the subject; and there is little doubt but that the memoranda appearing in our church books related alone to these exhibitions. With the most awful subjects the lowest pleasantries were sometimes mingled, and certainly only the goodness of the intention can apologize for the approach which was thus made to impiety.

The chapels of this Church were rich in silver utensils, jewels, and precious stones, furnished

by their respective guilds, and by various legacies, until the 37th of Henry VIII., when all the guilds were dissolved, except the merchants', the plate belonging to them sold, and the money applied to other purposes.

Manship, in his historical account of Yarmouth, mentions a curious fragment of parchment, suspended in the chancel; upon it were written some very singular chronological notices of the town in latin, but the original has long since been totally destroyed.* Near the south side of the Church, are the ruins of the priory, of which very little is standing; and the remains of this once sacred edifice are now converted into a stable and other offices. Two of the windows yet retain their original appearance, and correspond in architecture with others in the Church, but they nevertheless exhibit marks of the withering touch of time.

The Church was appropriated by bishop Herbert, as a priory cell, subservient to the holy trinity at Norwich, and valued at sixty marks per annum. A deacon and three chaplains were appointed to per-

*TRANSLATION.

1.—The town of Yarmouth is walled, situated upon the sea, distant from the city of Norwich, on the east, an hundred furlongs; which tho' it be situated between two salt floods, yet hath plenty of fresh water fit for drinking and washing.

2.—This town in divine worship, in elegant houses, decent apparel, plenty of provision, is not surpassed by any city of England: whose inhabitants in hospitality, are as it were naturally courtiers.

3.—There is in this town one very laudable thing, that there never was in it an ecclesiastic man, who has been publicly detected of the sin of carnality.

form divine service, who officiated under the prior. Thus it continued until Roger de Haddiscoe, founding the chapel at the east end of the building, made an addition of eight monks, who were sent from the Norwich priory, and residing here with the prior, formed a choir until the dissolution; but they were subject to local changes, as often as it pleased the superior of that monastery.

The monks were of the Benedictine order, who were introduced into England as early as the year 596, and before the dissolution, became a very powerful body. The buildings continued until the reformation, when the spiritualties were returned to be of the yearly value of £31. 10s. 4d. together with those of the Norwich priory.

They were succeeded by the dean and chapter of Norwich, in whose possession it at present continues, and the living is a curacy in their appointment.

The old spire of this tower, which appeared crooked in whatever direction viewed, was composed principally of wood, covered with lead. It was set on fire by lightning, in 1683, but extinguished by one John Grice, who had the thanks of the Corporation, and a piece of plate, of the value of ten pounds, presented to him, as a remuneration for his services.

In 1803, it was thought proper to remove it, in consequence of the excessive weight of lead upon the tower, which in itself was not very substantial. A new spire, one hundred and sixty-

eight feet in height, covered with tinned sheet copper, was erected within four years afterwards, and the tower thorougly repaired, which cost £1,890.

The Church was also repaired, by virtue of an act of parliament, passed in 1806: the south and west sides, instead of being repaired with the grey flints originally used, were, it must be allowed, injudiciously covered with cement or plaster, which peeling off, and varying its colour with the effects of every passing shower, has entirely destroyed the antique external appearance of these sides of the building. In 1807, a new clock was furnished, and the year following, ten excellent bells were added, and the old ones disposed of.

In consequence of the Church being again out of repair, an enlargement of the last-mentioned act of parliament was a short time since obtained, under the powers of which it was determined to remove the window of the south transept, and repair the roof, which has accordingly been executed. The window was rebuilt in a style corresponding with the original, and a great proportion of the old work restored again to its situation. The old window, although irregular in its workmanship, was notwithstanding by far the most perfect vestige of architectural antiquity in the building.

The great object of attraction to strangers visiting this Church, is its magnificent and powerfully-toned organ, said not to be inferior to any other in the kingdom, and excelled only by that of Haerlem, in Holland. This instrument was first set up in 1733, but, in the course of time, becoming much dilapidated, it underwent, about ten years

since, a complete repair, under the direction of England, the celebrated organ builder. It is divided into three parts, and has eleven stops consigned to the great organ, five more to the choir, and eight others to the swell, which goes down to C; besides two octaves of pedal pipes.

The chancel contains a number of marble tablets, records of benefactions, and memorials of the dead, but few of any interest. In the north aisle, is one to the memory of John Carter, Esq., a violent presbyterian, the bosom friend and adviser of Oliver Cromwell, a man who was deeply implicated in the political factions of his time. He sprang from an ancient and honorable family in this town, and was twice bailiff and one of the elders. He lived to witness the restoration of royalty, and the overthrow of those measures he had been instrumental in promoting: probably he resigned his corporate situation at the same period, for his name is not mentioned in the charter of Charles II. He died in 1667, in the 73rd year of his age, and upon his monumental stone are the following singular lines:

His court his fight, his race,
Thus finish'd fought, and run,
Death brings him to the place
From whence is no return.
Never did seaman harbour spie,
Nor pilgrim see his home draw nigh,
Nor captive hear of his return,
Nor servant his indenture burn,
Nor banish'd prince retrieve his crown,
Nor tired man at night lie down
With greater joy, than he exprest
At sight of his approaching rest.

Mrs. Bridget Bendish, a daughter of the celebrated Ireton, the parliamentary general, and granddaughter of Oliver Cromwell, was also interred here. This extraordinary woman, who, in disposition and talents, nearly resembled the protector, whose memory she enthusiastically venerated, departed this life the 14th July, 1726, at the advanced age of 76 years.

Owing to the circumstance of the burial ground of this edifice being the only place of interment for those of the established church, it became, though very spacious, excessively crowded, and in consequence, an additional piece of ground immediately adjoining was a few years since purchased, and appropriated to the same purpose. An air of solemn grandeur pervades the whole of this building, the contemplation of which imparts a feeling of reverential awe, calculated to make a lasting impression upon the mind of the spectator. In former times, it was much celebrated for affording sanctuary to murderers, and papal abjuration freqently took place within its walls, in conformity to the tolerated practice of those times, when men could with impunity sever the bonds of society, trample upon all laws, human and divine, and afterwards avert the punishment due to their enormities, by availing themselves of this security, frequent instances of which occurred in this Church. In 1297, Simon Blaking, of Martham, took sanctuary here, and confessed, before the bailiffs and coroner, that he had broken open a house at Hemesby, and stolen a *bacon*, of the value of 2s., and after-

wards committed the same outrage upon the prison of Southtown, and subsequently killed William Fitz Nicholas Blaking, of Martham; when, having undergone the proper forms used on such occasions, this miscreant was allowed port at Erwell, (now Orford) in Suffolk, with permission to transport himself in fifteen days. But, when the clouds of ignorance, which had veiled the early ages of the Church in darkness and superstition, were gradually dissipating, under the increasing influence of learning and a purer christianity, the monks became justly sensible of the necessity of discontinuing a protection, which the early fathers of the church had piously, though unwisely placed at their disposal, incompatible as it was with the general safety of the community at large, and the obnoxious custom of allowing sanctuary to offenders of this description was in consequence abolished.

In a chamber vestry, in the north aisle, is a small library of old books, principally theological works; but there are none of any particular value. An ancient lectorn, or reading desk, containing seven shelves, for the reception of books, curiously constructed, is here preserved.

To this Church once belonged six thousand communicants. A sermon is preached here, morning and afternoon, on the sabbath day, and one on Wednesdays, besides the usual festivals and other holidays, with ten successive evening lectures on the church catechism, commencing in May.

An ancient custom of providing a breakfast for certain inhabitants of the town annually, on Christmas-day, was observed by the prior and monks, and afterwards by the dean and chapter, or their farmer of the parsonage; which custom continued until the twenty-first of Elizabeth, when the plague for a time effectually prevented it, and £5 per annum were paid instead as a compensation: after the plague ceased, the breakfast was provided as usual. In the reign of King James, a Mr Gostling, the farmer, absolutely refused either to provide a breakfast, or to pay any composition in lieu of it, and a controversy commenced between him and the town in consequence. He alleged, that the custom was productive of much mischief, by the lower class of persons quarrelling, drinking, and profaning the holy-day, breaking of pots and glasses, and committing other disorders, which could by no means be prevented. With these reasons the other party were not at all satisfied, and the matter was referred to the lords of the privy council, who obliged Mr. Gostling to pay £10 annually for the benefit of the fishermen of the town, and the further sum of £5 for a compensation for his default of payment in the past years, to which he was obliged to submit until some years after, when he made an agreement with the Corporation respecting the appointment of preachers and ministers of the town, when the custom of breakfasting was for ever afterwards discontinued.

In consequence of the rapid increase of the population, and there being but one church for the reception of such as held the reformed faith, it at

length became wholly incapable of containing the number of persons desirous of being admitted to hear divine service on the sabbath; and it was therefore thought proper to apply to parliament for an act to enable them to build a Chapel, in some convenient part of the town, for such as were not able to procure pews in St. Nicholas's Church. This was accordingly carried into execution, and an act obtained, in 1714, by which the Corporation were empowered to levy a tax upon all coals, culm, and cinders imported, and consumed within the town. The Chapel was begun in the same year, finished in the course of the following, and a committee of management intrusted with the appointment of the pews, and the distribution of the inhabitants in the new building. Two ministers were shortly after deputed to perform divine service, under certain regulations agreed to be observed, and a clerk directed to superintend the necessary duties, and to toll the bell for morning and evening prayers, which rules are, with little variation, complied with at present.

The Chapel is a light building, of an extended octangular form, and extremely well adapted to the purposes of its erection. The pews beneath are of wainscot, and well arranged. There is also a commodious gallery, extending nearly round the building, with a very tolerable organ: the pulpit is advantageously placed, the altar piece neat, and the whole Chapel well lighted. The steeple is square, surrounded on the top by a railing, above which it terminates in an octagonal turret and dome, and contains a good clock. The building

was enclosed a few years since by an handsome iron palisading; the area, covered with verdant grass, and shaded by the luxuriant foliage of some lofty trees, forms a beautiful promenade for ladies in the summer season. Within the Chapel is a tablet, to the memory of a deceased clergyman, who formerly officiated there; but marriages are not solemnized in it, nor is the ground appropriated to interment.

There are several dissenting houses in Yarmouth, amongst which may be enumerated, the Arians, Calvanists, Independents, and Methodists, each of which has a very considerable congregation, particularly that appropriated to the Wesleyan Methodists, a new and spacious edifice, in King-Street, near Steel's Gates.

The Guild-Hall is a convenient building, near the church, of the original of which Manship gives the following account: "there is" says he "a very fair building, commonly called the Guild-Hall, near unto the church, containing in length, from east to west, within the walls, seventy-six feet, and in breadth twenty-two feet, which being much ruinated, was, in the year of our Lord 1544, in the 36th Henry VIII., by the town very substantially repaired and amended, and the walls new buttressed and supported, and the roof, which is a very fair one, some time belonging to Mettingham College, (upon the suppression thereof) was brought to Yarmouth and placed upon the said Hall, and covered with lead very neatly. In this Hall, in times past, viz., within my remembrance, was yearly holden, on Trinity

Sunday, a solemn feast for the whole brotherhood and fellowship of the society, called the blessed trinity, which by our charter of King John, in the year 1207, was granted unto us by the name of the merchants' guild, whereunto every one of the common council, at his first admission and oath taken, doth still acknowledge himself a brother of that society; which said feast was for the most part yearly holden at the costs of four of that brotherhood successively, according to their course of incoming maintained; over whom the senior bailiff, for the year preceding, was, and is, nominated alderman. The Hall (aforesaid) being at that time richly hanged and adorned with cloth of Arras tapestry, and other costly furniture, not sparing any dainty fare, which might be had for money."

The order of that feast, as it was agreed at an assembly holden the 18th day of March, in the 6th year of Elizabeth, 1563. "First, that every brother of the house should, on the vigil or eve of the blessed trinity, be present in the church to hear divine service, and should pay for him and his wife, 2s. 8d. towards the charges of the feast, whether he came or not: every brother or sister extraordinary coming thither, to pay 12d. apiece, and so every other person the like." Their diet to be as followeth, namely, "at their coming to church, on the eve aforesaid, a competency of spice cakes, beer and ale, to be provided for them, &c."

Manship further states "that this regulation continued until the year 1569, when by reason of the excessive charge, but more especially the great

The only communication with Yarmouth, and the west side of the water, prior to the year 1427, was by a ferry boat; but in that year, a Bridge was built, by a charter obtained for the purpose, and continued upwards of a century; falling into decay, in the first year of the reign of Queen Mary, a Drawbridge was erected, for the better defence and security of the inhabitants. This was swept away by a violent tide in 1570, which did much damage in different parts of the town, and cost in rebuilding upwards of £400. The present Bridge, built principally of wood, was constructed in 1785, with two leaves in the centre, which were raised by levers. It was extremely inconvenient and difficult to move; but it continued thus until 1809, when a temporary Bridge having been thrown across the stream, for the accommodation of passengers, the top and middle parts of the old structure were removed, and a new frame of timber substituted. The middle arch is raised by the mechanical power of four cast-iron wheels, at the extremities of which chains are attached, and a hand rope. The arch can be elevated, with very little assistance, at the shortest notice; and ships are suffered to pass through at all times, except on market days, paying a toll of six shillings.

The Fishermen's Hospital, (so named to distinguish it from the Children's or St. Mary's) was erected by the Corporation in 1702, for the reception of decayed fishermen; and many benefactors subsequently assisted the charity. It is a low quadrangular building, a little north-east of the mar-

ket, containing forty rooms, each pair of which are occupied by a decayed fisherman and his wife, who are allowed 2s. and 2s. 6d. per week, during the summer and winter seasons, and one chaldron of coals. No other than a fisherman, or seafaring person, is eligible to this charity, nor can he be admitted under the age of sixty years; if married, his wife may reside with him, but she is compelled to quit at the demise of her husband. In the middle of the yard is a square pedestal, surmounted by a figure of charity, in cast lead; and the inner gate has a cupola, within which is a figure of St. Peter; on the left, as you enter the gateway, affixed to the wall, is a tablet, upon which the names of several of the benefactors are inscribed. In 1668, Charles II. gave £160 annually to this Hospital, as a compensation for the duties paid on beer consumed in the north sea fisheries. This sum at present continues to be enjoyed, and is received by the Hospital committee, of the collector of his majesty's excise in this town, who pays it out of the monies arising from the beer duties' collection.

The Children's Hospital, (part of which forms the Workhouse,) on the east side of the market, has, externally, an ancient and picturesque appearance; but its foundation having been described at page 13, I shall pass on to

The Theatre, standing at a short distance from the market-place, built in 1778, and cost in the erection, about £1,500, which sum was invested in securities of £100 each. It was much frequented for a series of years, but becoming extremely dilapidated, in 1820, it was judged proper to remove

and remodel the whole of the interior, which was accordingly put into execution. £1000 were expended by Mr. Wilkins, the patentee, in the improvements, and ten new shares, of £100 each created by him as a security, at £5 per cent. per annum. The upper and lower boxes form an amphitheatre, after the manner of the metropolitan houses, and are very neatly fitted up; the pit is spacious, and the gallery extremely small, which is perhaps rather an advantage than otherwise, as it conduces generally to the comfort of the audience seated in other parts of the house. The Norwich company perform here in the summer season; but the Theatre is occasionally used for panoramic purposes, and exhibitions of a different nature, in the absence of the regular company, during the winter recess.

The principal building appropriated to the public revenue, is the Custom-House, a large and handsome edifice, nearly in the centre of the south-quay, containing many spacious apartments for the different officers of this department, (about thirty in number) and the transaction of general public business, which is sometimes very considerable.

The Excise-Office is in Howard-street, an old and mean building, much inferior to the custom-house in size and convenience, and similar to many others in that branch of the revenue, conducted with the greatest attention to economy, and at the least possible expense.

A short distance from the custom-house is the Town-House, which appertains to the Corporation,

and is the general office of the water-bailiff, who holds his appointment under them, and is commonly chosen from among their own body. His duty is to collect the town dues, and to regulate the harbour and shipping interest.

This building, in the front of which is a clock, was erected in the year 1600, and originally used as a Dutch chapel by the Hollanders, who resorted hither; and afterwards as an English chapel, (in which preached one Mr. Brinsley, an ejected minister of St. Nicholas's church,) but not being consecrated, it was suppressed, by order of the bishop of the diocese. The front part was fitted up for an office, and the back premises subsequently converted into a room for dramatic exhibitions, and used as such, until the present theatre was built. The upper apartment, fronting the quay, was appropriated to the purpose of a Public Library, for which it is extremely well adapted, and as such is now used. The library was first instituted on the 6th January, 1802, by a certain number of subscribers, who have all an equal right in the institution, and are at liberty to transfer their shares at pleasure, subject to the regulations of the society. The price of a share is £2. 12s. 6d. with an annual subscription of one guinea. The shelves contain about 2700 well-selected volumes, and in describing them, I shall follow the classification adopted in numbering the manuscripts preserved in the Harleian collection.

BIBLIOGRAPHY.—In this department, there are about 200 volumes, among which are the Edinburgh, Quarterly, and Westminster Reviews; the Monthly Review from 1803, and the Quarterly Journal of Science and Arts, with other popular critiques.

THEOLOGY.—In this class, the collection is not very extensive, for there are not more than 130 volumes, but in the selection, every kind of controversial divinity has been carefully avoided. The works of Addison, Alison, Blair, Burder, Butler, Campbell, Chalmers, Samuel Clarke, W. B. Collyer, Derham, Doddridge, Farmer, Irving, Horsley, Jortin, Lardner, Michaelis, Paley, Porteus, and Bishop Watson, are conspicuous; there is also a very fine copy of Picart's Religious Ceremonies.

PHILOSOPHY.—60 volumes, including the works of Paley, Watts, Locke, Duncan, and Bishop Berkeley.

POLITICS AND POLITICAL ECONOMY.—About 160 volumes, chiefly on Legislation, the Law of Nations, and Political Economy, Parliamentary Reports, &c. &c. In this department, all pamphlets having a tendency to party politics, are carefully excluded.

ARTS AND SCIENCES.—200 volumes. Encyclopædia Britannica, &c. &c.

GEOGRAPHY.—80 volumes, including the works of D'Anville, Pinkerton, Malte-Brun, Major Rennell, and others.

VOYAGES AND TRAVELS.—300 well-chosen volumes.

CHRONOLOGY AND HISTORY.—400 volumes. Universal History, Annual Register, Hume, Robertson, Gibbon, Hallam, Rapin, and Sharon Turner.

BIOGRAPHY.—About 250 volumes.

TOPOGRAPHY, ANTIQUITIES, AND HERALDRY.—In these three departments, the collection is certainly not rich, but more attention is hourly paying to each by the committee. At present there are not more than 70 volumes, among which are Edmondson's Heraldry, Blomefield's Norfolk, and a good copy of Strutt's Arms, Habits, &c.

GRAMMAR, PHILOLOGY, CRITICISM & RHETORIC.—About 40 volumes.

POETRY AND THE DRAMA.—230 volumes, including Bell's Theatre, British Poets, the works of Byron, Scott, Campbell, Rogers, Southey, and Milman.

NOVELS AND ROMANCES.—About 200 volumes: Miss Edgeworth, the Waverley Novels, Goldsmith, Mrs. Opie, and other popular writers.

POLYGRAPHY.—70 volumes, including the works of Lord Bacon, Sir William Jones, Horace Walpole, Goldsmith, and Johnson.

LITERARY MISCELLANIES.—Most of the standard publications of the Prose Writers; a fine copy of the Harleian Miscellany, and a variety of other works.

But the greatest and most valuable ornaments of these shelves, are forty large folio volumes of the Public Records of the Kingdom, received the 5th of May, 1825, printed under the direction of the Commissioners appointed by His Majesty, to execute the measures recommended by a select committee of the House of Commons respecting the national archives. The subscribers are indebted to the influence of Dawson Turner, Esq. for procuring these works, which are ordered to be returned to the office of the Secretary of State for the Home Department, in the event of a dissolution of this library. These volumes are perfect specimens of the typographic art, and are adorned with a variety of beautifully engraved fac-similes of charters, grants, seals, and other ancient documents, some of them coloured in a very fine and luminous manner. In

naming them, it may be necessary to state, that the great Domesday, having been reprinted by order of Government in 1783, is not included in this collection. We begin therefore with the third volume, which is merely an index to the general Domesday, with a dissertation upon that important record, viz.

III.—LIBRI CENSUALIS VOCATI DOMESDAY BOOK INDICES ACCESSIT DISSERTATIO GENERALIS DE RATIONE HUJUSCE LIBRI.

IV.—LIBRI CENSUALIS VOCATI DOMESDAY BOOK ADDITAMENTAEX CODIC. ANTIQUISS.—EXON' DOMESDAY—INQUISITIO ELIENSIS—LIBER WINTON—BOLDON BOOK.

Of the records which compose the fourth volume, supplementary to Domesday, the first in point of time is

THE EXON DOMESDAY, the original of which is preserved among the muniments and charters, belonging to the Dean and Chapter of Exeter Cathedral. Its main body presents a description of the western parts of the kingdom, comprising the Counties of Wiltshire, Dorsetshire, Somersetshire, Devonshire, and Cornwall, and it is supposed, so far as it extends, to contain an exact transcript of the original rolls or returns made by the Conqueror's Commissioners at the time of forming the general survey, from which the great Domesday itself was compiled.

THE INQUISITIO ELIENSIS is a document of the same kind as the Exeter Domesday, relating to the property of the monastery of Ely, recorded afterwards in two volumes of the Domesday Survey: The original is preserved in a Register of the Monastery, remaining among the Cotton Manuscripts in the British Museum, marked Tiberius A. VI. and is at least as old as the 12th century. Another copy of this inquisition is contained in the Chartulary of Ely Monastery, preserved at Trinity College, Cambridge, called by Gale, *Liber Eliensis*. In point of form, arrangement, and contents, it very much resembles the Exeter Survey.

THE WINTON DOMESDAY. The original was formerly the property of James West, Esq. now preserved in the archives of the Society of Antiquaries, at London, and consists of two distinct parts or records, both written on vellum.

Immediately following the title of the first portion, is a rubric, stating that King Henry I. desirous of ascertaining what King Edward the Confessor held in Winchester, as of his own demesne, ordered this survey to be made upon the oaths of the burgesses. Immediately after the title page in the printed volume, is a beautiful fac-simile of the rubric, contained in the original. This survey was taken between the years 1107 and 1128. The next is

THE BOLDON BOOK, or Survey of the Palatinate of Durham. In the year 1183, Hugh Pudsey, called also De Puteaco, De Pusar, and De Pusas, nephew to Stephen, King of England, caused this Survey to be made, since known by the name of "The Boldon Book." It probably had its name from Boldon, a village and parish near Sunderland, in the same diocese, where it was either compiled, or according to the census of whose inhabitants, the other manors, &c. in that bishoprick were regulated. This latter is the most probable origin of the name, for in the account of rents and services required of other places, reference is frequently made to those rendered by the people of Boldon. Of the motives or reasons which led to this compilation, we have no record. Its title, however, in the *Laud M. S.* 542, shews at once the nature and design of the work—"Inquisitio de Consuetudinibus et Redditibus totius Episcopatus Dunelmensis: facta per Hugonem Episcopum, Anno 1183."

TAXATIO ECCLESIASTICA ANGLIÆ ET WALLIÆ AUCTORITATE P. NICHOLAI IV. CIRCA A. D. 1291. In the year 1253, Pope Innocent the Fourth, to whose predecessors in the see of Rome the first fruits and tenths of all ecclesiastical benefices had for a long time been paid, gave the same to King Henry III. for three years, which occasioned a taxation in the following year, sometimes called the "Norwich Taxation," and sometimes "Pope Innocent's Valor." In the year 1288, Pope Nicholas IV. granted the tenths to King Edward I. for six years, towards defraying the expenses of an expedition to the Holy Land, and that they might be collected to their

full value, a taxation by the King's precept was begun in that year, and finished as to the province of Canterbury, in 1291; and as to that of York, in the following year; the whole being under the direction of John, Bishop of Winton, and Oliver, Bishop of Lincoln.

A third taxation, entitled "Nova Taxatio," as to some part of the province of York, was made A. D. 1318, (11th Edward II.) by virtue of a royal mandate, directed to the Bishop of Carlisle, chiefly on account of the invasion of the Scots, by which the clergy of those border countries were rendered unable to pay the former tax.

The taxation of Pope Nicholas is a most important record, because all the taxes, as well of our Kings as the Pope's, were regulated by it, until the survey made in the 26th year of Henry VIII.; and because the statutes of colleges which were founded before the Reformation, are also interpreted by this criterion, according to which their benefices, under a certain value, are exempted from the restriction in the statute 21st Henry VIII. concerning pluralities.

VALOR ECCLESIASTICUS TEMP. HENR. VIII. AUCTORITATE REGIA INSTITUTUS, 4 VOLS.—This survey was made in pursuance of an Act passed in the 26th year of Henry VIII., for ascertaining the annual value of all the possessions, manors, lands, tenements, hereditaments, and profits, as well spiritual as temporal, appertaining to any monastery, priory, church, college, conventual parsonage, vicarage, chauntry, free chapel, or other ecclesiastical edifice or community within the realm; and by it a certain number of commissioners in each district were appointed by articles under the King's own hand, who had power to examine the clergy touching the value, extent, and nature of all the ecclesiastical property in the kingdom.

CALENDARIUM INQUISITIONUM POST MORTEM SIVE ESCAETARUM, VOL. 1. TEMPORIBUS REGUM HEN. III. ED. I. & ED. II.

VOL. 2. TEMPORE REGIS EDWARDI III.

VOL. 3. TEMPORIBUS REGUM RIC. II. & HEN. IV.

The records preserved in the Tower of London, entitled, *Inquisitiones Post Mortem*, or as they are sometimes called, *Escheats*,

commence with the early part of the reign of Henry III., and end with the third year of Richard III. The originals are preserved in bundles chronologically arranged: they were taken by virtue of writs, directed to the escheators of each county or district, to summon a jury on oath, who were to enquire what lands any person died seized of, and by what rents and services the same were held, and who was the next heir, and of what age the heir was, that the King might be informed of his right of escheat or wardship. They also shew whether the tenant was attainted of treason, or was an alien, in either of which cases they were seized into the King's hands: they likewise shew the quantity, quality, and value of the lands of which each tenant died seized, &c., and they are the best evidences of the descents of families and of property. The calendar to these records now published, is a transcript of the official calendars, revised and corrected with the originals.

DUCATUS LANCASTRIÆ PARS PRIMA CALENDARIUM INQUISITIONUM POST MORTEM, &c. TEMPORIBUS REGUM EDW. I. EDW. III. RIC. II. HEN. V. HEN. VI. EDW. IV. HEN. VII. HEN. VIII. EDW. VI. REGIN. MAR. PHIL. & MAR. ELIZ. JAC. I. CAR. I.

PARS SECUNDA A CALENDAR TO THE PLEADINGS, &c., IN THE REIGNS OF HEN. VII. HEN. VIII. EDW. VI. QUEEN MARY AND PHIL. AND MARY.

According to the return made to the select committee of the House of Commons, in the year 1800, the *Inquisitions Post Mortem*, in the repository of the Duchy of Lancaster, then found, amounted to 2400, beginning with the first year of King Henry V. 1413, and ending with the 18th year of Charles I. 1642. A more recent investigation has shewn their number to amount to 3569, which it was found necessary to put into a better state of arrangement, to clean, repair, and bind them into volumes, and compose the new calendar, which forms the first part of this volume.

The *Pleadings*, consisting of bills, answers, depositions, and surveys, in suits exhibited in the Duchy court, commence with the first year of King Henry VII., and are continued to the present time. The calendar now published, extends from the earliest date of these pleadings, to the reign of Philip and Mary, including 5682 records, and forms the second part of the volume.

ROTULI HUNDREDORUM TEMP. HEN. III. & EDW. I. IN TURR' LOND' ET IN CURIA RECEPTÆ SCACCARIJ WESTM. ASSERVATI. VOL. 1 & 2.

The hundred rolls contain inquisitions taken in pursuance of a special commission, issued under the great seal, dated the 11th of October, in the second year of King Edward I. It was one of the functions of the justices of Eyre, to enquire in every county, of the knight's fees, escheats, wardships, marriages, presentations to churches, &c., and usurpations of the rights of the crown, in order to preserve the profitable tenures of the King, and that he might be duly answered of the fruits of such escheats, wardships, &c., which formed a material part of his revenue, and also to enquire into oppressions and frauds of the King's ministers and officers; and for these purposes, the justices delivered in charge to the hundredors certain articles, called "*Capitula Itineris.*"

During the turbulent reign of King Henry III., the revenues of the crown had been considerably diminished by tenants in *Capite* alienating without licence; and by ecclesiastics as well as laymen, withholding from the crown, under various pretexts, its just rights, usurping the right of holding courts and other *Jura Regalia.*

King Edward I., on his return from the Holy Land, corrected these abuses, and one of the first acts of his administration, after his arrival, was to enquire into the state of the demesnes, the rights and revenues of the crown, and the conduct of those officers who had defrauded the King and oppressed the people: for this purpose, peculiar evidence w :s necessary, and the King therefore appointed special commissioners for the whole kingdom, who commenced their inquiries, and returned the rolls of their inquisitions into the Court of Exchequer, which exhibited at one view a return of the demesne lands, manors, tenants, alienations, wardships, marriages, escheats, and every other kind of property, in which the right of the crown was affected, with the abuses of its officers.

PLACITA DE QUO WARRANTO TEMPORIBUS EDW. I. II. & III. IN CURIA RECEPTÆ SCACCARIJ WESTM. ASSERVATA.

To describe the nature of these records, reference may be had to the preceding *Hundred Rolls.* The statute of Gloucester was

enacted in the sixth year of Edward I., the first chapter relating to liberties, franchises, and quo warranto, was founded upon the previous enquiries, under the commission issued third of Edward I. Immediately after the passing of the statute of Gloucester, the stated period of the circuit in Eyre returned, and on the justices going their Iter, writs of right and of quo warranto issued very generally against such persons as claimed manors, liberties, &c., where the jurors had previously said upon oath before the Inquisitors, An. 3. Edward I. "*Nesciunt Quo Warranto*," the parties held or claimed; and again where they said the party held or claimed "*Sine Warranto*," in such case a writ sometimes issued; but the party usually came in upon the general proclamation (directed by the statute) without any special writ of quo warranto.

ROTULORUM ORIGINALIUM IN CURIA SCACCARII ABBREVIATIO. VOL. 1. TEMPORIBUS REGUM HEN. III, ED. I., & ED. II. VOL. 2. TEMPORE REGIS EDWARDI III.

The "*Originalia*" are the Estreats of all the grants of the crown, inrolled on the patent and other rolls, whereon any rent is reserved, any salary payable, or any service to be performed, which Estreats commence about the beginning of the reign of Henry III. and are continued to a late period.

The abstract, now published in two volumes, begins with the roll of the 20th year of King Henry III. no earlier record of this nature being discoverable, and concludes with the end of Edward III. It has been compiled from a careful examination of the office repertories with the records themselves; the former, though of considerable use, having been found not deserving of implicit reliance. An Index Rerum, an Index Locorum, and an Index Nominum are subjoined to each volume.

NONARUM INQUISITIONES IN CURIA SCACCARII. TEMP. REGIS EDWARDI III.

These records are the result of statutes passed in the 14th and 15th of Edward III., by which a subsidy of the "Ninth" and "Fifteenth" was granted to the King, towards maintaining his wars with Scotland and France. By a third statute, in the 15th of the same monarch, assessors and venditors were appointed for every county in

England, to assess and sell the ninth and fifteenth, and three commissions were issued, directed to them under the great seal by the King and Council.

In the 14th year of Edward III., the clergy, both of the provinces of Canterbury and York, granted to the King a tenth for two years of all their property; notwithstanding which they were assessed and taxed to the ninth, and both were collected; but this exaction produced from Stratford, the Archbishop of Canterbury, a remonstrance addressed to the King.

In these records, it appears that the parishioners of every parish found upon their oath the true value (sometimes separately) of the ninth of corn, wool, and lambs; then the amount of the ancient tax of the church was stated, and afterwards the causes of the ninth not amounting to the tax or value of the church, were assigned; and when the ninth did not exceed the tax, it was assigned for cause thereof, that within the valuation or tax of the church, there were other articles included besides corn, wool, and lambs, such as the Dos or glebe of the church, tythe of hay, and other tythes.

And if any abbey, priory, or other religious corporation had property within any parish, the ninth arising from such property was found and returned.

PLACITORUM IN DOMO CAPITULARI WESTMONASTERIENSI ASSERVATORUM ABBREVIATIO. TEMPORIBUS REGUM RIC. I., JOHANN., HENR. III., EDW. I., EDW. II.

These records were printed from several volumes of abstracts of pleadings, during the reigns of Richard I., John, Henry III., Edward I., and Edward II., preserved in the Chapter-House of the Abbey of Westminster. From the commencement of these pleadings, in the reign of Richard I., to the end of the reign of King John, the abstract has been framed for the most part from rolls of the Curia Regis. But as it is difficult now to decide, when the proceedings in the Curia Regis finished, and the component branches of that court became distinct and permanently severed, the whole of the work has therefore been printed under the Title of "*Placitorum Abbreviatio.*" During the reigns of Edward the First and Second,

far the greater part of the abstract is collected from rolls of pleadings in the King's Bench, but there are numerous other pleadings under mixed titles.

Throughout the whole, much important matter will be found relating to petitions of right, and to the parliament and the Concilium Regis; and frequent references from each of them to the King's Bench, and again, from that court to the parliament.

TESTA DE NEVILL SIVE LIBER FEODORUM IN CURIA SCACCARII. TEMP. HEN. III. & EDW. I.

In the Court of Exchequer are preserved the two ancient original volumes, from which the above record was printed. They appear to have been compiled near the close of the reign of Edward II., or the commencement of that of Edward III., and contain principally an account, first, of fees holden either immediately of the King, or others who held of the King in capite; and if alienated, whether the owners were enfeoffed ab antiquo, or de novo, as also fees holden in Frankalmoigne, with the values thereof respectively.

2nd. Of Serjeanties holden of the King, distinguishing such as were rented or alienated, with the values of the same.

3rd. Of widows and heiresses of tenants in capite, whose marriages were in the gift of the King, with the values of their lands.

4th. Of churches in the gift of the King, and in whose hands they were.

5th. Of escheats, as well of the lands of the Normans as others, in whose hands the same were, and by what services holden.

6th. Of the amount of the sums paid for scutage and aid, &c. by each tenant.

From what circumstance they have obtained the name of Testa De Nevill is not ascertained. There are however two persons, to either of whom they may be assignable, viz. Ralph De Nevill, an accountant in the Exchequer and collector of aids, in the reign of Henry III.; and Jollan De Neville, a justice itinerant of the same reign, who (as Dugdale, in his Baronage, supposed) may have been the author.

CALENDARIUM ROTULORUM CHARTARUM ET INQUISITIONUM AD QUOD DAMNUM.

The *Charter Rolls* begin in 1199, the first year of King John, and end with the reign of Edward IV. in 1483. They are principally royal grants of privileges to cities, towns, bodies corporate, and private trading companies belonging to those cities and towns; grants of markets, fairs, and free warrens; grants of creation of nobility, from the 11th year of the reign of Edward II., to the end of the reign of Edward IV.; grants of privileges to religious houses, &c.

The *Inquisitiones ad quod damnum* begin in 1307, the first year of Edward II., and conclude with the 38th of Henry VI. They were taken by virtue of writs, directed to the escheator of each county; when any grant of a market, fair, or other privilege or licence of alienation of lands was solicited, to enquire by a Jury whether such grant or alienation was prejudicial to the King, or to others, in case the same should be made.

CALENDARIUM ROTULORUM PATENTIUM IN TURRI LONDINENSI.

The Patent Rolls commence with the third year of the reign of King John, and end in the twenty-third of Edward IV.: the originals are deposited in the Tower of London. They contain grants of offices and lands—restitutions of temporalities to bishops, abbots, and other ecclesiastical persons—confirmations of grants made to bodies corporate, as well ecclesiastical as civil—grants in fee farm—special liveries—grants of offices, special and general—patents of creations of peers, and licenses of all kinds, which pass the great seal; and on the backs of these rolls are commissions to justices of the peace, of sewers, and all other commissions which passed the "Great Seal."

FŒDERA, CONVENTIONES, LITTERÆ, ET CUJUSCUNQUE GENERIS ACTA PUBLICA, INTER REGES ANGLIÆ ET ALIOS QUOSVIS IMPERATORES, REGES, PONTIFICES, PRINCIPES, VEL COMMUNITATES; AB INGRESSU GULIELMI I. IN ANGLIAM,

A. D. 1066. AD NOSTRA USQUE TEMPORA HABITA AUT TRACTATA. VOL. 1. PARS I. AB ANNO 1066. AD ANNUM 1272.

VOL. 1. PARS 2. AB ANNO 1272. AD ANNUM 1307.

VOL. 2. —— 1. .. —— 1307. .. —— 1327.

VOL. 2. —— 2. .. —— 1327. .. —— 1344.

The materials of which the Fœdera is composed, are generally speaking of a most important nature. England, from the remotest period of its history, has borne a distinguished part among the nations of Europe, and its connexions with foreign states have always been extensive and powerful. A diplomatic history therefore of such interests and connexions, from the invasion of England, by William, Duke of Normandy, down to our own times, containing all the leagues, treatises, capitulations, manifestoes, and correspondence which have taken place between this country and other states and sovereigns, must be of great importance, not only to England, but to Europe at large; such a history, the collection now technically called "The Fœdera," (from the first word of its running title) presents; taken in every point of view, it is of the highest interest to the statesman, the lawyer, and the historian.

This work has passed through three editions: the first by Thomas Rymer, the original compiler, assisted by Sanderson; the second by Holmes and Sanderson; and the third by the Hague Booksellers.

The first fourteen volumes were published in Rymer's life time; the fifteenth and sixteenth, which he had prepared for the press, were published after his death, by Robert Sanderson, his assistant, afterwards Usher of the Rolls, by whom also was added a seventeenth volume, with extensive indexes. The work was continued by the same hand, in three succeeding books, making in the whole twenty volumes folio. With respect to the sources from which the materials were derived, it appears that Rymer had access, by royal authority, to all the public offices and repositories of state papers. Both his instruments and margins prove that he collected much from the charter, patent, and clause rolls in the Tower, as well as from the bundles of letters, writs, and miscellanies in the same place; and some few things from the Chartæ Antiquæ,

from the Bulls in the Chapter House, Westminster, and from the ancient Treatises in that office; from the King's Remembrancer's Office, in the Exchequer; and much from the Cottonian Library. He made collections also at the Chapel of the Rolls, and some from the Archives at the Archbishop's Palace, Lambeth. The State Paper Office furnished him with nothing previously to the reign of Henry VIII.: from that period it is rich and abundant; and the gleanings left are more copious than the harvest which he reaped. But there was a source of another description to which he was much indebted, viz., the ancient English annalists and historians. This has been demonstrated by the fact that several papers, of which the originals are probably no longer extant, and the only copies are preserved in the above writers, are found verbatim in Rymer. The proofs of this have been furnished in great detail to his Majesty's commissioners on the public records, but need not be adduced here. Of this fact, the regulations made by Richard I. at Chinon, on his way to the Holy Land, A. D. 1190, p. 52, and the Letter of Vetus de Monte, A. D. 1192, p. 61, afford sufficient proof. It is also suspected that Rymer had access to some private collections, the proprietors of which he has not thought proper to name.

The principal points in which the present work has improved upon the former editions are, first, the extension of its limits to an earlier and later period of time; secondly, the verification of the old materials, and the addition of others within the same reigns; thirdly, the chronological arrangement, with a reference to the repository in which each article is to be found; and, lastly, the typographical execution of the whole.

The work commences now at an important era, that of the Norman Conquest, in A. D. 1066, instead of A. D. 1100, the accession of Henry I. as in the original edition, which forms no remarkable period in our history, nor is distinguished by any transaction of importance in the British annals.

To the former plates in the volumes, which are here retained, and some of the most important re-engraved from the originals, there are added several new ones, consisting of fac-similes of the most ancient instruments, and of the seals of the different monarchs.

A CATALOGUE OF THE MANUSCRIPTS IN THE COTTONIAN LIBRARY, DEPOSITED IN THE BRITISH MUSEUM.

A CATALOGUE OF THE HARLEIAN MANUSCRIPTS, IN THE BRITISH MUSEUM, WITH INDEXES OF PERSONS, PLACES, AND MATTERS, 4 vols.

A CATALOGUE OF THE LANSDOWNE MANUSCIPTS, IN THE BRITISH MUSEUM, WITH INDEXES OF PERSONS, PLACES, &c.

ROTULI SCOTIÆ IN TURRI LONDINENSI ET IN DOMO CAPITULARI WESTMONASTERIENSI ASSERVATI. VOL 1. TEMPORIBUS REGUM ANGLIÆ EDWARDI I., EDWARDI II., EDWARDI III.

VOL. 2. TEMPORIBUS REGUM ANGLIÆ RIC. II., HEN. IV., V., VI., ED. IV., RIC. III., HEN. VII., VIII.

An important collection of records, illustrative of the political transactions between England and Scotland, are contained in the Rotuli Scotiæ. They commence with the nineteenth year of King Edward I., and terminate with the eighth of Henry VIII. With the exception of two rolls, relating to the 13th and 34th years of King Edward III., which are preserved among the records in the Chapter-House, at Westminster, all the Rotuli Scotiæ are deposited in the Record-Office at the Tower of London.

The materials of which this collection of documents is composed, may be divided into political transactions, which relate principally to the disputed succession to the Crown of Scotland; the claims of King Edward as superior Lord; and the contests between Baliol, Bruce, and other competitors for the Scottish throne.

Others relate to naval and military transactions; proceedings relative to prisoners of war; rewards to partisans; orders for attainders, and grants of pardon to persons attainted; revenue, trade, ecclesiastical documents, and various miscellaneous matters, not referrable to any of the preceding heads.

REGISTRVM MAGNI SIGILLI REGVM SCOTORVM IN ARCHIVIS PVBLICIS ASSERVATVM. A. D. MCCCVI.——A. D. MCCCCXXIV.

Next to the Parliamentary records of Scotland, the most important of these intended publications now in progress, is a select collection of ancient Royal Charters, drawn not only from the

existing registers of the Great Seal, but from original charters in the possession of individuals and public bodies, and from other authentic sources.

The portion here published of the royal charters, or as the record is technically termed the Register of the Great Seal, commences with the accession of Robert Bruce, in 1306, and ends with the return of James I. in 1424, to which has been added very copious indexes of the names of persons and places: many of the rolls of the record of these charters, are however lost.

INQUISITIONVM AD CAPELLAM DOMINI REGIS RETORNATARVM, QVAE IN PVBLICIS ARCHIVIS SCOTIAE ADHVC SERVANTVR ABBREVIATIO. VOL. 1. 2. 3.

The record, of which an abridgement is here given, comprehends all those proceedings by "Inquest" or the "Verdict of an Assize," which originate in certain writs issuing from Chancery, and which are ultimately transmitted or "retoured" to that office, according to the practice of the law of Scotland.

Of those proceedings, the most considerable in number and importance, originate in a writ issuing from Chancery in the King's name, sometimes called the Brieve of Mortancestry, but more properly the Brieve of Succession; the purpose of which is to establish a claim by inheritance, or to be "served nearest lawful heir" to those subjects of a feudal nature, in which the alledged ancestor of the claimant was vested at the time of his death.

According to the rules of the Scottish law, the complete and effective right to such subjects does not pass immediately and spontaneously from the ancestor to the heir, but is said to remain "*in hereditate jacente*" of the deceased owner, until the claim of the heir has been formerly recognized and established by the procedure under a Brieve of Succession.

In the record are also many other writs connected with the subject, agreeing with the practice of the law of Scotland.

The three last volumes relate to the proceedings of the Commissioners, appointed to inspect the national archives: the first volume is entitled

REPORTS FROM THE COMMISSIONERS APPOINTED BY HIS MAJESTY TO EXECUTE THE MEASURES RECOMMENDED BY A SELECT COMMITTEE OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS, RESPECTING THE PUBLIC RECORDS OF THE KINGDOM, &c. 1800—1819.

APPENDIX TO THE REPORTS, WITH ENGRAVED FAC-SIMILES INSERTED IN THE SEVERAL WORKS PRINTED UNDER THE COMMISSION, WITH THE EXPLANATIONS, ORDERED TO BE PRINTED 13TH JULY, 1819.

The last volume of REPORTS relates to the proceedings upon the Irish records, with supplements and appendixes, and contains some exquisitely finished fac-similes of ancient charters and other documents.

The remaining volumes of the FŒDERA yet unpublished, as well as those of the other unfinished records, will be forwarded to the Committee, and deposited upon the shelves of this library as soon as completed.

A librarian attends from twelve till two every day; and on Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday evenings, from Lady to Michaelmas, from six to eight o'clock; and on Monday, Wednesday, Friday, and Saturday evenings, from Michaelmas to Lady, at the same hours, to facilitate the exchanges of books among the subscribers. The back room of the building, (on the same floor as the library,) was built expressly for a Concert-Room; and in it, for a considerable time, amateur concerts were regularly performed during the winter season, generally to a very select audience; but three years since, they were entirely discontinued, which is much to be lamented, as the room contained an excellent organ and other instruments, and the skill of the amateurs, who were aided by several distinguished professors, had certainly raised this society to an

eminent degree in the scale of vocal and instrumental harmony. The apartment has lately been converted into a Commercial Reading-Room, the necessary expenses of which are defrayed by a liberal subscription.

The Post-office is in an obscure row, at the north-west corner of King-street, where the London mail arrives every day at half-past eleven, and returns at three, throughout the week, except on Saturdays. Norfolk letters, and others to the more distant parts of the kingdom northward, are sent off at one daily, and arrive in the afternoon at half-past two.

The Subscription-Rooms are large and elegant apartments on the Quay, nearly opposite the bridge, where a number of London and Provincial papers are provided for the use of the subscribers, who are most opulent gentlemen of the town, and a few non-subscribers from the country. These rooms are well managed by a person solely employed for that purpose, and the whole establishment is one of the highest respectability.

About the year 1713, some charitable persons founded a Free School, for sixty-four poor boys and girls; and ten years afterwards, the Corporation granted a piece of ground, at the south-east corner of the market, upon which a substantial building was erected for a school-room to the institution. Some years afterwards it was enlarged, and a dwelling-house made for the convenience of the master

and mistress superintending the school. As the subscription (which is only twenty shillings per annum) increased, the number of children was enlarged also, and the whole amount of money now collected is about £90 annually, besides which they have the benefit of two sermons in the year, preached at St. Nicholas's church, the proceeds of which are wholly applied to their support. A great number of poor children have received their education at this praise-worthy institution, which has, ever since its erection, been under the direction of the minister of the parish, a treasurer, and six directors. The children are clothed every other year, and uniformly brought up in the faith of the protestant church, which they attend constantly at public worship.

Several other charitable seminaries, for educating the indigent, are encouraged in this town, particularly the Auxiliary British Free School Society, better known by the name of the Lancasterian School. The building, which stands upon the denes, is new: it was founded in 1813, for three hundred boys, supported by voluntary aid; there are, however, but one hundred and forty two educated at this time, who are the children of parents of all religious sects and denominations whatever. Several private institutions are also well supported, the most prominent of which is the School of Industry, established by the ladies of Yarmouth, for the instruction of poor girls.

The government of the town is well attended to, and order strictly preserved by a very active and

efficient police, who upon apprehending an offender during the nocturnal hours, for a breach of the peace, are required to place him in immediate confinement in a night cell, familiarly termed the *Cage*, whence he is brought the next morning for examination before the mayor.

The Gaol and Bridewell have lately been incorporated, before which time, the latter occupied a portion of the premises belonging to the workhouse. The Gaol, an irregular but ancient building, in Middlegate-street, was found to be too limited for its wretched inmates, who were not unfrequently crowded to excess; in fact it was so extremely confined, as entirely to preclude a classification of the prisoners, according to their respective sexes and crimes, a distinction allowed to be essentially necessary in all buildings of this description. In consequence of a presentment by the grand jury appointed to inspect the prison in 1818, it was resolved to purchase additional ground at the back of the premises for enlarging the Gaol, and erecting a new Bridewell or House of Correction immediately adjoining, which was carried into execution. The front of the old Gaol is principally occupied by the sessions court, the audit chamber, and lodging apartments of the marshall; and at the back are the debtors' rooms, some cells for felons, and the necessary offices. The new building adjoining, planned by Mr. Stone, an architect of Norwich, is very extensive. The different floors are divided into partable galleries, each having a number

of cells, with a sick and day room for the gaol tenants; and in the middle of the partition wall, a strong door communicates with the other side of the gallery, where a like distribution of apartments is observed for the Bridewell. The prisons are well lighted, and exceedingly substantial. The roof of each cell, in the lower range, is composed of a huge block of stone, which forms the floor of the one immediately above it, and the whole are well aired and ventilated. A proper division of the prisoners is thus easily maintained; and, in aid of this intention, a separate part is allotted to the females. The yards are also divided into differeut portions, by which a distinction is preserved between the tried and untried felons, and the debtors: the whole appearance of the new building is extremely imposing, and it is certainly admirably adapted to its various purposes.

Among the numerous handsome houses on the north and south quays, there is one upon the latter, the residence and property of John Danby Palmer, Esq., which, for its celebrity during the wars of Charles I. and the parliament, claims for itself a brief historical notice. The site of this house was anciently part of the precinct of the grey friars' convent, the whole of which was first granted, in 1540, to Thomas Lord Cromwell, who took an active part in the reformation; but falling into disgrace with his master, Henry VIII., he was soon after beheaded, and the property escheated to the crown, but was subsequently regranted, in 1542, by the same monarch, to Sir Richard Williams, alias Crom

well, knight, (the great grandfather of the Lord Protector) then the chief instrument of his pleasures. The house now standing, was erected in 1591, by Benjamin Cooper, an alderman of Yarmouth, who rendered himself conspicuous, for attempting an innovation in the civil government of the town, in which he was unsuccessful. Mr. Cooper sold it, 1635, to John Carter, Esq., the staunch presbyterian friend and counsellor of Oliver Cromwell, (whose monumental stone is mentioned in the account of St. Nicholas's church.) While in the possession of this gentleman, the house is said to have been frequently the scene of consultation between Cromwell and the officers of the parliamentary army: at one of these meetings, the death of the unfortunate Charles is believed to have been proposed and determined upon: an upper room in the house is pointed out as the place in which this sanguinary act was contemplated. The regicides assembled, early in the afternoon, and to prevent the possibility of intrusion, a confidential person was placed without the door of the apartment, with a strict injunction not to allow any one to approach. Hughes says, they had ordered their dinner to be ready at 4 o'clock, but it was not served until half-past eleven at night, the party remaining in close conference during the whole of that time; they then hastily partook of some refreshment, and departed, some for the metropolis, and others for the head quarters of the army. The original wainscot panels of this room are profusely and elegantly carved, but have suffered much deterioration from

having been injudiciously painted. This drawing room, in its original state, admeasured thirty feet by twenty, and is adorned with a profusion of carving, the beauty of which is greatly diminished by the painting it has undergone. The chimney-piece projecting into the room, is elaborately carved at each end; two fluted pilasters, of the Corinthian order, support an entablature of curious workmanship, above which six pillars divide it into three parts, and in the centre are carved the royal arms and supporters of James I. The walls are wainscotted and pannelled to the height of six feet, and divided at regular intervals by fluted pilasters, supporting alternately a male and female Termini, which support the frieze; and between the Termini, there is a continuation of small arches. The ceiling is adorned with mouldings, projecting from the surface, which divide it into fifteen compartments, each enriched with a representation of fruit, flowers, &c.

It has been said that the death of Charles I. was determined on at Windsor, but there can be little doubt that so momentous a circumstance, would require more than one, probably many meetings; and it is certain, that one of great secresy and importance was held in this chamber; for it appears, by a letter from Mr. Hewling Lewson to Dr. Brooke, that the room was shewn, and a similar statement of the circumstance just recited then related, in the time of Mr. Nathaniel Carter, the son of the proprietor, who must have been aware of the

authenticity of the fact, as the house was the residence of his father at the time the above-mentioned event took place.

In the house is the following small but good collection of pictures—

A Portrait, as Winter—*Jacques Jordaens*—With all the fire and force of Rubens.

A Small Landscape—*Herman Swanevelt*—A sweet little picture.

An Italian Port—*Adrian Storcke.*

Very fine and perfect.

A Palace in Genoa—*Ditto.*

A Landscape, with Hunters—*Moucheron & Adrian Vandervelde.*

A Crucifixion.

A Bank with Trees, almost equal to Wynants—*Crome, Sen.*

The Muscle Eaters—*Isaac Ostade.*

A Landscape, Cattle and Figures—*Adrian Vandervelde.*

An uncommonly pure and perfect specimen of this highly-admired Artist.

A Horse Fair—*Peter Wouvermans*—In no respect inferior to Phillip.

A Dutch Fair—*D. Teniers, Sen.*

It is no presumption to say, that few, if any, superior proofs of this great Artist's abilities, are in existence in this kingdom.

A Landscape—*Jacob Ruysdael.*

A Landscape—*Moucheron.*

Some of the best of these pictures were bought of Mr. Isaacs, who has imported from Holland and Flanders, some of the finest specimens of *Hobbima, Ruysdael, &c.*, in the kingdom.

It has been observed, that most of the buildings, in Queen Elizabeth's reign, have a style peculiar to themselves, both in form and finishing, where though much of the Gothic is retained, and a great part of the new taste is adopted, neither predomi-

nates. The observation is in some measure illustrated by the other apartments in this house, where it may be observed the different orders are introduced, mixed with a profusion of carving

"O'er wrought with ornaments of Gothic pride."

A little north of the town-hall is the Star Inn, an ancient and well-built house, once the property of President Bradshaw, the interior of which is highly ornamented, and richly worth the visitor's attention. The great room, termed the Nelson, is beautifully carved in wainscot, now sabled by time, but in excellent preservation: there is also some rare and curious tapestry in a sleeping room, exquisitely wrought in sylvan and forest scenes, with birds and animals, coeval probably with the carving of the other apartment. The late worthy proprietor of this fine old mansion, Mr William Woolverton, was offered £100 for the panels and decorations of the great room, which to his taste and credit, be it remembered, he refused.

Near this house is the Bank of Sir E. K. Lacon, Bart. Edward Youell, and Co., whose bills are payable, in London, at Sir James Esdaile and Co's. The banking-house is a good building, recently adapted to its present purpose. This establishment is of the greatest use to the mercantile interests of the inhabitants, and one of the highest respectability.

Directly opposite to the bridge, is the Bank of Messrs. Gurneys, Turner, and Brightwen, whose bills are honoured in the metropolis at Barclays, Tritton, Bevan, and Co's., 54, Lombard-street.

The house is the residence of Dawson Turner, Esq., a gentlemen, whose talents, and varied and extensive learning, are well known and appreciated by the literary world, to which he has been a liberal and valuable contributor.

His pictures are numerous and valuable, of which the following are the most esteemed—

DRAWING ROOM.

An Accouchement and Gossipping, very fine—*Jan Stein.*
A Landscape, a capital picture—*Gaspar Poussin.*
A Sea View, with Rocks and Bather, mellow and richly tinted—*Wilson.*
A Landscape, equal to Poussin—*Francesco Bolognese.*
Bacchus and Ariadne, an excellent and undoubted sketch by *Rubens.*
A Landscape, an exquisite specimen of the Master—*Hobbima.*
A Virgin and Child, with a Family in adoration, a very fine and vivid specimen—*Giovanni Bellini.*
Fruit, very fine—*De Heem.*
A Landscape—*Moucheron*—the figures by *Adrian Vandervelde.*
Katharine Parr, a good picture—*Hans Holbein.*
A Landscape, very beautiful—*Old Teniers.*
Virgin, Christ, and Saint John, fine.
Three small pictures of the senses, Hearing, Seeing, and Smelling, very clever—*D. Teniers.*
A Virgin and Child.
Fishwoman, from the Orleans' collection—*Chevalier Vander Werff.*

Landscape—*A. Carracci.*

Interior—*Gerard Dow.*

Family Portraits: Mrs. Francis Palgrave and Miss M. A. Turner, brilliantly and beautifully executed—*T. Phillips, R. A.*

Horse at the Stable Door, excellent—*A. Cuyp.*

Dog and Hare, very fine—*Fytt.*

Girl's Head—*Greuze.*

Judgment of Solomon.

Portraits of Napoleon, the Emperor of Russia, and the King of Prussia.

A Salvator Mundi, from Leonardo da Vinci, exquisitely enamelled by *Bone.*

LIBRARY.

A Family Picture: Mr. and Mrs. Turner, Mrs. Hooker, and Mrs. F. Palgrave—*T. Phillips.*

DINING ROOM.

Flower Piece, very celebrated.

Portrait of William Jackson Hooker, Esq.—*T. Phillips.*

Ditto of Mrs. Hooker, very fine—*Ditto.*

Landscapes, a pair, very good—*Crome, Sen.*

Landscape, Rock Scenery and Fir Trees—*Pynaker.*

Saint John's Head in a Charger—*A. Carracci.*

Head of Teniers, by himself, excellent.

Man Smoking—*Adrian Brouwer*—Ditto.

ADJOINING APARTMENT.

Landscape, Hunstanton Cottage, a very clever production—*Crome, Sen.*

Poringland Heath, also very good—*Ditto.*

Landscape, with figures Bathing—*Ditto.*

There are several other pictures by this artist.

GREAT STAIRCASE.

Fowls and Game—*Hondekouter.*

Mountain Scenery—*Crome, Sen.*

Sketch, with a Mill, &c.—*Crome, Sen.*
Lady at her Toilet—*Venetian School of Painting.*
A Battle Piece.
Crucifixion—*Vandyck.*
Landscape and Cattle—*Satchleven.*
View in Venice, the Rialto, with many figures—*Canaletti.*

Besides the above collection, there are numerous engravings of the French, Flemish, and Dutch schools, and several other *morceaux* of *vertú.*

Mr. Turner possesses an extensive private library, of about 8000 volumes, of general literature, unrivalled, perhaps, in botanical productions, most of which are of great beauty, and on large paper, but chiefly rich in Natural History and the Arts. His own works on Normandy, with Robinson's Scripture Characters, are beautifully printed on vellum, and not mentioned in De Pradt's Catalogue des Livres imprimés sur Vélin. There are also above 150 volumes of manuscripts; and at least half of these are full of original letters from men of eminence, comprising all Sir Henry Spelman's correspondence, and Dr. Covell's, the learned author of the History of the Greek Church, with the manuscripts of Dr. Colbatch, the great opponent of Bentley; a volume of original letters, unpublished, from Cowper, and a similar volume, chiefly unpublished, from Gray, the poet. In this valuable collection is also deposited the correspondence of Sir George Downing, the ambassador of Oliver Cromwell to the Low Countries. The topographical and historical volumes are splendidly illus-

trated, particularly Blomefield's History of Norfolk, which contains above 2000 original drawings of antiquities in the county, executed by Mr. Turner's own family. The elegant and finished labours of Mrs. Turner, Mrs. Hooker, and Mrs. F. Palgrave, appear in five exquisite quarto volumes of etchings, some of which may rank with the finest productions of our best artists.

A memoir of the life and writings of this accomplished scholar and industrious antiquary, is a task to which the feeble pen of the writer of these sheets would be inadequate: a few brief notices however, of one, who has been so distinguished and valuable a contributor to the general stock of literary information, cannot but prove acceptable to those who are interested in the advancement of literature.

Mr. Turner was born in October, 1775, at Great Yarmouth, where his father was a banker, and was first educated at the grammar-school at North Walsham, in Norfolk, under the Rev. Joseph Hepworth, and afterwards removed for private tuition to Barton, in the same county, under the Rev. Robert Forby. Intended by his father for the church, he was entered in 1793, of Pembroke College, Cambridge, of which his uncle, the Dean of Norwich, is master; but not intending to pursue the clerical profession, he did not graduate. At the death of his parent, he succeeded to his extensive banking concern in this town, and married the daughter of the late William Palgrave, Esq. of

Coltishall, in Norfolk, sister to William Palgrave, Esq. the late Collector of His Majesty's Customs in Yarmouth.

Few individuals have been more distinguished by literary honours, either foreign or domestic, than this gentleman. He was elected Fellow of the Linnæan Society, in 1797; and in two years following, of the Physical Society of Gottingen. In 1800, he was chosen a Member of the Imperial Academy, Naturæ Curiosorum, which diploma was accompanied by another, conferring the honorary degrees of Master of Arts and Doctor of Philosophy; of the Royal Society, in 1802; of the Society of Antiquaries, in 1803; of the Dublin Society, in 1804, and the Royal Irish Academy, in the same year; of the Wernerian Natural History Society of Edinburgh, in 1808; of the Royal Academy of Sciences at Stockholm, in 1816; of the Royal Academy of Sciences and Belles Lettres of Rouen, in 1818; of the Academy of Sciences, Arts, and Belles Lettres of Caen, in 1820; of the Naturforschenda Gesellschaft at Leipzig, in 1822, and finally of the Royal Society of Literature, in 1824. His own works are—

A Synopsis of the British Fuci, published in two volumes, octavo, 1802.

Muscologiæ Hibernicæ Spicilegium, octavo, privately printed, with coloured plates, 1804.

Botanist's Guide through England and Wales, two volumes, octavo, compiled in conjunction with Lewis Weston Dillwyn, Esq. F. R. and L. S. S. 1805.

Historia Fucorum, coloured plates, four volumes, quarto, 1808.

Tour in Normandy, chiefly undertaken with a view of investigating the Architectural Antiquities of that Duchy, two volumes, octavo, 1820.

Letter-Press to Cotman's Etchings of Architectural Antiquities in Normandy, two volumes, folio, 1822: of these splendid volumes, the Reviews have all spoken in terms of unqualified approbation.

Besides the above, Mr. Turner is the author of sundry papers in the Transactions of the Linnæan Society, and many other detached writings.

Near St. George's Chapel, is the large and elegant house of Mrs. Penrice, erected a few years since by the late Thomas Penrice, Esq.: and, in the spacious and elegant apartments of this costly mansion, are distributed the following valuable collection of pictures, all of them by the most eminent painters, and admitted to be extremely fine.

DRAWING ROOM.

Fruit and Flowers—*Van Oss.*

Ditto—*Ditto*—The artist considered these pictures as his finest performances.

The Woman taken in Adultery—*Titian.*

THE BREAKFAST PARLOUR.

The Judgment of Paris—*P. P. Rubens*—This celebrated performance is from the Orleans' collection, for the acquisition of which, his present Majesty is said to have offered 5000 guineas.

An interior, with Boors Sporting—*Adrian Ostade*—An exquisite specimen of this esteemed master.

A Wake—*David Teniers, Jun.*

Going to hawk, a beautiful picture—*P. Wouvermans.*
Boors at Cards, extremely fine, from the Orleans' collection—
D. Teniers, Jun.
A Holy Family—*Carlo Maratti.*
A Landscape—*Claude Lorrain.*
A View in Venice—*Canaletti.*
A Holy Family, from the Justinian collection—*Titian.*
Portrait, large as life, of Captain T. Penrice—*J. P. Davis.*

DINING ROOM.

A Landscape, very fine—*Gaspar Poussin.*
Susanna and the Elders—*Guido.*
Lot and his Daughters—*Ditto.*
Portrait of Mr. Penrice—*Sir Thomas Lawrence.*
Ditto of Mrs. Penrice—*Ditto.*

This lady possesses an excellent library of numerous and well-chosen volumes of general literature, among which may be distinguished some of the finest editions of the Dutch classics, many of them printed on large paper. There are also some superior engravings, of the modern French school, relating to Egypt.

The Rev. John Homfray, M. A. has a good collection of pictures, most of which are by eminent masters, and the whole selection is highly creditable to his taste and judgment: they are—

Scene on Norwich River—*Crome,* of Norwich.
Portrait of Master T. P. Homfray—*J. P. Davis.*
Portrait of the Chevalier Vander Werff, the great Painter—
Gaspard Netscher.
Fruit and Flowers—"*P. T. Van Brussell fecit,* 1789."
Head, extremely fine—*Vandyck.*

Pigs—*George Morland.*

Flowers, with Insects, Butterflies, Bird's Nest, and Feathers, exquisitely fine.

A Piping Faun, large as life—"*Nicholas Poussin,* 1660."—This picture has been considered as one of the finest specimens of this great master, by some of the first judges in the kingdom, and variously estimated at from 1200 to 2000 guineas.

Thistles, Dock, Creepers, Insects, Butterflies, and Toad, with a Landscape—"*Matthew Withoos.*"

Flowers and Insects—*Ernest Stuven.*

Portrait of his Mother—*Martin De Vos.*

A Dock, with Snake, Insects, and Butterflies—*N Morell.*

The Embarkation of St. Ursula—*Giacomo Tintoretto*—This was the original picture from which he afterwards painted his large one, (see Fuseli's Lectures.) It was formerly in the possession of Le Brun, but last the property of the late Mr. Thomas Harvey, of Catton, near Norwich, who valued it more than any other in his possession, and during his life nothing could induce him to part with it. Mr. Cary, the distinguished writer and connoisseur, esteems it to be worth 300 guineas.

Large Landscape, with two portraits—"*J. Wynants fecit,* 1660."—The portraits are by *Adrian Vandervelde.*

A Landscape, "The Ferry"—*Van Goyen*—An admired production of this distinguished master.

A Cobler at Work in his Shop—*Joseph Van Craasbeck,* but always esteemed as an *Adrian Brouwer*—The figure of the Cobler is equal to any of these subjects; the accompaniments are well managed, and delightfully painted.

A Storm—*William Joy*—A painter of considerable genius, a native of Yarmouth, whose marine views are highly and justly admired. Water in motion is his forte, and in this particular department of the art, so difficult to painters in general, he has, it will be allowed, few superiors.

A Scene on the Beach—*William Joy.*

A View in France, near Clermont—*Ditto.*

A Storm, Drawing—*John Joy*—A junior brother of the above, who pursues the same line of painting, but in water colours —many of his pieces deserve the highest commendation.

Dutch Fishing Boats—*Ditto.*

A Calm—*Ditto.*

A Gentle Breeze—*Ditto.*

Mr. H. has also some beautiful drawings, and two very fine missals, on vellum, one of which is said to be by *Julio Clovis,* with several exquisite etchings, in pen and ink, and some few fine ivories. framed. His library was nearly complete in county histories and general topography, heraldry, chronicles and genealogy, approved voyages and travels, with a general biography; these were chiefly on large paper. It is, at this period, nearly unequalled in foreign genealogy, tolerably rich in histories and travels, with some scarce and valuable volumes of ancient poetry, and contains besides some excellent English and foreign engravings. His galleries were also nearly complete; and his portfolios, twenty-one in number, contained some of the finest productions of the English, French, German, Dutch, Flemish, and Italian schools.

The drawing-room of Henry Colby, Esq., on the South Quay, is enriched with the two following admirable and superior full-length portraits, by Rembrandt, in a sitting posture.

The Rev. Mr. Ellinson, chaplain to the English factory at Amsterdam—"*Rembrandt* 1634."

Mrs. Ellinson—"*Rembrandt* 1634."

These exquisite paintings are classed with the first productions of that celebrated master, for which two thousand four hundred pounds were offered by Woodburn, the great picture merchant. They are said to be family portraits of Mr. Colby's ancestors, taken by Rembrandt, who was on intimate terms with them in Holland, where they resided.

There are many good libraries in Yarmouth, which the limits of this work will not allow me to particularize. The Rev. R. Turner has an excellent and extensive collection of theological works, with many other volumes. J. F. Ranney, Esq. in Priory-place, has also a fine collection of books, including nearly all the expensive and highly embellished topographical and historical *tomes* of the present day, and some valuable reprints of antiquarian works, the originals of which are now scarcely attainable. The library of R. Cory, Jun., Esq., F. A. S. is rich in chronicles, much county history, and general literature, with a great variety of books on architectural antiquities. His collections for the history and antiquities of this his native town are very great, and it is much to be regretted that he cannot be prevailed upon to favour the public with the fruits of his researches, as they would be highly gratifying to them, and doubtless equally creditable to his industry and talents. This gentleman has also two excellent pictures, by *Joy*, and a very fine battle piece, by *Hugtenbergh*.

Several large and complete windmills have been built upon different parts of the denes, for which its open situation is particularly well adapted. There was formerly one on the north quay, built with wood, which was some years since taken down nearly entire, and removed to a village, near Southwold. The elevated spot of ground upon which the mill stood, is now levelled, but retains the appellation of Milmont, and is occupied by an excellent house, the residence of Edmund Preston, Esq. In his dining-room, a spacious and elegant apartment, are these pictures—

A Fish Piece, in which the warm colouring and characteristic mellowness of tone, visible in all the works of the master, are very conspicuous—*Michael Angelo Battaglia.*

Landscape and Cattle, "the gnarled Oaks."—Initials E. M.

Landscape, with a Brook and Cattle—*Ditto.*

Portrait of an Ecclesiastic, after *Rembrandt*: the garment, and some other touches in this picture, are little inferior to those of that great master.

Landscape, Sheep and Trees in the foreground, with a Castle in the distance, the aeriel perspective beautifully preserved —*Perelle.*

Mountain Scenery, A Fountain, Cascade, Buildings, and Animals, admirably and delicately painted. This and the preceding picture are executed on copper, and form a pair—*Perelle.*

A Chateau near the Water, Boat and Figures, small, also on copper—*Low Dutch School of Painting.*

A Flemish Village, Figures on Horseback, &c.—*Ditto.*

Family Portrait, in his best style—*Sharp.*

Ditto—*Ditto.*

A beautiful garden, attached to the house, extends from the quay to the river, the terrace of

which, washed by the Yare, commands a fine view of Breydon water,* a lake of about three miles in length, and nearly a mile and a half in breadth. The prospect is bounded on the north by the Norfolk shore, beyond which are scattered, in pleasing variety, the woods, villages, and churches of the neighbouring country. The western rays of the sun, falling in gilded magnificence upon this ample and picturesque expanse of water, have often been the subject of poetic eulogy, as productive of a delightful, varied, and brilliant effect.

Samuel Paget, Esq., possesses a very good collection of pictures, distributed in the apartments of his excellent mansion on the South Quay.

In the historical department, are—

Christ derided—*Daniel Snyder.*
Peter delivered from prison—*Steenwyck.*

In the cabinet or conversation style, are—

The Finishing Touch—*Sharp*
Interior of a Merchant Tailor's and Barber's shop—*Gonsalo Coques.*
A Shepherd—*Ward, R. A.*
Horse Feeder, and its Companion.
The Velvet Breeches—A genuine picture, by *Morland.*
Boors Drinking—*Hemskerk.*
Cat and Fish—*Elmer.*
Subject from Shakspeare's Henry IV.—*Woodford, R. A.*
Fruit Piece, an admirable specimen—*De Heem.*
Interior of a Cathedral—*De Witt.*

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* *Breydon, Braden,* or *Braydon,* a Saxon word, signifying the broad water.

In the landscape department—

An Italian Port—*Claude Lorrain.*

Village Scene, in his more than usually finished style—*Van Goyen.*

Landscape, with Hermit—*Brueghel.*

Sun-set—*Arnold, A. R. A.*

Landscape—*De Vries.*

Landscape—*Gainsborough.*

View on the River at Yarmouth—*J. B. Crome, Jun.*

Scene in the Forest of Soignies, Waterloo Church in the distance—*Ditto.*

There are also five pictures by the late *Crome,* founder of the Norwich school of artists, two of which may be mentioned as his largest and principal works—they are scenes in Norfolk, and are treated with a fidelity to nature, united to a fulness of colour and sweetness of execution, which may place them amongst his very best.

Norfolk has, for some years past, been considered rich in the productions of the graver, and more particularly so in the labours of the justly celebrated *Woollett.* In the collection of prints in the possession of Mr. Paget, are some of his best works, as well as those of *Hall* and *Sharp;* also some fine proof impressions, transcripts of the works of Wilkie, by *Raimbach* and *Burnet,* besides several by *Bartolozzi, Hogarth, Le Bas, Ryland, Desnoyers,* and many others.

Mr. Paget has likewise a small, but rare and valuable collection of corals, minerals, and fossils, forming a pleasing cabinet.

Mr. Charles Bell, in King-Street, has a fine collection of engraved portraits, produced by the French school, between the 17th and 18th centuries, (the grand era of French engraving) the principal of which are—

Samuel Bernard, an impression before the letters "Conseiller d'Etat" were added to the plate—*Drevet, Jun.*
Bishop Bossuet—*Ditto.*
Philip V. King of Spain—*Drevet, Sen.*
Brisacier, the grey-headed man—*Masson.*
Medavi, Archbishop of Rouen—*Ditto.*
Beaumont, Archbishop of Paris—*Ditto.*
Peter Dupuis, the Painter—*Ditto.*
Lamoignon, President of the Parliament—*Nanteuil.*
Dulieu, Master of the Chamber of Accounts—*Ditto.*
H. Rigaud, the Vandyck of France, looking over his right shoulder, from a painting by himself—*Edelinck.*
Largilliere, the Painter—*F. Chereau.*
Eusebius Renaudot, a learned writer in the latter part of the 17th century—*Ditto.*
Colbert, Bishop of Montpellier—*J. Chereau.*
Bignon, Counsellor of State—*F. Poilly, Sen.*
Potier, Duke de Gesvre—*N. Poilly.*
N. Parfaict, an Ecclesiastic—*Ditto.*
St. Simon, Bishop of Mentz.—*Daulle'.*
De la Peyronie, Chief Surgeon to Louis XV.—*Ditto.*
Poisson, Marquis de Marigny—*Wille.*
Frederick the Great—*Ditto.*
Marshal Saxe—*Ditto.*

Mr. Bell has also several early portraits of the German and Low-Country schools of engraving, amongst which are—

Schmidt's beautiful portrait of De la Tour D'Auvergne Count D'Evreux, after Rigaud.

And the well-executed portraits of—

Cornelius F. Eversdyke—*Houbraken.*

John Burman—*Ditto.*

John Schellhammer, Pastor—*H. Bary.*

Anthony Chasse, Chief Prior of the Monastery of Vedast—*Van Schuppen.*

Jacobus Roelans—*P. Pontius.*

In his collection of portraits, of the British series, there are some by the *Passes, Hollar, Faithorne, Glover, White, B. Picart, Vosterman, Van Gunst, Houbraken,* and *Vertue*; together with some rare and curious portraits, without the engravers' names, noticed by Granger in his Biographical History of England.

Mr. Bell has, amongst his large-sized modern portraits, of the British school—

The celebrated full-length (considered an admirable likeness) of General Washington, from the graver of *James Heath,* after Gilbert Steuart.

William Pitt, Earl of Chatham, in the act of speaking in the House of Lords: one of the best portraits, engraved by *J. K. Sherwin.*

Charles I. with his Page and his Equerry, James, Marquis of Hamilton, holding his horse, after Vandyck—*Sir Robert Strange.*

Sir Robert Boyd, Lieutenant-Governor of Gibraltar: one of the principal plates of *John Hall.*

The Princess Charlotte, by *Richard Golding,* from Sir Thomas Lawrence's picture.

The well-known portraits of Raphael the painter, and Napoleon Buonaparte, by *Morghen,* are also in this collection.

The impressions are generally excellent, and many of them (particularly those of the foreign schools) are proofs; besides which, the prints are almost all in a high and perfect state of preservation.

In taking leave of Mr. Bell's collection, I cannot omit to notice his—

Death of Lord Robert Manners, after Stothard—*J. K. Sherwin*, a proof.

St. Cecilia—*William Sharp*—very fine.

The Woman taken in Adultery, containing Portraits of Reubens, Adam Van Oort, Vandyck, Luther and Calvin: a presentation print, before the letters, by *W. Bromley;* the painter's and engraver's names in their own writing—excellent.

Ben Jonson—by *Edwards*, of Bungay; a presentation proof print, which does very great credit to the graver of that rapidly improving artist.

At Mr. Yetts's residence, in Chapel-street, are the following paintings—

Mountainous Country, a distant view of Tivoli, with Cattle and Figures in the foreground, possessing much spirit—*Rosa di Tivoli*.

Rustic Figures, emblematic of the Seasons, Autumn and Winter, after *Teniers*.

Flemish Cottage, with Ballad Singer and Figures, story well told—*Jan Steen*.

Holy Family, finely coloured, by an Italian master.

A finely-executed Sea Piece, by *Rysdell*.

Diana reposing after the Chase—*Guierchino*.

A pleasing Landscape, by *Patel*.

A Battle Piece, finely executed, by a Flemish master.

A Spaniard singing to his Guitar, portrait size; the style masterly, and possessing much breadth of colouring, by a Spanish artist.

A Fruit Piece, richly coloured, by *J. De Heem.*
A Duenna, a fine old painting, portrait size—*Jordaens,*
A Sea Piece, Strong Breeze—*William Joy.*
Ditto, Light Airs—*Ditto.*
Two Pictures, the Seasons, Spring and Summer, after *Teniers.*
A beautiful and glowing little Landscape, Sun Set—*Vanderneer.*
Nymphs Bathing, much neatness of execution—*Polemburgh.*
Landscape—*Wertemberg.*
A finely painted picture of Spanish Scenery, the aeriel perspective executed with great effect, and finely coloured—*Wildens.*
Family Portrait—*Clover.*
Ditto—*Ditto.*

In addition to the piers at the haven's mouth, the Jetty upon the beach, erected in 1808, is a convenient structure to seamen and others engaged in commercial pursuits. It extends into the sea upwards of four hundred and fifty feet, and is composed of strong oak piles driven into the soil, braced together by cross beams of the same material, and well secured by iron fastenings: upon the top is a platform, twenty-one feet in width, surrounded by a substantial railing. This work cost in the erection upwards of £5000: it is intended to facilitate the approach of boats to the beach, and the landing of passengers in bad weather, which would otherwise be attended with much danger. This Jetty is a highly fashionable and favourite promenade in the bathing season.

Near the jetty is the Bath-House, which was first built in 1759, and a short time since it underwent considerable repair and much judicious im-

provement: hot and cold baths, upon an improved principle, may be taken here in great perfection. Adjoining the original building, a fine room was added some years since, the windows of which command a beautiful and highly interesting view of the ocean, the jetty, and the beach. Public breakfasts and balls are frequently held, and a band of music attends three evenings in the week, during the summer months, when it is generally filled with a numerous party of the fashionables of the town, and visitors; a good billiard table is also a certain source of amusement to gentlemen in bad weather.

The town is very brilliantly lighted with coal gas, for which the spacious and level streets, at all times clean and dry, are well adapted. Perhaps there is scarcely a town in England that appears to greater advantage with these lights: the quays, when illuminated, are particularly splendid, and it is very general in the shops.

The Gas Works were erected by Mr. G. H. Palmer, of London, upon the south denes, near the water's edge. The buildings occupy a square piece of ground, surrounded by a brick wall: the front entrance is between two handsome lodges, one of which is the residence of a superintendent, and the other is used as an office. In the centre of the yard, a neat building, in separate divisions, contains the retort house, the condensing and purifying houses, the lime shed, the tar receiver, and a capacious storehouse for coals. There are two circular gasometers, working in cast-iron

tanks, which are suspended upon columns by three chains, having their counterbalance in the centre. In a separate apartment is the gas meter, which measures the whole of the gas, as it comes from the purifiers previous to its entering the gasometer; and there is also a machine for regulating the density of the gas supplied to the town, by which means it is kept in the mains at an uniform pressure. There are about 150 street lamps, and the gas contractors are required to furnish them with light during eight months in the year, except three nights immediately before, and three nights directly after the full moon, until three o'clock in the morning, during the months of April and September; and an hour later on the mornings of October, November, December, January, February, and March. The contract for lighting is now vested in a company of persons in London, (Mr. Palmer, who was the original contractor, having disposed of his interest in the concern) and their affairs are managed by five directors, who also reside in the metropolis. The whole length of cast-iron main pipes deposited in the town, is about five miles: the street lamps were lighted, for the first time, on the 6th December, 1824.

The Royal Barracks, the most considerable of the modern buildings, stand upon the south denes, at a convenient distance from the town, surrounded by a high wall of great extent. An iron gate opens into the court yard, on each side of which are two good houses for the barrack master, and other

officers. The building is quadrangular, with a detached range of offices, for the accommodation of the military, and it is computed will contain eight hundred men. It was built in 1809, from the plan of Henry Pilkington, Esq., at an expense of £120,000, and originally intended for a naval hospital, for which it was admirably adapted. The delightful shelter of the piazza enclosing the area, in which the air may be equally enjoyed as abroad, is highly conducive to the recovery of invalids. It did not, however, long continue an hospital, for in consequence of St. Nicholas's Gatt, the only safe entrance to the roads, shoaling its water, the passage became contracted, and unsafe for men of war and ships of burthen, and, in consequence, an order was sent from the Admiralty, to discontinue it as an hospital, and convert the building into foot barracks, but it is now commonly unoccupied: when in use, it seldom receives more than a detachment of dismounted horse, or a company of foot soldiers. The barrack master and his sergeant are residents, and to the former all military orders are directed. This building was eminently useful in 1815, when upwards of six hundred of the wounded Waterloo heroes were brought here, and comfortably provided for.

The greatest ornament to the denes, is a beautiful column, erected to the memory of the immortal Nelson, by the joint contributions of the gentlemen of Norfolk, under the direction of W. Wilkins, Esq., an eminent architect. The first stone was laid, with great ceremony, on the 15th August,

Upon the denes, eastward, at a short distance from the gates at the lower end of the market, is a fine building, erected in 1818, by Messrs. Grout, & Co. of Norwich, for a silk factory. It is very extensive, and contains two long and spacious apartments, upon separate floors, in which the business of silk winding is carried on to a very great extent. The machinery is put in motion by an eighty-horse power steam engine, which is constantly at work, and employs a considerable number of children, who relieve each other at stated periods during the day and night. The erection of another factory, of equal dimensions, is said to be in projection by the proprietors; and it is to be wished they may eventually answer their sanguine expectations, as such establishments are of incalculable service to the town, by employing a number of poor children, who would otherwise, perhaps, be burthensome to the parish.

The trade carried on at this port is very considerable, and its commerce and shipping interest large. Nearly one hundred sail of ships were built in the several dock-yards of the town in the course of the year 1818, some of which were sold, and others added to the floating capital of the merchants. The whole number of vessels, of all classes, registered at the custom-house, in 1824, amounted to five hundred and forty-nine, a large majority of which are employed in coasting with corn and coals. The importation of the latter, in the same year, exceeded 98,000 chaldrons. The former is brought down the rivers, in wherries and small craft, and sent to all parts of the kingdom. In an abundant year,

when a free importation takes place, it has been ascertained that the ports of Norfolk export as much corn as all the other counties of England together; seldom less than a million sterling in value; and, at the present high price of grain, it may be estimated at a much larger sum. Out of this quantity, Yarmouth has been known to export a proportion nearly equal to one half: but, the immense shipments of corn and flour annually made, will better appear by the following statement of the returns for the last three years, viz., from October 10th, 1821, to October 10th, 1824, ending 10th October in each year.

	1822.	1823.	1824.
	Quarters.	Quarters.	Quarters.
BARLEY	155,487	129,808	188,487
MALT	85,174	82,397	79,667
OATS.....	6,894	2,630	1,296
BEANS.....	10,513	4,879	14,516
PEASE.....	2,217	738	6,424
RYE.....	632	145	238
WHEAT.....	37,230	43,949	36,161
	298,147	264,546	326,789

	1822.	1823.	1824.
	Sacks.	Sacks.	Sacks.
FLOUR.....	105,377	126,763	148,252

The vessels thus engaged, are generally from seventy to one hundred tons burthen; but others of a much larger description are employed in performing foreign voyages. Russia, Sweden, and Norway, daily contribute their stores of steel, iron, pitch, and wood, which, with other commodities, too numerous to mention, are imported; and cottons,

bombazines, and every article of British production, are shipped in return; indeed nearly the whole population of the town are, directly or indirectly, engaged in mercantile concerns.

But the chief business of the merchants lies in their extensive and unrivalled fisheries, which, from the foundation of the borough to the present moment, have been a constant and uninterrupted source of wealth and employment to the inhabitants.

In the early part of May, the mackerel season comes in, and usually continues about eight weeks; during which time great numbers are caught and conveyed to London, and the adjacent markets, affording employment for more than seven hundred men, and occupying about seventy boats. The herring fishery begins a few days before Michaelmas, and terminates generally in the middle of November, forming the greatest source of wealth to the trader. The herring has been noticed by naturalists for its migratory and gregarious propensities: immense shoals of them pass annually from the northward further south, in quest of food, and for the purpose of depositing their spawn in the warm and capacious rivers of America. They quit the north seas, when the weather becomes cold, for a more southern climate, and, as it changes to heat, they revisit the north, and afterwards descend to the shores of Great Britain and Ireland, proving by this instinctive change of place, that temperature at least, if not warmth, is necessary to their existence. About June they appear off the islands to the north of Scotland, where, dividing themselves

into two distinct bodies, they traverse the eastern and western coasts of the kingdom, and arrive off Yarmouth in the latter end of September, when the grand fishery season begins. The boats fitted out for this occasion, are of three different descriptions; the smallest are open boats or yawls, the larger are decked, and from forty to fifty tons burthen. Other vessels, named cobles, are employed by the merchants, but these are hired from Whitby, and other places in Yorkshire, are paid a fixed price for their services, and seldom stay during the whole of the season. The crews of the decked boats and yawls are remunerated by the last, and consequently their profits depend upon the catch of the season: the number of men in each varies according to the size of the boat. Providing themselves with a sufficient quantity of salt, in the event of their being kept long out of the harbour, they proceed to sea, and generally take their drift, as it is termed, about eight or ten leagues to the north-east of Yarmouth, between a sand, named Smith's Knowl, and the Foreland; but at other periods of the fishery, they meet with the herrings much nearer home. Every boat is furnished with eighty or one hundred nets, each of which is about twenty yards long, and eight and a half deep: they are fastened in length to a wear rope, by cords or seasonings, each of which is three fathoms long; the nets are floated by corks, placed at intervals of a few feet from each other, and the wear rope is supported by small tubs or buoys, about thirty-five yards distant from each other. Early in the evening, the nets are thrown over the side of the

boat, which is steered away under an easy sail, and hauled or drawn up again at daylight, when the success or failure of the evening's cast is of course determined: a single boat has thus been known to take twelve or fourteen lasts in one night. The fish are then landed, unless the quantity caught amounts only to a few thousand, and in that case they are salted, and the boats remain on the fishing ground; but they generally come into the harbour once every two or three days, when the fresh herrings are taken to the fish-house and salted: After remaining fifty hours, they are washed in vats by the curers, spitted through the head or gills with small wooden rods, and hung up in the fish-house, which is a large building, thirty or forty feet high, and fitted up expressly for the purpose. The spits are hung in tiers; and thus prepared, a fire of billet wood is kindled under them, which is extinguished two or three times during the operation, to allow the oil or fat to drip from the herrings, until they are perfectly smoked, which usually occupies nine or ten days; they are then packed into barrels, each containing from eight hundred to one thousand herrings, ready for foreign exportation, or home consumption.

Nearly 40,000 barrels have been sent annually to the catholic countries of the Mediterranean, and other places, and, at certain seasons, a much greater number; but of late years, the foreign market has, from some cause or other, visibly declined, which may perhaps be attributed, in a great measure, to the vast increased consumption of herrings in

Great Britain, (at this time very considerable,) and the competition in the foreign market, with the Dutch, French, and other fishermen, who now participate in the fishery, which a few years since was wholly engrossed by the English. A last of herrings, consisting of ten barrels, of one thousand each, is on an average worth about £16, though the price varies considerably in different seasons. Formerly, a summer fishery for herrings was carried on to a considerable extent, by the Yarmouth fishermen, and in 1603, a bill was brought into parliament to restrain them, but rejected; subsequently, no such restriction appeared necessary, for the herrings, at that period of the year, ceased to frequent the English coast; and although at this time, a few occasionally visit us, and are caught, yet the practice may be considered, in a commercial point of view, to have entirely declined.

The North Sea fishery* was also carried on by a few enterprising individuals. The boats employed in that service proceeded, about the month of June, to Brassey Sound, in the Island of Shetland, in the

* This fishery was chiefly monopolized by the Dutch, in the beginning of the 17th century, who prosecuted it to a very great extent, and employed upwards of 20,000 men in their busses and small craft, almost to the exclusion of the English, who frequently complained to the government, and vented their displeasure in sarcasms and bitter reflections upon the industry and avarice of the Hollanders. In the Harleian collection of papers is preserved a quarto pamphlet, of fifty pages, entitled "England's way to win wealth, &c." written by Tobias Gentleman, fisherman and mariner, and printed in 1614, containing a "true relation of the inestimable wealth that is yearly taken out of his Majesty's seas by the Hollanders, by their great number of Busses, Pinks, and Line Boats, &c." in which, taking an able and luminous view of the subject, the author thus characterizes the Dutch of that period.

neighbourhood of which the fish were caught. The herrings taken were not cured or redded, but pickled* in barrels; and when they had obtained a sufficient quantity, they returned home and disposed of them. This fishery was regulated by an act of parliament, and the merchants had a bounty allowed them for encouragement, according to the tonnage of the boat and the number of barrels

"And thus north-west and by north hence along they steer, then being the very heart of summer, and the very yolk of all the year, sailing until they do come unto the Isle of Shetland, which is his Majesty's dominions. And if it happen that they have so good a wind to be at Shetland before the fourteenth day of their June, as most commonly they have, then do they put all into Shetland, nigh Swinborn-Head, into a Sound, called Bracy's Sound; and there they frolic it on land, until that they have sucked out all the marrow of the malt and good Scotch ale, which is the best liquor that the island doth afford: but the fourteenth day of June being once come, then away all of them go, for that is the first day by their own law; before which time they must not lay a net, for until then the herrings be not in season nor fit to be taken to be salted.

"We are daily scorned by these Hollanders, for being so negligent of our profit, and careless of our fishing; and they do daily flout us that be the poor fishermen of England to our faces at sea, calling to us, and saying, Ya English, ya zall, or *oud scoue dragien*, which in English is this; you English, we will make you glad for to wear our old shoes."

* *William Buckelsz*, a Swede, who died in 1397, was supposed to have been the inventor of *pickling herrings*. But in the third volume of Leland's Collectanea, page 173, it is recorded as a fact, that pickled herrings were sold as early as 1273. It may be presumed that preserving herrings, by *smoking and drying*, if not by pickling, is more ancient than has been recorded. The facetious Tom Nashe, in a pamphlet he published, in the year 1599, entitled "*Lenten Stuffe, containing the description and first procreation of the Town of Great Yarmouth, with a new play of the praise of red herrings*," ascribes the discovery to accident, by a fisherman having hung some up in his cabin, where he says, "*what with his fiering and smoking, or smokiefiering, in that his narrow lobby, his herrings which were as white as whalebone, when he hung them up, now lookt as red as a lobster.*"

caught; but the act having been lately repealed, and the bounty no longer allowed, this fishery is in consequence entirely discontinued.

Besides the mercantile pursuits of the inhabitants, they have lately made some progress in manufactures, and although confessedly in the infancy of this branch of commerce, their labours appear to have been adequately remunerated; and it is expected, as they are more encouraged, they will necessarily become more extended.

The beach, in the fishery season, presents a varied and busy scene to the spectator; but more particularly the jetty, from which a view of the whole business of the herring boats may be commanded. Owing to the general salubrity of the air, this town is happily little subject to noxious fevers, or pestilential diseases. The wholesome exhalations, arising from the fish during the operation of curing, are said to have a tendency to dissipate contagious disorders, and have satisfactorily been proved to be beneficial to the constitution.

Yarmouth, viewed as a bathing place, (for which its conveniences are admirably adapted,) certainly possesses very considerable attractions. The beauty and cleanliness of its spacious streets, and the cool refreshing sea breezes enjoyed in most, if not all, of the public walks, render it a station essentially important to the invalid. To such, no place can be better calculated for a residence, not only on account of its superior comforts, and the facility with which medical assistance may be obtained, but for its great and never ending variety. Pleasure

and exercise may be enjoyed at all times, in an infinitude of shapes, each essentially different from the other. To such as delight in the bustle of mercantile pursuits, its noble quays, its wharfs, and its rivers, offer a rich field for improvement and speculation. The admirers of nature, in her quiet and rustic garb, may at leisure solace themselves in paths little subject to interruption. The more remote parts of the beach, the denes, and the surrounding country, are equally removed from the busy hum of business, and the tread of men engaged in the bustle of active pursuits. On the two former, the botanist may amuse himself with examining a variety of rare and interesting plants. Among others indigenous to the soil, may be enumerated, the *Arundo Arenaria*, or sea red grass, springing in scattered tufts above the sand; the *Arenaria Peploides*, or sea chick weed, growing upon the beach, near the turf of the common; the *Bunias Cakile*, or sea rocket, rendered distinctly visible by its enlivening flowers of purple hue shooting above the shingle; the *Convolvolus Soldenella*, or sea birdweed; the *Eryngium Maritimum Eryngo*, or sea holly, scattered indiscriminately over the beach; and the *Ononis Repens*, or creeping restharrow, with many others, often before noticed, and frequently sought after and admired.

The Denes is a charming promenade, forming a beautiful peninsula, upwards of a mile and a half in length, and a constant subject of interest and delight to the bather and general visitor. Its flat and open surface is certainly mournfully destitute of trees, but not of verdure, and though

the former constitute the beauty of a landscape, yet in lieu of them, it possesses other features, the character of which is so completely its own, that the spectator finds himself amply compensated for the deficiency. The bold picturesque and rugged bank on the west side of the Yare, and the distant cliffs beyond Gorleston, with the surface of the majestic and swelling ocean, studded with a variety of barks, present at once an outline infinitely diversified, and unceasingly interesting.

Every possible accommodation is given by the inhabitants to visitors. Besides the numerous taverns and excellent inns for the resort of passing travellers, a number of lodging and boarding houses, of the very best description, abound in all parts of the town, and may be engaged upon the most reasonable terms. Provisions, and all the necessaries of life, are abundant and generally cheap, and the utmost attention is paid to the wishes and comforts of strangers; nor are amusements wanting, the annual races which take place generally about the latter end of August, upon the extensive turf of the south denes, constitute a very gay and pleasing spectacle. A number of well-trained horses attend the course, and draw together, perhaps, a brighter assemblage of beauty and fashion, than any other turf in the county. Upon these occasions, the Vauxhall and Apollo Gardens are brilliantly illuminated, and singers of great respectability are generally engaged for the orchestras; excellent bands are in attendance, and every method is resorted to by the proprietors, to ensure the comfort and convenience of their visitors.

The Water Frolic is another source of gratification to the town and neighbourhood, and an almost immemorial custom of the borough. The chief magistrate, who is conservator of the waters, makes an annual excursion up the rivers to proclaim the liberties of the borough, which extend to Hardley Cross on the Yare, St. Olave's Bridge on the Waveney, and to Weybridge on the Bure, where proclamation is made by the town clerk, generally in the month of August. The mayor sails in a barge, fitted up for the occasion, with the corporate body and their friends, attended by a numerous fleet of pleasure boats of every description. After the necessary forms are gone through, the party dine in great state at Burgh, near the ruins of Garianonum, the area of which, and the sloping hill at its base, are frequently covered with spectators grouped into parties, who, with the numerous boats scudding upon the water, form an animated and pleasing picture. After dinner, a sailing contest for a silver cup takes place, and the fleet return to Yarmouth, where the banks of the river are studded with joyous and happy countenances assembled to greet their return, and a rowing match closes the festivities of the day.

The fashionable company arrive in Yarmouth about July, and continue until the latter end of September or October, when every method is taken by the inhabitants to beguile the summer months: balls, concerts, and public breakfasts, are each resorted to in their turn, and enjoyment and pleasure afforded in every possible shape. The theatre at

this season is open, the *corps dramatique* of which will perhaps be found to be as respectable as that of any other provincial house in the kingdom.

The town is one hundred and twenty-three miles distant from London, to which two coaches run daily and perform the journey in about seventeen hours; there is also a rapid communication for the conveyance of wares and merchandize, preserved by regular trading vessels. Steam-packets also pass between this port and Hull and Selby, and several vessels are employed in carrying heavy goods of all descriptions to and from the same places.

Yarmouth is twenty-four miles distant from Norwich, to which place coaches and steam-boats are passing and repassing daily: an extensive and expeditious communication is also kept up with the towns of the adjacent country.

For the continuation of the Ancient History of Yarmouth, the reader is referred to the end of the volume, where the principal events are recorded in a series of CHRONOLOGICAL NOTES, *from the Saxon invasion to the present period, including an enumeration of the different charters.*

THE

ENVIRONS OF YARMOUTH

Abound with pleasant rides and walks to the numerous pretty villages lying adjacent to it, which, for the beauty of their general appearance, may vie with those of any of the most frequented watering places in the kingdom. The picturesque ruins of ancient edifices, baronial, military, and religious, richly scattered over this tract, are not the least interesting objects of the landscape.

Leaving Yarmouth, by the north entrance, a pleasant ride of nearly three miles, over an excellent causeway, brings us to Caister, an early Roman station, as its name imports, nearly opposite to Burgh. This village is mentioned in the Domesday Volume, and unquestionably received its name from the Camp of the Roman Legions formerly stationed there. In the Confessor's reign, the Abbey of St. Bennet's in the Holme had a lordship in this town, which was given by Grimholf, a Saxon, soon after its foundation in 1034, and valued in the Conqueror's survey at 25s. This fee of the Abbot's was afterwards divided into several lordships. John De Castre was lord of Caister manor in 1384, and afterwards it came, with Reedham Hall, to the Fastolfs. The first of this family, who had any possessions in Caister, was

LANDING OF THE ARMY

Thomas Fastolf, Esq., to whom Oliver De Ingham granted, in the 7th of Edward II., his right in the manor of Reedham in this town; and in 1356, John Fastolf, Esq., purchased the lordship of Vaux, which was confirmed to Hugh Fastolf in 1363. John Fastolf, Esq. was lord of Vaux, Reedham, and Caister manors, held of the Abbot of Holme, and was buried in the chapel of St. Nicholas, in the church of Yarmouth, leaving John, his son and heir, afterwards the famous Sir John Fastolf,* the principal events of whose life and brilliant actions, are mentioned beneath.

* He was born at Yarmouth, in the year 1380, but his father dying before he was of age, he became the ward of a nobleman, and was trained up, according to the custom of the times, in the Norfolk family. About the year 1401, Thomas of Lancaster, afterwards Duke of Clarence, second son of Henry IV. was sent Lord Lieutenant into Ireland, and it is supposed that Fastolf attended him, for it appears that he was with him in 1405 and 1406. Two years afterwards he was married in Ireland, on the feast of St. Hilary, to Milicentia Lady Castlecombe, daughter of Sir Robert Tibetot (Lord Deputy of that Kingdom) and relict of Sir Stephen Scrope, a lady of great beauty and fortune; soon after which, receiving some considerable posts of trust in Gascony, he went to reside there. In 1415, Sir John was intrusted, in conjunction with the Earl of Dorset, with the government of Harfleur; and it appears that he was present with King Henry V. at the battle of Agincourt, where he behaved with great bravery After the death of Henry, he was appointed by the regent Bedford, grand master of his household, and seneschal of Normandy; and in 1423, he was constituted lieutenant for the King, and regent in that province, in the jurisdiction of Rouen, Evreux, Alençon, and the countries beyond the river Seine, and also governor of Anjou and Maine: he afterwards captured the castles of Tenuye, Beaumont le Vicompt, and Silliele or Sinesingle; the latter in 1425, from which he was dignified with the title of baron. And in the same year, this active warrior took also St. Ouen D' Estrais, near Laval, and the castle of Gravelle, with other places of strength, from the enemy, for which dangerous and indefatigable services in France, he was about the same time elected in England, with extraordinary deference to his great merits, a knight of the

The Castle, founded by this hero, appears to have been rather a sumptuous castellated mansion than a building calculated for defence. A manuscript account, by Blomefield, states, that "Henry V. granted his licence to Sir John," to build it "*as strong as himself could devise,*" and appointed it a fortifica-

garter, and a commission was issued to the Earls of Warwick, Salisbury, and Suffolk, to receive Sir John's oath, and to invest him with the order. In 1428, he gained great honour, by his valour and good conduct, at the memorable battle of Herrings, in which he totally defeated four thousand, or as some of the French historians say, nine thousand of the French, at the head of about two thousand five hundred English, and succeeded in conducting a convoy of provisions (chiefly consisting of herrings) in triumph to the English camp before Orleans. Of this signal victory, a witty Frenchman has said, that

"God was wholly turn'd unto the English side,
"And to assist the French, the devil had denied."

Our brave commander appears to have been infected, in 1429, with the epidemical panic, which had taken possession of most of the English, on witnessing the military achievments of Joan of Arc, the enthusiastic maid of Orleans, for we find his name amongst those who fled from the enemy at the battle of Pataie. For his share in the disasters of this battle, he was deprived of the garter; but his general character for courage and ability was so well established, that in 1430, the Duke of Bedford, the regent, preferred him to the lieutenancy of Caen, in Normandy. Two years afterwards he was sent ambassador to the council of Basil, and was subsequently appointed to negociate a final or temporary peace with the French; and the same year, Sir John, with Lord Willoughby, commanded the army which assisted the Duke of Brittany, against the Duke of Alençon; soon after which he was for some time in England, but in 1435, he was again with the regent in France, and the same year was appointed one of the ambassadors to conclude a peace with the French. The Duke of Bedford dying that year, gave a manifest proof of his esteem and regard for Sir John, by constituting him one of his executors. His successor in the regency Richard Duke of York, made Fastolf a grant of an annuity of £20 a year, out of his own estate, for his good services and council. In 1436, for about four years, he appears to have been settled at his government in Normandy; after which, in 1440, he made his final return home, where he rendered himself conspicuous for his virtues, and became

tion to Yarmouth; but the founder, probably, did not avail himself of this permission.

Another manuscript, in the possession of Anstis, late Garter King at Arms, relates, that Sir John Fastolf, having taken the Duke of Alençon prisoner, at the battle of Agincourt, that Duke agreed as a

as amiable in his domestic, as he had been admirable in his public character. He died on the 6th of November, 1459, and was buried in a chapel erected by himself in the abbey of St. Bennet's in the Holme. All that we learn of him in his retirement is elegant, hospitable, and generous; whether we consider the places of his abode, the style of his living, or those foundations on which he dispensed his bounty. He was a benefactor to both the universities, bequeathing a considerable legacy to Cambridge, for building the schools of philosophy and civil laws; and at Oxford, he was so liberal to Magdalen College, in consideration of the affection he had for his friend Mr. Wainfleet, the founder, that his name is there commemorated in an anniversary oration. In short, no retirement could obscure his reputation, nor no infirmities weaken him in the exercise of his generous spirit. It appears, that at the time of his death, he was extremely rich, and possessed of considerable lands and estates in Norfolk and Suffolk, in Yorkshire, and in Wiltshire, the greatest part of which he bequeathed to charitable purposes.

Shakspeare has been much censured, by some writers, for perverting, they say, with an unaccountable licence, the character of this great and good man, under that of his ludicrous and inimitable Falstaff; while others will not allow that the poet had ever any intention of drawing Sir John Falstaff from any part of Sir John Fastolf's character. The latter urge, as arguments for their side of the question, the difference of names, a difference in their ages, and above all that the character of Falstaff was originally written and acted under the name of Oldcastle; but which Queen Elizabeth ordered the bard to alter, imagining it might give offence to some of the Oldcastle family then living: with the real Sir John Oldcastle, the delineation will no better agree, except as to age, than with Sir John Fastolf. But this, however, is certain, that nothing can be more widely different than the characters of Shakspeare's Falstaff and the real Fastolf.

Shakspeare has mentioned the circumstance of Sir John Fastolf's being deprived of the garter, for his share in the flight and disas-

ransom to build a Castle here, similar to his own in France, in consequence of which agreement, this Castle was erected at his expence.

The battle of Agincourt was fought on the 25th of October, 1415; and supposing the Castle to have been begun three or four years after that event, it will place it among the oldest brick buildings in the kingdom.

The mansion enclosed a court, in figure a rectangled parallelogram, whose south and north sides were larger than those on the east and west. At the north-west angle is the tower; the grand entrance was over a drawbridge on the west side. A manuscript in St. Bennet's college, Cambridge, written by William De Worcester, (who was officer of arms, or herald to Sir John Fastolf) says, that "on the right hand, on entering the great hall, which measured forty-nine feet in length, and

ters of the battle of Pataie, in the fourth act of King Henry VI., where we find Talbot speaking to Sir John thus,

Talbot.—"Shame to the Duke of Burgundy and thee!
I vow'd, base Knight, when I did meet thee next,
To tear the garter from thy craven's leg."

But this is wholly without reference to the character of Falstaff. Hollinshed mentions the fact of his deprivation of the garter, and says, (speaking of Pataie,) "that fromthis battle, departed without anie stroke stricken, Sir John Fastolfe, the same year by his valiantnesse, elected into the order of the garter. But for doubt of misdealing at this brunt, the Duke of Bedford tooke from him the image of St. George and his garter." Monstrelet, the French historian, also mentions this circumstance. It is probable that Sir John was thought to have been too severely, if not unjustly punished by the Duke of Bedford, for his part in the battle; for that prince, it appears, soon afterwards received him again into his favour, restored him the garter, and appointed him to a military office of great honour and emolument.

Sir John was twice married, having for his second wife, Margaret Howard, a daughter of Sir John Howard.

CAISTER CASTLE, NORFOLK.

twenty-eight in breadth, adjoining to the tower, was the dining room," the great fireplace of which is still visible. Directly east of this, communicating by a drawbridge, stood the college, encompassed by three sides of a square, whose area was larger than that enclosed in the walls of the mansion. The west side was bounded by a moat, having two round towers at the north-east and south-east angles, and towards the west end of the north side ran the great avenue.

The Castle was surrounded by a moat, that is said to have once communicated with the ocean by a navigable creek, which is extremely probable. A little south-west of the mansion, is shown the crown of an arch, eight feet in diameter, which retains the name of the barge-house. At present, the north-west and north walls only, with the tower, are standing; the latter is upwards of one hundred feet in height, and was ascended by a winding flight of stone stairs, now removed. The interior of the tower had several floors, and the fireplaces and chimney apertures remain perfect, ranged one above the other, in circular apartments, lighted by narrow windows securely grated. The external parts of the tower, the arched entrance, and the principal front of the Castle, are in excellent preservation, the face of the brickwork retaining much of its original beauty; the south-east walls are levelled, and nearly destroyed. The spandril of an ancient chimney piece, formerly within the ruins, contained the armorial bearings of Sir John Fastolf, finely sculptured, and encircled by the garter; and as

by the negligence of a girl, who in making a bed, set fire to and did it considerable damage. John Mowbray, the Duke of Norfolk, next claimed it, under pretence of having purchased the castle and lands of William Yelverton, (*"that cursed Norfolk justice,"* as Worcester terms him) one of Sir John Fastolf's executors; but this act of the Duke's was illegal, and contrary to the will of the founder, who had ordered it not to be sold, but to be kept as a college for priests, and an hospital for poor men. John Paston, Jun. Esq., (acting as governor of the Castle, on behalf of his brother, Sir John Paston, who was absent) refused to surrender the possession, and the Duke in consequence appeared before the walls with three thousand men, armed with guns, culverins, and other artillery, and immediately besieged it. The names of the principal persons at this siege were—

John Duke of Norfolk, Sir Humphrey Talbot, Sir William Calthorpe, Sir John Heveningham, Sir Gilbert Debenham, Sir Thomas Wingfield, Sir William Brandon, Thomas and William Wingefeld, Esqs. —— Swansey, Esq. Hugh Auston, Esq. Sir John Waldgrave, William Debenham, Jun. Esq. Robert Debenham, Esq. —— son of Sir Laurence Rayneford, James Ratcliffe, Esq. Black John de Ratcliff, —— son of —— Stafford, Esq. Sir Philip Wentworth, Simon Fitz-Simon, of Essex, Esq. —— Timperley, Esq. Richard Southwell, Esq. Gilbert Debenham, Sen. Esq. —— Brook, Esq. son of the Lord Cobham; —— Bardwell of Herling, Esq. —— Herward, of Cromer, Esq. John Ratcliff, of Attleburgh, Esq. —— Letham, Esq —— Plumestede.

The castle was surrendered to these gentlemen and their retainers in about a fortnight's time.

In 1472, the 12th of Edward IV., John Paston, Jun. Esq., presented the following petition for his brother, Sir John Paston, and himself, to be restored into the manor of Caister, from which they had been put out of possession more than three years, by the Duke's servants.

* To the Right hyghe and myghty Prince, and my right good and gracious lord, my lord the dwke of Norff.

Mekly besechyth your hyghness, your poore and trew contynuall seru'nt and oratour, John Paston, the yonger, that it myght please your good grace to call on to your most discret and notabyll remembrance, that lateward at the cost and charge of my brodyr John Paston, Knight, whyche most entendith to do that myght please your hyghness. The ryght nobyll lord the bysshop of Wynchestr. entretyd so and compouned wt. your lordshepp that it likyd the same to be so good and gracyous lord to my seyd brodyr, that by forsse of serteyn Dedys, relessys, and letrys of attorney, selyd wt. the sealys of yor. good grace, and of other serteyn p'sonys, Infeoffyd to your use in the maner of Castr., late John Fastolfs, Knight, in the Conte of Norff. My seyd brodyr and J, wt. others enfeoffyd to my seyd brodyrs use, in the seyd maner, wer peasably possessyd of and in the same tyll syche tyme as serteyn prsonys, seru'nts on to your good grace, entred in to the seyd maner, and therof have takyn the Jssuses and p'fitys, in the name of your seyd hyghnesse, by the space of thre yer and more, to the gret hurt of my seyd brodyr and me your said seru'nt and oratour; wherfor as I have oft tymys befor thys, I beseche your good grace at the reurence of god, and in the wey of charyte, that my said brodyr may by your hyghness be agen restoryd in to the possessyon of the seyd maner, accordyg to the law

* Original Letters during the reigns of Henry VI. Edward IV. Edward V. Richard III. and Henry VII. of Persons of Rank and Consequence in the possession of the late Sir John Fenn, Knt. M. A. F. A. S.

and good consscyence. And we shall prey to god for the p'seruacyon of your most nobyll estate.

Paper mark, a mermaid or figure riding on a fish.

This petition must have been presented about the latter end of 1472, as the Duke had been in possession of Caister from September, 1469, and the petition sets forth that he had then received the issues and profits for three years and more.

The towers and ruins of the college have been converted into barns and stables; the moat yet retains some water, and the whole building wears an air of melancholy and deserted grandeur, which forms a striking contrast to its former character for magnificence and hospitality, and conveys to the mind a useful and impressive lesson on the mutability and uncertain duration of human labours.

"The cloud-capp'd towers, the gorgeous palaces,
The solemn temples, the great globe itself;
Yea, all which it inherit, shall dissolve,
And, like the baseless fabric of a vision,
Leave not a wreck behind."

Caister is a pleasant but scattered village, formerly divided into two parishes, "Castor Trinity" and "Castor St. Edmund;" consolidated 22nd September, 1608. The church of the Holy Trinity was a rectory, anciently valued at thirty marks, and the Abbot of St. Bennet's had a portion of tithe of the value of 20s. The edifice has long since been decayed, and, standing in the garden of a farm-house in an elevated situation, forms a picturesque ruin.

St. Edmund's, the present parish church, standing on the north side of the high road, leading from Yarmouth to Norwich, has a nave, with a south aisle and chancel, covered with lead, and a square tower containing three bells. In the chancel and nave, are several grave stones and mural monuments; in the latter is one, without any date, having this inscription, with the arms reaved—

> "Here layeth Elizabeth late the wife of John Paston,
> on whose soule Jesu have mercy."

The building is in good repair, and in the churchyard are several handsome tombstones.

The presentation is now vested in John Steward, Esq. of Norwich, and the present incumbent is the Rev. J. B. Wilkinson, vicar of North Walsham.

Quitting the turnpike, a road to the right, at two miles distant from Caister, brings us to the pleasant village of Ormesby, the principal lordship of which was anciently possessed by Guert, a younger son of Earl Godwin, the brother of King Harold, who being killed at the battle of Hastings, it reverted to the crown, and was subsequently regranted by Henry II. The ancient family of De Ormesby were lords of this manor. Sir William De Ormesby, who was slain on the field of Bannockburn in Scotland, is mentioned in a fine with Agnes, his wife, in the 30th year of King Edward I. Roger De Ormesby was returned to be lord of both the Ormesbys (the village being divided into two parts, Great and Little Ormesby): in the 9th of Edward II.,

he settled it on Thomas his son, and Margaret his wife, in tail. This Sir Thomas dying without issue male, left four daughters and coheirs, one of whom, Gunnora, the second daughter, married John Perers, and had Alice, the wife of Sir Thomas De Nerford, the celebrated mistress of King Edward III., after which the estate passed to the Cleres, an ancient and honourable family, in whom it remained for a considerable period.

Great Ormesby possesses some very handsome houses. In a verdant park of about sixty acres, surrounded by young plantations, interspersed with a pleasing variety of old wood, is Ormesby House, the seat of Sir Edmund Knowles Lacon, Bart., which has lately been much enlarged and improved, under the direction of a distinguished architect. The mansion is unadorned gothic, crenelled and turreted, having the grand entrance on the east, over which is a sculptured compartment, containing the arms of Lacon and their quarterings: the entrance is groined, 32 feet in length, and from 9 to 12 in height; at the further end, is an oak panelled hall, and a noble staircase, adorned with fine family portraits; a corridor, communicating with the hall, which is very lofty, and 30 feet by 18 in dimensions, opens to a flower garden, on the west front of the building; a handsome dining room, on the south, 28 feet by 19, is entered from the hall, and on the same side is an elegant drawing room, rather larger than the dining apartment; a library, a breakfast or morning apartment,

Esq., whose ancestors had long been seated at Coleby, Suffield, and Cley by the sea, bought of Sir James Calthorpe, and dame Dorothy his wife, Sir Algernon May, and dame Mary his wife, Sir William Paston, and others, a considerable encrease to his Ormesby and Burgh possessions. He enlarged his mansion, at the east end of the church, and laid out some handsome gardens, with a large bowling green. About the close of this century, the house and grounds were much improved by his son, Jonathan Symonds, Esq. Cotton Symonds, the surviving son of Jonathan, High Sheriff for the county in 1756, rebuilt the south front of his family mansion, but in the rage for improvement, destroyed the bowling green, and a large banquetting house in the garden. He died in 1761, and left the house and family estates to his widow for her life, with remainder to his relation, Nathaniel Symonds, Esq. of Yarmouth, who had married his cousin Mary, daughter and heiress of Thomas Symonds, Esq. of Browston Hall, Suffolk. James Symonds, Esq., the late possessor of this estate, was their only child: he greatly improved the gardens, and added some very excellent graperies, pineries, and an extensive peachery; and by Hannah his wife, left one daughter, Hetty,* married to the Rev. John Homfray, B. A. F. A. S., one of the ministers of St. George's chapel, Yarmouth, (by whom she has eight children,) and two sons; the Rev. James Symonds, M. A. (a justice of the peace, and a deputy lieutenant for

* Nichols's Leicestershire, vol. 4, part 2, pages 602 and 725.*

the county, who, by his wife, Janet, daughter and heiress of the late John Fish, Esq. of Yarmouth, has a numerous issue) and Charles Symonds, Esq. of Runham Hall, who married Mary, sole child of the late Ely Morgan Price, D. D. vicar of Runham and Griston, in this county.

The Symonds's were first seated here at the close of the reign of Elizabeth, and bore anciently for their arms, per fess, sable and argent, a pale and six trefoils, slipped, and counterchanged; but John Symonds, of Cley, the second son of John Symonds, of Suffield, changed his paternal coat to azure, three trefoils, slipped, or; and married Agnes, the daughter of William Saunderson: and soon afterwards, Robert Symonds, of Suffield, fourth, but only surviving son of Adam Symonds, of Suffield, who died in 1494, by his wife Agnes Rugge, changed his paternal coat to sable, a dolphin, naiant embowed, devouring a fish, proper. This Robert was nephew to John Symonds, of Cley; and these coats have been constantly borne by his descendants, quarterly; sometimes the ancient coat in the first quarter, and sometimes the dolphin, but with variations, and without the fish in its mouth. Proofs of these variations exist in an illuminated pedigree on vellum; on various ancient carvings on stone about the mansion; on the monuments of the family at Yarmouth, and at Ormesby; and on the several hatchments set up in those churches. From this Robert Symonds, of Suffield, by Margaret Calthorpe, his wife, daughter of John Calthorpe, of

18 feet square, and an ante room, are the principal improvements, which, much to the credit of the architect and the convenience of the mansion, are placed upon the same level; the upper windows command a fine view of the sea and the surrounding country; the ground in front is tastefully disposed, and the pinery, grapery, and succession houses, are in the finest condition.

The Lacon family is of considerable antiquity in the parish of Lacon, in Shropshire. Edmund Lacon, Esq., a younger son of that family, resided at Ottley, in the West Riding of Yorkshire, and married Martha, a daughter of the Rev. W. Beevor, rector of South Moulsham, in Norfolk, (grandfather of the late Sir Thomas Beevor, of Hethel Park, Bart.) and had issue by her, 1, Thomas Lacon, of Ottley, (who assumed the name of Barner and had two daughters, one of whom, Catherine, was the wife of Charles Wood, R. N. the father of the present Sir Francis Linley Wood, Bart.) and 2, John Lacon, who settling in Norfolk, in 1740, married his cousin Ellen, daughter of Robert Ward, Esq., of Great Yarmouth. By this lady he had issue, one daughter, Judith; and two sons, Edmund and John. Edmund Lacon, Esq., the eldest son resided at Yarmouth, received the honour of Knighthood, and was created a baronet, 11th December, 1818. He married first, Eleanor, youngest daughter and coheiress of the Rev. Thomas Knowles, D. D. prebendary of Ely, and had two children: Eliza, married to Captain Hendeson, now deceased, and Sir E. K. Lacon, of Ormesby. Sir Edmund married, secondly, Sarah, daughter of John Mortlock, Esq.,

of Cambridge, and by this lady had issue, 1, John Mortlock Lacon, Esq., late a captain in the army, who married Jane, daughter of —Stirling, Esq. of Duntrune, near Dundee, in Scotland; 2, Henry Lacon, Esq., who resides in the East Indies; 3, Henrietta Maria, married to Edward Symons Ommanney, Esq. son of the late Admiral Ommanney; 4, Anne Elizabeth, who married G. W. Willes, Esq., a captain in the royal navy; 5, Louisa Sarah, married to the Rev. Fisher Watson, M. A.; and 6, Mary Anne, married to Fuller Farr, Esq. banker, of London. Sir Edmund died 3rd November, 1820, and was succeeded by his son, Sir Edmund Knowles Lacon, the present Baronet, who in 1804, married Eliza, elder daughter and coheiress of Thomas Beecroft, Esq. of Saxthorpe Hall, in Norfolk, and has issue, 1, Eliza Beecroft, married 1st April, 1826, to Kerrison Harvey, Esq. son of John Harvey, Esq. of Thorpe Lodge, High Sheriff for the County in 1825; 2, Edmund Henry Knowles Lacon, Esq. captain in the East Norfolk regiment of militia, who is heir to the title; 3, Anna; 4, John; 5, Henry; and 6, Emma. The present proprietor of Ormesby House was High Sheriff for Norfolk in 1823, and bears for his arms, quarterly, per fess, indented, erminois, and azure; in the second quarter, a wolf's head, erased, argent: *Crest*—on a mount, vert, a falcon, proper, belled, or, collared, and charged, on the breast with a cross, flory, gules.

The remains of the old Hall, long the residence of the renowned family of the Cleres, formerly lords of the manor, still exist at the west end of the village. In or about the year 1654, James Symonds

Cockthorpe, by his wife Alice, daughter of John Astley, of Melton Constable, descended the late James Symonds, Esq.

On the windows of the principal staircase in the house, are some good specimens of ancient and modern painted glass, historical and armorial; and in the apartments, are the following collection of pictures—

Landscape—"*Jacques Artois.*"

A Winter Scene and Skaiting, very good—"*Molinaer.*"

Mary (Fairfax) Duchess of Buckingham—*Old Dobson*— a very agreeable picture, whole length.

Charles Lenox, Duke of Richmond, "at the Siege of Carlisle, 1745."—"*John Wootton pinxt.* 1745." A fine specimen of this master.

The Sick Lady, from Old Mieris—"*Jan Stein.*"

Bacchus and Attendants—*Jacques Jordaens*—From the collection of King Charles 1.; an excellent proof of the great powers of this master.

A View of Norwich from Heigham—*Crome*, of Norwich.

A View on Norwich River—*Ditto*—It would not be an easy matter to produce two superior pictures of this highly esteemed artist.

A Breeze—*A. Storck.*

A grand procession of Philip III. of Spain and his Court, from a Palace near the Hague; an extraordinarily fine and splendid specimen—*Droog Sloot*, 1621—It has always been considered his *chef d'œuvre*, by those best enabled to judge of its merits.

A Storm
A Breeze
A Calm
A Gale
} Drawings—*W. & J. Joy.*

A Butcher's and Poulterer's Shop—*Lopsing.*

A Green and Fish Stall—*Ditto*—These two Pictures possess the fire and colouring of Reubens.

Portrait of an old Lady—*Simon De Vos*—A similar portrait by this distinguished master was sold at the late sale of Mr. Watson Taylor for £365, and another is now in the possession of a gentleman, in Manchester Street, London, for which 150 Guineas were offered by his present Majesty.

A Dutch Admiral—*Van Dyck*—excellent.

A Dock, Reptiles, Butterflies, Creepers, &c.—*N. Morell*—The Pictures of this master are extremely rare.

A Landscape, very fine—*Van Goyen.*

Pigs—*G. Morland*—In his best manner.

A Storm Drawing—*John & W. Joy.*

A Nativity, sketch, very rich—"*A Cuyp.*'

Dutch Boats—*John Joy.*

The framed prints in Mrs. S's sitting room are extremely fine; among them are the exquisite productions of Browne, Woollet, Sharp, Heath, Earlom, Byrne, Thew, &c. &c. our own Countrymen; and also some choice portraits of P. Drevet, P. Drevet, Jun., C. Drevet, Daullè, F. Chereau, J. Chereau, Petit, Schmidt, Masson, Edelinck, Van Schuppen, Wille, Vivares, &c. &c., of the French School.

The late Rev. Christopher Taylor erected a good house here, about 1770, which is now in the possession of J. Bampton, Esq., who has materially improved it.

At the east end of the village, are two good gentlemen's houses, one the property and residence of Robert Cory, Esq., and the other of Timothy Fellows, Esq., held under the trustees of the presbyterian meeting-house at Filby.

In Little Ormesby, which adjoins the west end of Great Ormesby, are two excellent mansions, one erected not many years ago by Mrs.

Montagu, widow of Gerard Montagu, Esq., only son of the late Edward Montagu, Esq., a master in chancery, and the fourth in descent from Henry Montagu, created Earl of Manchester by Charles I., in 1626. Mr. Montagu left issue three sons and three daughters, and his lady afterwards re-married to the Rev. George Lucas, M. A., Rector of Catfield, and they now reside here.

The other house is occupied by Captain Richard Glasspoole, of the East India Company's service, whose collection of Indian and Chinese productions, are choice and valuable, and his urbanity and attention in shewing them to his friends, and those who feel pleasure in seeing them, cannot be exceeded.

In this village were four churches and rectories, St. Margaret's, St. Michael's, St. Peter's, and St. Andrew's, and King Henry I. presented to all of them.

The united vicarages of Ormesby St. Margaret and St. Michael with Scratby, were consolidated 15th April, 1548. The prior and convent of Norwich had the patronage from 1305, until the dissolution of religious houses, when the dean and chapter succeeded them, who are the present patrons. The Rev. David Price, M. A. father of E. M. Price, D. D. vicar of Runham, held this living for nearly half a century, and was succeeded in it by the Rev. Richard Turner, B. D. of Yarmouth, the present vicar.

The church in Little Ormesby, as before stated, has been long consolidated with that of St. Margaret, in Great Ormesby, and its vicars ever since have been the same. It is dedicated to St. Michael; is a single pile, with a chancel, and a low square tower, with one bell. There are some monuments in it to the families of Upcher and Manning; one, erected to the memory of the late Mrs. Upcher, is by the celebrated sculptor, Bacon. This church is very neatly kept, and in it was the guild of St. Michael.

The present church in Great Ormesby, dedicated to St. Margaret, is also a single pile, with a square tower, chancel, and belfry. The south porch is extremely perfect, and the chamber over it, in which the sexton used to reside, has had its window lately blocked up: the arch over the entrance is very fine, and a perfect specimen of early Saxon architecture. The chancel windows are ancient, except that over the altar, which is square; but the others have all been removed and replaced by lancet-shaped frames, of modern and not very elegant construction. On the south side, in the chancel, are three stone seats, probably used for the priest, the deacon, and the acolyte,* and near them a niche, with a perfect piscina. The font is handsome, and divided into eight compartments, in seven of which are quarterfoils, and the eighth contains the arms of Clere.

This church was always considered the principal one, and Elizabeth Clere gave, in 1492, ten pounds towards rebuilding the steeple, and in 1558,

* See Clark's dissertation upon these seats in the Archælogia.

there were legacies towards casting the great bell. Here were the lights of St. Margaret, St. Mary, St Nicholas, and Holy Cross, with St. Margaret's guild.

At the angles of the tower above, in lieu of pinnacles, are the figures of four monks, in sitting postures, with each a book open upon his knees, carved in stone; the architrave immediately under the parapet, is ornamented with quarterfoils, &c. in its centre, and at each of the cardinal points is a dragon, the symbol of St. Margaret.

The interior contains several monuments of the Cleres; there are also some brasses, one with the arms of Boleyn inscribed upon it, and on another, *Credo quod redemptor meus vivit, &c.*; and several slabs, from which the metal has been removed.

The monument of Sir Robert Clere has been admirably engraved by Mr. Cotman, in his History of Norfolk Brasses, and a female of the same family; these are still preserved. The altar tomb of Sir Henry Clere, Baronet, remains; at the east end is Clere, with a label of three, impaling Mundeford. His wife was daughter of Sir Edward Mundeford, of Feltwell. John Symonds, son of John Symonds, of Suffield, by Margaret Calthorpe, also married a Mundeford, of Feltwell, viz., Mary, daughter of Francis Mundeford, (great grandfather of this Sir Edward) by Margaret Thoresby, his second wife.*

There are several hatchments and memorials of the Symonds's, whose family vault is under the

* For the descent of this family, see Blomefield, vol. 1, pages 182—193.

altar, in which are interred the bodies of Jonathan Symonds, Esq. and Mary his wife,* the daughter of William Cotton, of Cotton Hall, in Cheshire, fourth son of Sir Thomas Cotton, Baronet, of Connington, in Huntingdonshire, the son of Sir R. Bruce Cotton, Baronet, founder of the Cottonian library, and the proposer to James 1. of the order of Baronets, who on account of his relationship to the blood royal, was usually honoured by his majesty with the appellation of cousin; and he ever after subjoined the name of Bruce to that of Cotton, and caused the royal arms of Scotland to be added to his own.†

At the east end of the north wall, is an ancient slab, with the brasses reaved from it; and over the monument, at the meeting of the spandrils, in each of which is a large quarterfoil, with other ornaments, is an heater shield, with the coat of Clere only; this appears as if it had been erected over a founder of, or great benefactor to the church. Under a tomb, near the north window, next to the rood loft, without any inscription or arms, lies buried, Robert Clere, Esq., who married Alice, daughter of Sir John Filby, who is said to have rebuilt this church. In this window were their effigies, with an *orate* for them. In the church,

* As authorities for these statements relating to the Cotton and Symonds's families, see Collins's Baronets, vol. 1, page 138, edit. 1746; Blomefield in Locis, Ormrod's Cheshire, Nichols's Leicestershire, and various pedigrees of the family on vellum and paper.

† Life of Sir Robert Cotton, prefixed to the Catalogue of the Cottonian Library.—For the quarterings of this illustrious man and his descendants, see Nichols's Leicestershire.

THE DESCE COUNTY OF NORFOLK,

from Sir R nder of the British Museum.

Mary, daughter and h- of Henry Fitz-Al ey, Arundel; ob. 2 co. 1557, buried a Clement's Dane rs. wife.
The Du

Thomas Cotton, of Connington, co. Huntingdon, Knt. of the Shire for Huntingdon 5 Philip and Mary.

Dorothy, daughter of John Tamworth, of Hawsted, co. Leicester. 2d wife.

Thomas Howard, an th, daughter and coheiress cestor to the Ear liam Brocas, of Theding- of Suffolk. 2d , county of Leicester. son.

Three daughters.

Margaret H d sole heiress of Sir John Consta- 1st wife. y, county of York. 2d wife.

Sir John Cotton, Bart. ✝

Sir Philip Wodehouse, of Kimberley, Bart. buried at Kimberley, 6 May 1681, æt. 73.

am ton, t- all, hes- l l

Mary, dau. of Robert Pulleyn, Ck, of Thurleston, co. Leicester.

Frances Cotton, married Sir Thomas Proby, Bart. of Elton Hall, Hunts.
Alice Cotton, married Sir Humphrey Monnoux, Bart. of Wotton, Bedfordshire.

Sir Thomas Wodehouse, Knt. of Kimberley, buried at Kimberley, 1671, ob. v.p.

Anne t- ter a heire Willi mine of Os co. L

t 25 at. d

Wil- liam Shiers.

Alice Cotton, buried at Great Ormesby 30 Oct. 1749. In the Register she is mis- called Eliza- beth.

Catherine Cotton.
Frances Cotton, married ... Lewis, M. D.

From this match descends the present Lord Wodehouse, of Kimberley.

t 1756; ob. 26 He was twice

Frances Symonds.
Elizabeth Symonds.
Mary Symonds.
Alice Symonds.

Authorities. Nichols's Leicestershire; Monumental Inscriptions, Parish

were the arms of Hopton, argent, a chevron, azure, and a file of three, ermine. The other two churches have been long since destroyed, and the fragments of one of them converted into a barn.

Adjoining to Ormesby is Scroteby, or as it is now generally termed Scratby. This manor was long in the possession of the Bishops of Norwich. Bishop Beaufoe gave it, with other lordships, to be held of that see. The parliamentary baron Aguillon held it some time: afterwards Isabel de Agüillon, his daughter, brought it (temp. Hen. III.) to Hugh Lord Bardolph, of Wirmgay, her husband. The manor, with Cromer, came to the Lords Beaumont; and on the attainder of the Lord Viscount Beaumont, was granted, 19 Edward 4th, to Anthony Earl Rivers. The family of Scroteby had large possessions here as early as the reign of Henry III. This family was not of very long continuance in this place, and expired in coheiresses. In 1557 these estates were the property of the Cleres of Ormesby, and continued in their descendants till nearly the close of the 17th century. They were subsequently in the hands of various proprietors, till about the year 1775, when John Ramey, Esq. of Great Yarmouth, bought them, and left them, with other considerable possessions at Ormesby, Clippesby, and Hickling, to his widow for life, with remainder to his daughter Abigail, third wife of Alexander, ninth Earl of Home; and with remainder over, as to the possession of Scroteby, to his grand-daughter, Lady

Charlotte Home, afterwards the wife of the Rev. Charles Baillie, (now Hamilton) Archdeacon of Cleveland, second son of George Baillie, Esq. of Jervis-Wood, by whom she has issue. On the death of her mother, Lady C. B. Hamilton succeeded to the Scroteby property, which is now, with the hall, a very comfortable house, and the extensive gardens and hot-houses, let on lease to Isaac Everitt, Esq. The farm, part of these possessions, is leased to the Waters's, a family who have long had their residence in this parish and its neighbourhood, The manor was in very early times united to that of Great Ormesby. There was formerly a church here, dedicated to All Saints, which was a rectory. John Grey, Bishop of Norwich, appropriated it, in 1205, to the use of the Sacrist of the priory of Norwich, saving a pension of 5s. to the Cellarer, and a vicarage was appointed. The Peterpence were 20d. Robert Allen was the last vicar, in 1548, when the living was consolidated with Great Ormesby, and the church was licensed to be demolished. The vicarage was valued at £5.

The sands opposite to this part of the coast, well known in our charts as the "Scroby Sands," have often proved fatal to many an adventurous seaman.

LOTHINGLAND,

IN SUFFOLK.

Retracing our steps, and crossing the Yare at Yarmouth bridge, we enter the half-hundred of Lothingland, a narrow tract of land, at the north-east corner of Suffolk, having the German Ocean for its boundary on the east, the river Yare on the north, the Waveney to the west, and Lake Lothing, a beautiful and extensive sheet of water, upon the south. It is about ten miles in length from north to south, and six in breadth, east and west, and contains fifteen parishes, of which Lowestoft is the principal and only market town, and five hamlets.

Some authors have conjectured that Lothingland derived its name from Lake Lothing, others, with more probability are of opinion that both received their names from Lothbroch, a noble Dane, who was treacherously assassinated by Bern, a Saxon retainer of Edmund, King of the East Angles, to whom he unjustly imputed the crime. Hinguar and Hubba, the two sons of Lothbroch, in revenge, assembled a numerous army, and landing in England, ravaged the whole kingdom of the East Angles, took King Edmund prisoner, whom they barbarously murdered,

and thus terminated the government of that division of the heptarchy. After the death of Edmund, the Danes remained in this part of the kingdom, which had frequently been the seat of war in their descents upon the British shores, and most probably gave it the name of *Luthingland*, *Lovingland*, or, as it is now termed, *Lothingland*, in memory of Lothbroch, their unfortunate countryman.

Lothingland was formerly an island, the river Waveney discharging itself into the ocean between Kirkley and Lowestoft at a small inlet or bay, now known as Kirkley Ham, from which it was navigable to a considerable distance beyond Harleston. The passage of the Haven however gradually contracted, but preserved a small communication with the sea, which proved extremely troublesome, whenever that boisterous element was more than usually agitated by the operation of the winds and tides. At such times, the sea would break through with great violence, and threaten the adjacent lands with immediate inundation. To prevent this, a breakwater was very early constructed, but subsequently suffered to fall into decay; for in the middle of the 17th century, the sea entered with such impetuosity, that the causeway at Mutford bridge was completely broken down, and rendered impassable, and the neighbouring towns were obliged to be taxed, to defray the charges of this disaster.

The breakwater in time became entirely useless for all communication with Lake Lothing and the

ocean ceased about 1712. A firm and narrow isthmus of land was formed, and Lothingland changing its character, became, instead of an island, a peninsula. Although the isthmus was so firm, that the furious irruptions of the ocean were insufficient to dislodge it, yet notwithstanding, in 1717,* the sea broke over the beach with so much force into the lake, as again to destroy Mutford bridge, which is more than a mile and a half distant from the shore.

In the civil government of the county, Lothingland is reckoned but a half-hundred, the other half being the district of Mutford, with which it was incorporated as one hundred, by act of Parliament, in 1764, for erecting a house of industry, and ameliorating the condition of the poor.

In the ecclesiastical division, it is within the diocese of Norwich, and was anciently one of the rural deaneries under the archdeacon of Suffolk, until the office of rural deans was abolished.

The fee of Lothingland was originally in the crown; and in the 12th of Henry III. commenced the great disputes between Roger Fitz-Osbert, then warden of Lothingland, and his tenants, and the burgesses of Yarmouth, which continuing for a long series of years, at last ended to the disadvantage of the former.

* Gillingwater says, that possibly Mutford bridge, before this event, was only a dam of earth formed across the river, with a small passage for the water to pass through. In 1760, a new bridge was built with brick materials, having a spacious arch, large enough to admit small craft under it, and thus rendered the river navigable to its utmost eastern limits.

In 1228, Henry III. granted it, in exchange for other lands, to John De Baliol, who had married Devorguilla, one of the heiresses of John Scott, Earl of Chester and Huntingdon, who dying in 1259, was succeeded by his son, John De Baliol, (the issue of this marriage) afterwards King of Scotland. This monarch, failing to do homage to the crown of England, his English estates were forfeited to King Edward I., who, in 1306, gave them to John De Bretaigne, earl of Richmond, his sister's son: descending to other lords, the property was divided; but subsequently, nearly the whole island became part of the large possessions of the Jerninghams, who resided here, and had before acquired estates at St. Olaves, Herringfleet, and Somerley, (by marriage with the Fitz-Osberts) until that ancient family, obtaining considerable lands in Norfolk, eventually removed into that county.

At the foot of Yarmouth bridge commences South-town, or Little Yarmouth, which is very handsome and within the jurisdiction of Great Yarmouth, but a hamlet only to the village of Gorleston, to which the inhabitants are parochially assessed. South-town appears to have been a more considerable place formerly, and was divided into two parts, South-town and West-town, by which names it is described in the disputes with the burgesses of Yarmouth. West-town was built upon the marshy ground on the west bank of the Yare, probably on the site of the ancient Saxon foundations opposite to Yarmouth and South-town; nearer to Gorleston, adjacent to the part in which the

convent was afterwards situated, and both were numerously peopled. After these disputes had terminated, and it was placed within the liberties of the borough, trade failed, and the town gradually decayed, for we hear little or nothing of it afterwards. Twenty years since, it was very small and inconsiderable, until the merchants of Yarmouth retiring from that town, began to erect houses, when it again emerged from obscurity.

The road from Yarmouth through this hamlet, is one of the best perhaps in the kingdom, adorned on the west side by a line of very handsome houses, extending from Yarmouth bridge more than half a mile southward. The bank of the river, on the opposite side of the road, from the Bear Inn to the toll-gate, is occupied by docks, timber wharfs, and ship-yards; in the latter are constructed a large majority of the vessels belonging to this port, which afford employment for a vast number of shipwrights, caulkers and others, engaged in building them.

The Royal Armoury was built in 1806 by Wyatt, the great architect, and cost in the erection about £15,000. It was designed for the reception of arms, accoutrements, and stores for the naval and military services; and during the war, about 10,000 stand of arms were arranged in it, after the disposition observed in the Tower of London. The building is of brick, and encloses a court yard, with a magazine, mansion houses, and offices; but the stores, upon the peace establishment, were removed to the Tower, and the building is at present disused.

A short distance from the bridge, at the curve of the turnpike, a path leading into the marshes brings us to a narrow stream of water, named Ladies' Haven, over which are two small bridges; one of them was formerly the only accessible passage to *Cobholm*,* a piece of land of about 30 acres in extent, anciently an island, totally unconnected with the adjoining marshes. The entrance to Ladies' Haven is contiguous to the premises of Edmund Preston, Esq. and boats and wherries, in their passage up the river, could, instead of passing round the point as at present, enter it, and proceed in a circuitous direction, to the eastward of Mr. Waters's mill, where it communicated with Breydon water.

About forty-five years since, the upper part of this channel, which is now reduced to the compass of a marsh ditch, was stopped up, and Cobholm ceased to be an island, although it yet retains the name. A portion of this space is occupied by the Salt Refinery of Edmund Preston, Esq. which forseveral centuries has been established here. These works are remarkable for having been in the possession of that truly eccentric and enthusiastic woman, Mrs. Bridget Bendish,† (a grand daughter, as has been related, of Oliver Cromwell,) who in the latter

* *Cobholm*—In the orthographical changes of succeeding ages, this word appears to have undergone little variation. It is purely Saxon, *Cob*, or *Coppe*, a sea fowl, and *Holm*, which Bailey tells us, is a "low fenny ground encompassed with little brooks." This name, I presume, was given to the Island by our Saxon ancestors, probably from its having been the resort of numerous sea fowl.

† See a particular account of this remarkable woman, in Hughes's, Letters, vol. 2, page 307.

years of her life, engaged in the business of this Refinery for a subsistence.

In the marshes adjoining to Cobholm, are three lofty Windmills, the first of which, completed in 1813, is of very extraordinary capacity and proportions, its extreme elevation being 120 feet.

Returning to the turnpike, a church dedicated to St. Mary, stood in or near the garden of David Simpson, Esq., the foundations of which are still visible, and was styled in old deeds, *St. Mary ultra Pontem.* It was desecrated some time prior to the year 1559, at which period the stones and rubbish were employed in the service of the haven and piers of Great Yarmouth.

Proceeding through the toll-gate, and continuing our walk upon a level causeway, overlooking on the right a verdant tract of marshes, with the river to the left, at a mile distance from Yarmouth, we pass a pleasant white house, with a grove of old trees behind it, which was formerly the residence of Mrs. Bendish, from whose family it came by marriage to the Berners', whose descendant, Charles Berners, Esq. is the present proprietor; an ancient chimney piece curiously carved, and coeval probably with the building of the house, has been, it is to be regretted, lately removed.

Further on, the road at the Greyhound public-house, branches into two parts, one leading south-eastward to Lowestoft, and the other in a south-west direction to St. Olave's bridge. Pursuing the latter, a few yards south of this division, are the ruins of an ancient religious house, formerly a convent

for Austin or Augustine Friars, founded according to Weever (upon the authority of Mr. Le Neve,) by William Woodrove, and Margaret his wife, in the reign of King Edward I. The order of Augustine Friars, to whom this convent* belonged, were introduced into England about 1248, by Richard De Clare, who established them in their first house at Clare, in Suffolk. They were distinguished from the regular monks, in having no fixed endowments, and were properly one of the four orders of religious, then termed mendicants, who derived their support from the voluntary oblations of the public, were remarkable for the sanctity and austerity of their manners, and formed an intermediate class between the regular monks, to whom in opposition they were introduced, and the secular clergy. Before the dissolution, however, the mendicant friars began to acquire property, rose to the highest honors in the state, and became the most powerful body of religious in the country.

According to Speed, it appears to have been customary wherever any of the mendicant orders

*Mr Taylor, in his introductory preface to the *Index Monasticus*, says, that the distinction between monasteries and convents is properly this: the first are inhabited by monks, *monachi*, or *solataires*, whose object is to worship God apart from human society; men who, whilst they reside in one house, from the necessity of providing mutual subsistence, are yet separated from intercourse with each other. Convents were societies of friars, *fratres*, *Freres*, or brothers, who withdrew from the world, in order to enjoy religious fellowship, and to reap spiritual instruction in community; the one denotes a cluster of independent isolated recluses, the other, as the name imports, implies a society of brethren coming together. Notwithstanding this distinction, the term convent, is constantly used in reference to the religious, as communities occupying these houses, whether of monks, nuns, canons, or friars.

settled, to allow them a certain space in the town, in the vicinity of their abode, within which they were at liberty to collect the means of support from the laity, in return for their pious offices of prayers, preaching, and confession; and the same author informs us, that every householder paid to each of these orders, one penny per quarter, towards their maintenance. This contribution, we are told, existed here; and from the extent of the friars' district, which included the whole of the parishes of South-town, Gorleston, and a part of Yarmouth, there is no doubt but that the eleemosynary revenues of this convent amounted to a considerable sum.

In 1310, the friars obtained a patent to enlarge their precinct, but the number of brethren the convent supported is now unknown.

The ruins of the house are partly in this hamlet, and partly in the village of Gorleston, and appear by their magnitude, to have belonged to a very considerable building. A large portion of the walls were, some years ago, converted into a barn, and have subsequently been transformed into cottages. Fragments of the chapel and the dormitories of the friars are still visible, with the entire arch of a door, that in all probability opened into the preaching yard, which occupied the south-west corner of the extensive precinct attached to the convent; the whole of the lodgings however are so dilapidated, as to remain an almost undistinguished mass of ruins; the space within the walls is now converted into a corn field and garden.

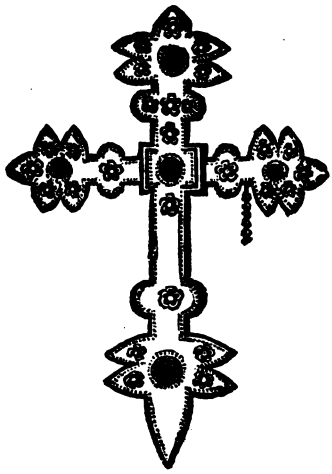
The conventual church was dedicated to St. Nicholas, and stood wholly within the parish of Gorleston. This edifice was probably very large, for it had a lofty square tower belonging to it, three sides of which, for a long time previously to its total demolition, had completely fallen away, and left the eastern face quite entire to the battlements. This ponderous fragment was blown down by a high westerly wind, in February 1813, which gave a severe shock to the surrounding houses, and covered the field around it with ruins.

A very large burial ground appertained to the church; a fragment of the wall which enclosed it, is still standing in Gorleston high street, and the foundation has been traced to a considerable distance. The adjacent premises every where exhibit marks of having been used for interment: in a garden adjoining the site of the tower, a brick vault was opened a few years since, in which an entire skeleton was discovered, and in other parts of the same premises several remains of stone coffins have been found. In Weever's Ancient Funeral Monuments, I find the following names of persons registered, buried, and concerned in this church, which, he says, are extracted from Mr. Le Neve's papers.

"William De Ufford, Earl of Suffolk, who dyed February 15, "1382; Michael, and Michael De La Pole, Earls of Suffolk; Sir "Thomas Hengrave, knight, of Hengrave, in Suffolk, (of which "family and the owner of the lordship, was that renowned lawyer, "Edmund De Hengrave, who flourished in the reign of Edward I.,) "who dyed 23rd May, 1349; Sir Robert Bacon; Richard Earl of "Clare; Roger Fitz Osbert; Lady Katherin, his wife; Sir Henry

An Ancient Cross,

Similar to one found at Little Carbrook, in Norfolk, and described with a figure, by Blomefield (vol. 2. page 332) in his history of that county, was found by a poor man, buried amongst the ruins under the south wall of the precinct of the Austin Friary in Southtown, in the most perfect preservation.



It is formed of lignum vitæ, sabled by time or staining to the hue of ebony, but seems not to have ever had ornaments of brass like that described by Blomefield, and was probably laid over the coffin of some religious person buried here, belonging to the Convent.

"Bacon and Sir Robert Bacon, Knights; Lady Sabina, the wife "of — Bacon, John Bacon, his son, and nine other children; Joan "of Acris, Countess of Gloucester;* Sir Henry Bacon, of Garles-"ton, or Garneston (*Gorleston*) obijt 1335; Dame Alice Lunston, "obijt 1341; Dame Eleanor, wife of Sir Thomas Gerbrigge, of "Wickhampton, obijt 1353; Dame Eleanor, Dame Joan Caxton, "obijt 1364; Dame Sibill Mortimer, obijt 1385; Sir John Laume, "of Flixtonforth, and Mary his wife; John Haukin, Esq., obijt "1385; John Belhowse, Esq., obijt 1399; Alexander Fastolf; "William March, Esq., obijt 1412; John Pulham, gent., obijt 1481."

The names of some of the benefactors to the convent are recorded, who were chiefly burgesses of Yarmouth, with a few others. The convent flourished until Henry VIII. dissolved the religious houses, when it shared the fate of our other ecclesiastical establishments. It was granted, in 1544, to John Eyre, and the buildings and precinct are now occupied by sundry persons: the boundary line, dividing Gorleston from this hamlet, passes through some land which was formerly the court-yard of the convent.

According to the *Taxatio Ecclesiastica* of Pope Nicholas the IV. A. D. 1291, it appears, that the Abbey of *Bello Loco*, or *Beau Lieu*, in Hampshire,

* This Joan of Acris, Countess of Gloucester and Hereford, was a great benefactor to several religious houses. She was probably only registered at this church, for she was interred at Clare, in Suffolk, as appears by a curious dialogue, in latin and english verse, between a friar and a secular priest, copied from an ancient parchment roll, formerly in the possesion of Augustus Vincent, Esq. Windsor herald. She was the second daughter of King Edward I. and Queen Eleanor, born in the first year of her father's reign, at Ptolemais, a city in the Holy Land, now called Acre, where her mother remained during the wars her father had with the Saracens: she was married, at eighteen years of age, to Gilbert of Clare, Earl of Gloucester; and outliving him, she afterwards remarried to Ralph De Monte Hermer, formerly a retainer of her first husband. She died at the manor of Clare, the 10th May, 1305.

for Cistertian monks, had an annual revenue of £6. 13s. 4d. in South-town.

Formerly there was an hermitage, described as being on the west side of the haven, but the precise spot cannot now be exactly determined. Our records are equally obscure as to the site of the prison; that there was one, is certain, for it appears, by a memorandum in Yarmouth church books, to have been broken open by Simon Blaking, of Martham, in 1297.

North of the White Horse Inn, a narrow lane, enclosed on one side by the mouldering and ivy-covered wall of the precinct, enables us to regain the Lowestoft high road, opposite to South-town Academy, conducted by Mr. Wright. The improvements effected on this estate are extensive, and well designed. The house stands upon an eminence, with a verdant carpet of level lawn in front, surrounded by trees and flowers of every kind and hue. The situation of this establishment is highly conducive to the health and amusement of the numerous pupils; and it is certainly one of the most agreeable and ornamental objects in South-town, or its vicinity. Several handsome houses have been erected in this neighbourhood, which may properly be termed the second division of the hamlet, as it forms a portion quite distinct from the buildings north of the toll-gate, the whole appearance of which is highly pleasing and respectable.

Pursuing the Lowestoft road southward, at the Sun public-house, through which also passes the

boundary line of the two parishes, we enter the high street of Gorleston, pleasantly situated upon the crown of a hill, overlooking the river Yare, which flows in a rapid stream near its foot. This village was also involved in the rival disputes with Yarmouth, and at the conclusion of the contest, sank into comparative insignificance. According to Domesday,* Earl Guert held it in the Confessor's reign, when there were 5 carucates of land for one manor, 20 villeins, 5 bordars, and 5 servants, 2 carucates in demesne, 3 salt pans, 300 sheep, and 24 fishermen of Yarmouth, belonging to the manor, &c. Subsequently there were four manors in this village, a paramount, a principal, and two mesne, of all of which the Jerninghams were lords. There are now two only, the paramount manor of Gorleston, of the rights and royalties of which the Rev. George Anguish is lord in tail male, and the manor of Bacon's within the same, which is held in fee.

The *Index Monasticus* informs us, that in the will-book Heydon, A. D. 1372, a house of lepers is mentioned here, but where it stood cannot now be correctly ascertained. Tradition says, that this village once had a weekly market; but as no records exist to prove the fact, it cannot be insisted upon;

* Dimidium hundredi de Luthinglond—
"Gorleston tenuit Guertus t. r. E. Quinque carucat' terræ pro uno manerio; tunc viginti villani, modo duodecim; semper quinque bordmanni; tunc quinque servi, modo quatuor. Tunc in dominico duo caruc'e modo una; tunc boves V caruc', modo iij. Silva quinque porcorum; decem acre prati; tres saline; tunc ij runcini, modo nul'; semper trecente oves; in Gernema' viginti quatuor piscatores pertinent huic manerio'."—*Domesday*.

by custom only, a small fair is annually held at Whitsuntide, for toys. In 1797, the mutilated remains of a stone cross were visible, a little south of the village, but they have now quite disappeared. Almost every part of this place commands a maritime view, and is generally much frequented by bathers, for whose accommodation there are many excellent houses. Near the centre of the high street, in which the houses are generally respectable, we pass the site of the conventual church of St. Nicholas, mentioned in the description of Southtown. A high wall, enclosing part of what was formerly the church-yard, has been built with the fragments of the tower, and stands as nearly as possible upon the foundations of the ancient boundary.

At the lower end of the village, a narrow street eastward, leads to the Haven's Mouth, in our road to the vicinity of which we pass, on the left, the pleasant improvements of J. S. Bell, Esq., whose house, shaded on the west by some old wood, commands a fine view of the harbour and shipping. The verdant meadow in front, profusely planted with rising trees, in a very thrifty condition, was part of a tract first cultivated in 1813, under the authority of an Act passed for enclosing the waste lands of the parish. The ornamental appearance of this spot, contrasted with its former character, is certainly a very material improvement, and highly creditable to the taste of the proprietor.

Continuing our route southward, by a gradual ascent, we arrive at the summit of the Battery Hill,

so named from a platform of guns placed there in the late war, but now dismantled. The sloping edge of this eminence is occupied by a range of good houses, most of which have been erected in the present century.

The white cliffs extend in an uninterrupted curve to Lowestoft, and are of considerable elevation, affording a fine view of the ocean, the harbour, and the denes, with Gorleston and Yarmouth, and an extensive and highly diversified semicircle of the adjacent country.

Gorleston is a vicarage, to which there are no glebe lands belonging, but is endowed by prescription, and claims some portion of the great tithes, viz. tithe wood, marsh hay, hardland hay, and clover, of which last, the first and second crop have, by constant usage, been tithed by the vicar, with other and smaller portions. The corn tithes are the property of a lay impropriator; but in South-town, which is consolidated to Gorleston, all the tithes, both great and small, belong solely to the vicar, and are either paid to him in kind, or compounded for. Mortuaries, and tithe of fish taken out of the sea, are also by custom due. The present incumbent is the Reverend Thomas Brown, D. D., who has also the impropriation of the great tithes in Gorleston.

The church, dedicated to St. Andrew, stands a little south-west of the village, and is a large structure, with a thatched roof, a nave, chancel, and two side aisles; a substantial square tower, embattled and strongly buttressed at the angles, ascended by

a projecting spiral staircase to the roof, which is covered with lead. The church has sixteen windows, three of which are to the east; that over the altar is the smallest, and all three differ from each other in architecture: the principal entrance is through a stone porch on the south side, inlaid in the front with black flints, and had formerly two apertures to admit the light, which are now closed up. The architecture of the door, similar to that of the whole building, is quite plain; but the mouldings of the arch terminate in two sculptured heads, very uncommon, one of which is apparently a female martyr. The arch of the north door opposite has similar ornaments, but those on the chancel entrance are somewhat different, and are probably intended to represent the heads of a professed nun and a novice.

The west end of the interior is separated from the nave by a modern partition, in which are three doors to each of the aisles, and over two of them are galleries. The choir gallery, lighted by a circular aperture in the roof, contains a tolerable organ, behind which are depicted the arms of England, with two other painted compartments, each containing a verse from the 84th Psalm.

The roof of the nave is ceiled with wood, but the two side aisles are uncovered; the former is supported by arched buttresses, and across the latter are the remains of an ancient wooden screen, marking the division of the chancel or sanctuary, in which the floor is somewhat elevated. The north side of the screen is entirely decayed, but the south is much more perfect, and is divided into eight arched

compartments, curiously ornamented with *fleurs de lis* and roses; parrellel to the screen in the nave, is the ancient oak reading desk and pulpit. The altar is elevated by three steps, enclosed by an oak railing, and over the communion table is the decalogue, surmounted by the patriarchial figures of Moses and Aaron. In the wall of a buttress, on the left of the altar, is a niche, that probably contained a piscina; and at the south-east corner, near a small wooden vestry, is a window, having a recess, with the seats of the priest, deacon, and acolyte, elevated above each other in the usual manner.

In the north wall of the sanctuary is a lofty arched recess,* which from its situation, was probably intended for the mural monument of a founder or benefactor to the church; indeed the slab at the foot of the arch, has the appearance of having had a brass reaved from it, but it is so mutilated as to be scarcely discernable.

At the north-east corner is the top of the ancient font, which is hollow, with an aperture, used formerly to let off the baptismal water, having a modern cover of wood. The original font stood at the west end of the nave, but was taken down a few years since, and the top removed to this situation. On the wall of the north aisle, are three handsome white marble tablets, with one of a similar descrip-

* The recess is at present occupied by an ancient oak chest, thickly studded with iron, which formerly contained the parish books and records, but they are now removed, and their place occupied by a few parish indentures, certificates, and other common place documents.

tion upon the south. The floor of the chancel is thickly strewed with memorials of the dead; but few, if any, of the inscriptions are earlier than the commencement of the 17th century, although many of the stones are much older.

In the south of the chancel are three granite slabs, from which the brasses have been reaved. One of them has had an inscription, in Saxon characters, round the border; the impression is in double profile, probably those of husband and wife; the other, more perfect, is undoubtedly the memorial of an ancient soldier of the church, perhaps a crusader, but certainly a standard bearer, as the Gonfannons* above his head plainly indicate. On the lower part of the vestment is the letter B, from which I conjecture it to have been a monument of one of the ancient and honourable family of Bacon, who were lords of the manor of that name in this village, to which they gave the appellation.

Within the altar-railing is a coffin-shaped stone, over the grave of a departed ecclesiastic, carved with the usual symbol of the cross, and near it a grey slab to the memory of Captain Francis Saunders, with an inscription, and the arms of Saunders on a mantle at the head, viz. per chevron, *argent* and *sable*, three elephants' heads erased, *counterchanged*: *Crest*—an elephant's head erased, per chev. *counterchanged*, *argent* and *sable*; there

* *Gonfannon*, a banner standard or ensign. The person who carried it, was termed a Gonfalonier, or standard bearer to the church. In heraldry, it is rather an unusual charge; but we sometimes meet with it, as the Counts of Auvergne, in France, bore for their arms, or, a gonfannon, gules, fringed, vert.

are also several black marble slabs to the Killetts, an opulent but now extinct family in this place. Near the east wall of the north aisle* of the chancel, is one to the memory of the Rev. Sir John Castleton, bart., formerly vicar of this church, who died 7th November, 1777, and beside it another, having the arms of Castleton, viz., *azure*, on a bend, *or*, three adders nowed *vert*: *Crest*—a dragons's head, between two dragons' wings expanded, *gules*; with a latin inscription, (the only one in the church,) of which the following is a translation—

Under this stone are deposited the remains of Mary, the wife of John Castleton, A. B., who laboured severely more than five years with the gout; at length reduced to extreme weakness, and animated by the greatest hope of the resurrection of the just, she breathed her last, not unwillingly, in the calends of February, in the year of our Lord 1737, in the 45th year of her age.

The communion plate consists of a silver flagon weighing 45 ounces, a silver chalice of 12 ounces, and a plate of the same metal of 15 ounces, with the usual vestments.

* As some workmen were scaling the wall of the north aisle, in 1810, they discovered a fresco painting, near the north door, which after being exposed for a few hours, was ordered by the churchwardens to be again covered; the colours were bright and but little injured. It is probable that this painting was first plastered either by order, or through fear, of those ruthless spoliators of church ornaments, the parliamentary visitors of 1648, who from their hatred to painted glass and pictures, have been properly termed *the window breaking visitors*. Recording the mischief they had committed in Ufford church in this county, the journal of these worthies says "*We broke thirty pictures, and gave directions to take down thirty-seven more, and we took up six inscriptions in brass, broke twelve cherubims on the roof of the chancel, and nigh an hundred Jesus's and Maria's in capital letters, and the steps we levelled.*"

The tower contains a peal of six bells, the tenor of which weighs 13 cwt.: a few fragments of painted glass were formerly in the windows, but they are now totally destroyed.

A spacious burial ground belonging to this church has several neat modern monuments, but none of particular interest.

There are two dissenting meeting houses, in the village, one for Wesleyan methodists, the other for a congregation of Independants.

Leaving Gorleston, by Fen-street, so named from the fens or marshy ground in its vicinity, a road across the common, at the distance of two miles, conducts us to Burgh, one of the most romantic little villages in Suffolk.

Sigebert, fifth monarch of the East Angles, founded a monastery here, at the commencement of his reign, in 636, under the direction of Felix his bishop, who had been consecrated by Honorius, primate of Canterbury, at the request of the king. Felix fixed the chair of his ecclesiastical government at Dunwich, and zealously employed himself in spreading the gospel and promoting christianity, which was beginning to dawn through the darkness of paganism that then obscured the whole kingdom of the East Angles. To assist him in the spiritual task of instructing the barbarous Saxons, he invited over to his assistance from France, Furseus, an Irish monk, who assembling a community of religious persons, under the monastic vow, placed them in the monastery at Burgh, then named

Cnobersburgh, from Cunoberi-Urbs, a Saxon chief, who formerly resided there. The monastery* is said to have been placed within the walls of Garianonum, although some writers have supposed that a fragment of masonry still remaining near the church, formed a part of this foundation: the latter opinion is, perhaps, incorrect, as regular buildings for religious purposes were then unknown among the Saxons. It was probably nothing more than a hut of clay, covered with sods and straw, and supported by stakes. The churches at this early period, like the Idol temples of the Druids, were composed of wicker work or hurdles, and were thought to be sufficiently durable for men who, as a provincial historian has well observed, might, perhaps, in compliment to their next prince, return to paganism.

Furseus, upon the death of his patron Sigebert, who was slain in a battle with Penda, the Mercian King, retired from his monastery at Burgh to France, leaving behind him the monks, who, endued with more constancy than himself, maintained their situation for several years, but at last abandoned it, at a period which is now uncertain.

The lordship of Burgh was always a demesne of the crown; for according to Domesday, Stigand, bishop of Norwich, held it by soccage in the Confessor's time, when the whole was valued at 100 shillings. Radulph Balistarius was lord at the conquest, and after him Roger De Burgh, and Ralph

*The first monastic habitation in the world, was founded in 270, to which the sister of St. Anthony retired.

his son. Gilbert De Weseham died siezed of it in the time of Henry III., to whom it was surrendered. That monarch granted it to the prior of Bromeholme, whose successor held it, in the 14th year of Edward I., in capite, by the grand serjeantry tenure of providing an archer to serve in the King's army in Wales during forty days, which service was valued at £30 per annum: at this time the prior claimed view of frankpledge, assize of bread and ale, and other liberties. The manor continued to be one of the lordships of the priors of Bromeholme, until the 26th of Henry VIII., when it reverted to the crown, in which it remained, until Queen Mary sold it to William Roberts, Esq., town clerk of Yarmouth. It is now vested in Miss Lydia Baret, of Thwaite, Norfolk.

The rectory of this village was anciently valued at ten marks, and being of the sworn value of £44. 6s. 1d. is discharged of first fruits and tenths. The advowson was given by Roger De Burgh to the priory of St. Olave, at Herringfleet, for perpetual arms, which was confirmed by Henry III., and the superior of that house presented to the rectory. At the dissolution it came to the crown, to which it now remains annexed. The Rev. H. C. Manning, of Thetford, is the present incumbent.

The church is one of the humble order of ecclesiastical buildings, dedicated to St. Peter, and has a nave and chancel, with a round tower, but contains nothing remarkable, except a long latin inscription upon black marble, near the font, to the memory of Thomas Greenwood, Esq.

The village cottages are few and scattered, but the county is rich in foliage. Upon the right of the road, leading to the church, is the pleasant seat of W. Fisher, Esq. At a short distance, by the road-side, is a decayed farm-house, the property of this gentleman, containing an inscription, in latin and english, upon a balk in the kitchen, which has been noticed and engraved by Mr. Ives, in his treatise upon the Garianonum: he reads it—

Bis acuad atin denuo reedificatur. Twyce brent aforne is bylt agean by Robert Thorne the Parson, 1348.——62.

That ingenious antiquary, however, has committed more than one mistake in this inscription. The editor of the second edition of his treatise has corrected the first words, which are evidently **Bis cremabatur,** but has overlooked an error in the date, which I read 1595. The lower part of the second 5 is defaced, but the upper is plainly discernible, and exactly corresponds with the first. This brings the date of its erection almost two centuries and a half nearer to our own time, supposing the balk to have been originally placed where it now stands, which, considering the dilapidated and almost ruinous state of the cottage, is extremely probable: Mr. Ives's engraver has certainly exaggerated the appearance of the letters; they are rude, and very unlike the originals, which are fair and regular black letter characters, in strong relief, and have no pretensions to an antiquity so remote as he has assigned them. The last word is quite as unintelligible now, as it was former.

ly; for the good woman of the house has bestowed upon it a liberal white-washing, which has nearly stopped up the letters, and left us in darkness as to their signification: the figures at the conclusion appear to me to be 63, rather than 62. According to the tenor of the inscription, this house was rebuilt by the rector of the parish, after it had been twice burnt, and was in all probability his residence at that period. The balk, upon which it is cut, runs quite across the room, and supports the chamber above. An alteration has been effected in the apartment since Mr. Ives wrote his account, being now divided by a partition, which obscures the last four letters of the word *parson*.

The parsonage house, now in the occupation of a tenant, has 39 acres of glebe attached to it, and adjoins the west end of the church yard, standing upon the summit of an eminence, overlooking the marshes: the descent is through a deep and narrow defile, overshadowed on the south with trees and underwood almost to the margin of the river; hence crossing a rude stile, a narrow path, winding at the foot of the hill, passes immediately under the walls of the Roman Garianonum, and pursues its course beside the Waveney, the placid stream of which, gliding at intervals from beneath its fringed covert of sweet sedge and rushes, is a prominent and interesting object in the picture. The river near this admired spot abounds with fish, in which the wily angler, secure from interruption, may practically illustrate many of the maxims of honest old *Izaac Walton*, in the pursuit of this, his favourite diversion.

Returning eastward from Burgh to the cross-roads, we enter the village of Bradwell, a valuable rectory, in the presentation of the lords of Somerleyton manor. The manor of Caxton Hall here formerly appertained to the prior and knights of St. John of Jerusalem, and Gapton Hall, a portion of which lies in this parish, belonged to the priory of Leigh, in Essex. John Jernegan, of Somerley, Esq. who married Joan, daughter of Sir John Darell, Knight, of Cale Hill, in Kent, by his will, made in 1473,* and proved 9th December, 1474, bequeathed to his eldest son, John Jernegan, the manors and advowsons of Somerley-Town, Stonham-Jernegan, Horham, and Bradwell, with the foundation of the house of St. Olave's, besides gifts to his three daughters, who were nuns, viz., Anne Jernegan, who was professed in a religious house, at Brusyerd, in Suffolk; Thomasine, at Denny, in Cambridgeshire; and Barbara at Champsey, in this county. One of manors was granted by Henry VIII. to the Cavendish family. The Rev. G. Anguish, who is lord of Somerleyton, hath a paramountship not only over these, but over all the other manors in Lothingland. The church is a small picturesque building, with a nave, chancel, and two demi aisles, under a single roof, supported by slender pillars, and a round tower, which contains three bells. In the chancel is a very curious monument of William Vesy, Esq. whose family were of considerable note in this village. In 1674, William Vesy, clerk, gave £200 to the parish poor of Great Yarmouth, and ordered the same

* Betham, vol. I. page 226.

to be paid out of his estate at Bradwell, within one year after his wife's decease, which is recorded in St. Nicholas' church there.

The monument is in a niche on the left of the altar, and consists of a group of figures in coloured plaster. In the foreground are two females at prayer before an altar, and behind them a priest officiating; on each side of the latter, is a boy in a long white robe, apparently the garb of a charitable institution, with his face towards the priest. On a square compartment, at the foot of the niche, is the figure of a man, in a recumbent posture, upon a slab, and near him four females, with their hands clasped, in dark brown dresses, small black hats, and veils thrown backward. In the front of the monument, a small piece of brass, so blackened as to be almost invisible, has this inscription—

MONUMENTUM
GULIELMI VESY DE
HAC VILLA ARMIGERI
ET DUARUM UXORUM
ET SEPTEM LIBERORUM
SUB HOC MURO
SEPULTI ANNO
DOMINI 1644, ÆTATIS SUÆ 63.

Above the niche is an escutcheon, with the arms of Vesy, ermine, on a cross sable, five martlets, or.

There are no other monuments, for the floor of the nave and chancel, having been repaired some time since, the ancient stones were removed.

The church yard is small, verdant, and retired, but contains no memorials of any interest.

This building is dedicated to Saint Nicholas. Adjoining it are the grounds and a moderately-sized genteel-looking Parsonage-House, lately built by the present rector, the Rev. W. Trivett, who possesses a small but choice collection of pictures and prints, and a library of about 2000 volumes, classical and theological, chiefly collected many years ago.

The following pictures may be considered as the finest.

IN THE DRAWING-ROOM.

A Landscape, with Rocky Scenery and Figures—*Salvator Rosa.* The inimitable freedom, characteristic grandeur and magnificence, visible in all his compositions, sufficiently denote the hand of the master.

Cattle, very beautiful—*A. Vermeulen.*

A Man in a Window, with Game, a most beautifully finished and highly valuable painting—*Mieris.*

Fruit and Animals, a lobster admirably executed—*J. Fytt.*

Repose after the Chase, a very agreeable picture, the composition extremely judicious—*J. Lingelbach.*

A Sick Lady and Physician, a small finely-painted picture—*Jan Steen.*

The Marriage of St. Catherine, colouring very bright and fine—*Pietro da Cortona.*

Dutch Boors Drinking, very spirited—*David Ryckaerts.*

A Cabaret and Boors Drinking, a good specimen of the master: the figure of a man on horseback is peculiarly attractive—*Barent Gaal.*

A Sea Storm, the water transparent and highly finished——*J. K. Rietschoof.*

A View in Rome, with a green market in the area of the buildings, the perspective well managed—*Monnicks.*

A Landscape, a good specimen of the master—*Van Goyen.*

A Spanish Musician, with hat and feather exquisitely painted; a very good picture, said to be by *Velasquez*, it does not however resemble the style of that master.

A Town on Fire. A multitude of minute figures hurrying to and fro, and the reflection on the water, very fine—*Arnold Vanderneer.*

Bohemian Fortune Tellers, a well-painted picture—*Palamedes.*

An excellent Horse—*Wouvermans.*

A Girl, with a Lighted Lamp, small—*Schalken.* The light is finely diffused over the face of the object.

The best picture, painted by this master, was St. Peter denying Christ, and in that design, the maiden is represented holding a light to the face of the Apostle. In this style of painting, he seems to have been without a competitor.

Portrait of a Lady—*Constantine Netscher.*

Two Heads, a fine and highly spirited sketch—*Mortimer.*

The Last Supper, small; the colouring clear and lively, and entirely free from the predominant brown or yellowish tinge that usually appears in the pictures of this artist: like all his works, this painting is celebrated for the number of its figures, which are very happily grouped—*Old Franck.*

A very beautiful Landscape, Ruins in the Environs of Rome, with many figures. A remarkably fine picture of the master, in excellent preservation—*Bartholomew Breemberg.*

In the dining-room are the framed prints, a valuable selection, by the most eminent engravers. They are all excellent, and richly worthy of an inspection: the subjects are—

His Grace Francis, Duke of Leeds, from a painting by *Sir Thomas Lawrence*—engraved by *Meadows.*

La Vierge au Donataire dite de Foligno, a fine proof from *Raphael*—engraved by *A. B. Desnoyers.*

Philip Baptizing the Eunuch, a fine proof before the letter, painted by *J. Both*—engraved by *John Browne.*

John the Baptist Preaching in the Wilderness—*Salvator Rosa*—*J. Browne.*

Presentation in the Temple, fine proof before the letter—*Rembrandt*—engraved by *De Fry.*

Marriage of St. Catherine, fine old proof before the letter, painted by *P. Mignard*—engraved by *F. Poilly.*

St. Gregory Refusing the Emperor Theodosius Entrance into the Church, a beautiful print, and very good impression—*Rubens*—engraved by *Jacob Schmutzer.*

La Vierge aux Rochers, fine—*Leonardo da Vinci*—engraved by *A. B. Desnoyers.*

La Vierge au Poisson—*Raphael*—engraved by *A. B. Desnoyers.*

La Madonna col Devoto, fine impression—*Corregio*—*Bettelini.*

Adoration of the Shepherds—*Julio Romano*—*Louis Desplaces.*

St. Michael Vanquishing the Evil Spirit—*Raphael*—*N. Larmessin.*

The Entombing of Christ—*Thaddee Zuccaro*—*John Raymond.*

Holy Family, very fine impression—*Raphael*—*J. Chereau.*

Port of Genoa—*Berghem*—beautifully engraved by *Jacques Aliamet,* pupil of Philip le Bas.

Chasse Royale—*Adrian Vandervelde*—*Philip le Bas.*

Retarde de Chasse—*Philip Wouvermans*—*J. Beaumont.*

The Storm, good impression—*Vernet*—*J. J. Balechou.*

The Bathers, very fine ditto—*Vernet*—*J. J. Balechou.*

Mrs. Siddons, as the Tragic Muse—*Sir J. Reynolds*—*Haward.*

John Nicholson, Map-seller of Cambridge, fine proof—*Reinagle*—*Caldwall.*

Italienne Cusiniere } A pair—*H. Robert*—*J. B. C. Chatelaine.*
——— Devideuse }

Abraham Journeying from Egypt—*Zuccherelli*—*Bartolozzi* and *Byrne.*

Descent from the Cross, spiritedly etched from *Rembrandt* by *E. Girling.*

Amongst the unframed Prints are—

A very fine proof of Raphael's Transfiguration, by *Raphael Morghen.*

A choice collection of 100 Etchings, on large French paper, by *J. J. Boissieux.*

Gerard Dow in his Study, a very fine proof before the letter; a presentation copy to a friend, by *G. Dow*—engraved by *Scriven.*

Hagar and Ishmael, from *Baroccio,* by *Giovita Caravaglia,* an eminent modern German engraver.

Four fine impressions, by *J. G. Wille.*

Four very pleasing Engravings, Spanish subjects, from *Vanloo*—engraved by *Beauvarlet.*

The Four Seasons, by *Hollar.*

The Travelling Musicians—*A. Ostade*—*C. Visscher.*

La Vierge—*Raphael*—*A. B. Desnoyers.*

Sacra Famiglia Guercino—*Rosaspina.*

Belisarius and St. Agnes, by *Strange.*

The situation of the house (which fronts the south) is extremely pleasant: some judicious alterations have been effected in its vicinity, and the plantations are in a very flourishing condition.

Within the limits of Bradwell, is Hobland, or more properly Hopland Hall, a good house, at the south-east corner of the parish, the property of N. S. Palmer, Esq. of Yarmouth, late the residence of the Jarrets, but now of John Penrice, Esq. who married a lady of that family. It has lately

received some very material improvements, and possesses a fine garden, with grapery, succession and green-houses, the latter of which contain some rare and curious exotics: a fine grove of firs near this mansion adds considerably to the beauty of the situation.

In the third volume of the Ecclesiastical Survey,* commonly called the *Valor Ecclesiasticus*, made in pursuance of an Act of Parliament, of the 26th year of Henry VIII., and returned into his Majesty's Court of First Fruits and Tenths, it appears, that in the reign of that monarch, the clear yearly value of Bradwell was estimated at £28.

Upon the turnpike road to Fritton, half a mile from the Sun Inn, at Bradwell, a road branches off to Somerleyton; opposite to it is a new cross-road to the westward, leading to Belton, which joins Burgh, Bradwell, Fritton, and Lound, and lies beside the Waveney. Pursuing this road for nearly a mile, a low sequestered dell, having a few houses, denotes the entrance to Belton. Turning to the left, we pass the church, and arrive at the green, upon which are built the cottages of the parish: the parsonage-house, by the road side, is a neat conspicuous modern building.

* This valuable Survey, with the *Taxatio Ecclesiastica* of Pope Nicholas IV., the *Exon. Domesday*, and several of the other national records, have been beautifully printed for the convenience of general reference, by order of his Majesty.

In the 2ndof Richard II., Hugh Fastolf, Esq. granted the manors of Belton, Bradwell, Pakefield, and Kirkley, with those of three others villages in Suffolk, to John Fastolf, his brother, both of whom were of the great family of Fastolf, after which being divided into several branches, they shared the inheritance between them. The manor of Gapton Hall, in this parish, and Bradwell, belongs to the Rev. George Anguish. The living is a rectory, in the gift of the Bishop of Norwich, and now in the possession of the Rev. Dr. Hay, of North Walsham, to which is attached a small portion of glebe, of about twelve acres. It was valued in the King's books (temp. Hen. VIII.) at £17. 15s. and certified to have been worth £31. 16s. 1d.

The church, dedicated to All Saints, has a nave, chancel, and south porch of stone. Over the latter is a curious wooden top, containing a bell; the tower was round, but has long since been in ruins. In the interior, a neat screen-work, with folding doors, divides the nave and chancel. The altar window has been stopped up, and over the communion table is an ancient oil painting of "The Last Supper." Upon the right of the altar are the usual seats of the priest and attendants, with a double arched niche, containing a perfect and original stone piscina, curiously scallopped.

There are several neat tablets here. On the south wall of the chancel is one of fine polished marble, to David Urquhart, Esq., late of Hobland Hall, with

a latin inscription, and his arms. Opposite is a pyramidal monument—

To the memory of Mrs. Margaret Le Grys, of Browston Hall, in this parish, who departed this life, on the 19th of June, A. D. 1778, Ætat. 59.

The hatchment above is emblazoned quarterly, azure, and gules, on a bend, argent, three boars, passant, sable. At the lower end of the nave, is the family vault of the Ives's, with two mural monuments, one in memory of John Ives, Esq. who died in 1793, possessed of great property in this hundred: near it, is another, of white marble, to his son, John Ives, Esq. F. R. S. and F. A. S. the celebrated and ingenious author of "Remarks upon the Garianonum," "Select Papers relating to English Antiquities," and a MS. "History of Lothingland." An elegant latin inscription, composed by the Rev. E. Thomas, of Feversham, records his death, which happened in January, 1776, in the 25th year of his age. He possessed a choice and valuable collection of pictures, coins, books, and MSS. relating to archæology, formed by himself during the last five years of his life, which were disposed of by public auction at his decease, and produced a very considerable sum. Mr. Ives was born at Yarmouth, and lived during the early part of his youth with his parents at this village. At the foot of the monument is carved an oak tree, broken in the middle, from which a few acorns have fallen, a touching and appropriate emblem of the untimely death of this accomplished antiquary. His arms are depicted upon the tablet, argent,

a chevron, between three moors' heads, sable: *Crest*, a boar, passant, sable, collared and chained, or; with the motto, MORIBUS ANTIQUIS. On the floor of the nave are several memorials of the Symonds's, (a younger branch of the Norfolk family) who resided at Browston.* Some of these memorials are very ancient, and now nearly illegible. A grey slab, near the south wall of the nave, is thus inscribed—

Here resteth the body of James Symonds, the 2nd son of James Symonds, of Yarmouth, gent. ob. 8 December, 1624, aged 40.

They were formerly benefactors to this parish. Nathaniel Symonds, Esq. of Yarmouth, bequeathed large sums to pious and charitable uses, as appears by an extract from his will, set forth in a printed sermon, preached at his funeral, in the parish church of Great Yarmouth, on the 23rd September, 1720, by the Rev. Barry Love, A. M. minister of that parish. To the corporation of Yarmouth, he bequeathed—

"Two hundred pounds towards erecting a place for God's public worship; forty pounds per annum, for ninety-nine years, to the widows of poor clergymen of this diocese; forty pounds per annum, for the same term, to four daughters of aldermen or common-councilmen of that community, of forty years of age, and single."

"Five pounds per annum, to be annually laid out for fifteen years, to purchase religious books, to be distributed to the poor who can read, in the

* See page 117.

parishes of Belton, Ormesby, Burgh, Lowestoft, and Bedingham," with other benefactions.

A few fragments of stained glass are yet remaining in the north windows of the nave, but they are very imperfect specimens.

Retracing our steps, we enter the Somerleyton road, and arrive at Browston, an inconsiderable hamlet attached to this parish. It contains a few small houses. The Hall, sometimes named Browston White House, is a fine building, in a light and elegant style of architecture, standing in a low, but agreeable situation, very tastefully planted. It was formerly the seat of the Symonds's, after which it became the residence of the Le Grys', and is now the property of John Parson, Esq.

South-eastward of Browston Hall is Hopton, next the sea, the turnpike road from Yarmouth to Lowestoft dividing it from Brotherton, a hamlet belonging to it, which occupies the west side of the road. The village consists of a few houses south of the toll-gate, on the left, beyond the White Hart Inn. The impropriation here anciently appertained to the prior and convent of the Holy Trinity at Norwich. At the dissolution of the monasteries, the dean and chapter succedeed them: the living is a perpetual curacy in their appointment, now in the possession of the Rev. B. Ritson, of Lowestoft, and has six acres of glebe, with the great and small tithes. A large tract of heath or common land in this village was inclosed a few years since, under the Corton, Hopton, and Gorleston Inclo-

sure Act, and is now in a high state of cultivation. Thomas Anguish, Esq. had an extensive claim to commonage here, in right of the manor of Gapton Hall with Belton, of which he was lord in tail male, and also such part of the mill water, with the exclusive right of fishing therein, as belonged to this parish, which was admitted, and ten feet of land assigned him on every side, beyond the margin of the mill stream, which is now the property of his successor, the Rev. George Anguish. The mill water, so named from a mill formerly there, is an extensive lake, lying between Hopton, Browston, and Lound. The dean and chapter of Norwich are lords of the manor of Hopton Hall, to which they became entitled, with the impropriation. The old manor house, near the church, has been many years divided into cottages.

Near the toll-gate, on the west side of the road, in Brotherton, is the neat villa of James Sayers, Esq, very tastefully planted; and pursuing the private road, further southward, is another handsome seat of Samuel Bell, Esq. completely embosomed in trees.

The church is an ancient building, dedicated to St. Margaret, and has a nave, with a north aisle, a square tower, and porch of stone, fronting the north: the narrow looped windows, pointed and placed in deep embrazures, admit but a very scanty portion of light, and impart a deep gloom to the interior, which is floored with red bricks. On each side of the east window, in the north

aisle, are two saints' niches, arched and ornamented. The belfry window is of a more modern construction, and was probably added at a later period: there is no distinction between the nave and chancel. The font is ancient; at the base are four lions, supporting an octangular top, in eight compartments. In six of these are roses, and lions seant, chained, alternately; and in the other two are human figures, supporting an heater shield, probably with the arms of the founder, now nearly invisible. Near the font is an ancient coffin-stone, much defaced: on the right of the altar is a perfect piscina, and opposite to it, a white marble tablet, with this inscription—

Sacred to the memory of JOHN SAYERS, Esq. born the 17th of January, 1782, who, after serving 16 years, with distinguished credit, in His Majesty's Revenue Service, was, while in the command of the Ranger Cutter, and in the zealous discharge of his duty, shipwrecked off Happisburgh sand, in a sudden storm, on the night of the 17th of October, 1822, and perished with all his crew.

His body was never found, but it is the consolation of his surviving relatives and friends, that his spirit rests with Him, at whose divine behest the earth and sea shall one day give up their dead. To his sisters, deprived in early life of parental care, he anxiously performed the duties of a father and a brother. They have erected this tablet as a record of their respect for his virtues, and of their grief for his untimely loss, and to perpetuate and gratify their own feelings of affection for his memory.

The floor is quite destitute of any memorials, except two modern black marbles to the Sayers's family.

Ashby, or Haskeby, lies to the westward of Hopton, a mile and a half north-east of Herringfleet.

The ancient family of Inglosse, who were of great repute in the county, were very early lords of this manor. Weever says, "one Robert Englisse or Inglosse, esquyer, who died A. D. 1365, was buried in Lowestoft church,* and was probably a member of this family." In 1520, the manor became the property of the Jernegans, from whom it passed to the Wentworths. John Wentworth, Esq., held it in 1627; it was afterwards sold to Sir Thomas Allen, about 1669; from the Allens it came to the Anguishes, in whose representative it is now vested.

The east end of Fritton Decoy extends to this village, and communicates with the mill water opposite, by Lound Run, a narrow sluice under the causeway. Near it a road to the right, bordered on each side with furze and broom, leads to Herringfleet, and was formerly part of the ancient warren of the parish. Keeping this road, until we arrive at the farm-house of Mr. Wm. Green, a turn to the left brings us to the church, a single thatched pile, the tower of which is rather of an unusual construction, circular at the base, and springing into an octagon above, with battlements, more in a military than ecclesiastical style of architecture. Eight narrow embrazures, uniformly ranged at the same height, ornament the faces of the octagon, with one at the base. The windows are extremely ir-

* The grave-stone of this person, which is in the middle aisle of Lowestoft church, formerly contained the effigy of a man standing in a praying position, with an inscription underneath, the brasses of which are all removed from the matrices, except a small one, upon which are inscribed the initials of Robert Inglosse.—*Gillingwater.*

regular; the most ancient are acutely arched loops, the others are larger and more obtusely pointed. The admission to the interior is by a south door only, but it does not contain any thing remarkable. Opposite to the altar are two coffin-stones, tolerably perfect, and on the right is a large arch for the piscina.

The living is a rectory, in the presentation of the Rev. George Anguish, the incumbent to which is the Rev. Edward Thurlow.

The burial ground is small, but appears to be fully equal to the extent of the parish, for there are not more than six or eight grave-stones within it. Adjacent to this church, the country is unequal, but very finely diversified and wooded.

Adjoining to Ashby is Lound,* a respectable little village, very pleasantly situated, having several neat houses. The Jerninghams were lords of this manor, from whom it passed, with the Somerleyton estate, to the respective proprietors of that domain, and is now in the possession of the Rev. George Anguish, who presents to the rectory.

The church, dedicated to St. John the Baptist, is a single building, the round tower of which has three bells; there is a south porch, and the nave and chancel are strongly buttressed. In the former, the windows are pointed, but quite plain; in the latter, they are more elegant, each ornamented at the

* Lound, a Saxon word, signifying "a plain among trees." The meaning of this word corresponds exactly with the situation of the village.

spandrils with a quarterfoil. In the north window of the nave, at the apex of the arch, are two coats of arms on the glass, one of which is argent, a cross gules.

Some other fragments of painted glass are also remaining in the opposite windows. The usual division of the nave and chancel is preserved by a wooden screen. The altar is plain but neat, and on the right are the seats of the priesthood, and a piscina, rather elegantly arched.

The floor has probably been relaid. In the middle of the nave are some ancient stones, the inscriptions of which are quite obliterated: upon one of them is the impression of a diminutive full length figure, from which the brass has been taken; two of these are coffin stones,

The font is very ancient, built by Sir John Stapleton, as appears by an *Orate* for him, carved horizontally round the base. The altar window of this church is large, and there is a neat burial ground.

At a short distance from it, stands the rectory house, a very pretty thatched cottage, extremely neat and rustic in its appearance, the residence of the Rev. Edward Thurlow, the rector, who holds this living with Ashby.

At nearly a mile from hence, is an excellent house of T. Morse, Esq., surrounded and almost hidden from the view by some luxuriant trees.

Near the mill water, a few years since, on the side of this village, were found several pieces of antique armour, with various coins.

Regaining the high road to St. Olave's bridge, at about a mile distant from it, we enter the small village of Fritton, long celebrated for its spacious decoy. The manor formerly belonged to the Sydnors, then it came to the Allens, afterwards to Richard Fuller, and is now in the possession of A. G. Johnstone, Esq. In this village is Caldecot Hall, now a farm-house, in the occupation of Mr. George Glasspoole, to which is annexed a manor, the property of the President and Scholars of Magdalen College, Oxford, who hold it in fee. The living is a rectory, in the gift of Mrs. Burroughes, of Hoveton, in Norfolk, now in the possession of the Rev. Charles Barlee.

The church, dedicated to St. Edmund, is pleasantly situated to the left of the road, and consists of a nave, chancel, and tower. The chancel is circular at the east end, a perfect specimen of Saxon architecture, unquestionably of the highest antiquity. It has six windows, and a small narrow loop over the altar; they are square and very ancient, with a single transum running quite through, surmounted by a border coping, the whole of which is in perfect preservation. The interior is irregularly floored with bricks; the chancel windows have a few fragments of painted glass, and a square, containing the arms of the rector. Embedded in the exterior

of the wall, between the south windows, is a small grey stone, with this inscription—

In memory of Mr. Tho. Skeet, rector of this church 45 years, who died Sepr. ye 22, Anno Domini 1720, aged 68.

The church-yard is small, and contains some monuments of the Greens. The nave appears to have been built at a later period; but the tower, which is low, round, and unembattled, is of the Danish construction, peculiar to the churches in Suffolk. Near it is Fritton Hall, a good house, the seat of A. G. Johnstone, Esq.

The decoy is a fine fresh water lake, of more than two miles in length, and in some places of a considerable breadth. The banks of this water, fringed with woods, vallies, and glades, are highly picturesque and beautiful. It abounds with a great variety of fish, and is the resort of widgeons, ducks, teal, and every other denomination of wild fowl, during the season, which begins in October, and continues until the April following, when vast numbers are caught,* and produce a considerable sum to the proprietors, who are three gentlemen whose lands are adjacent to the water. On the verge of the decoy, near the road, is a

* The method of taking the wild fowl is as follows: Creeks or canals are cut in particular parts of the decoy, over each of which is a long net or pipe, wide at the entrance, and tapering at the further end, similar to a purse. Into these the fowls are enticed by ducks, bred up tame for the purpose, who are constantly fed at these places, with which they are quite familiar. As soon as the decoy man perceives the flocks fairly settled in the water, he goes down secretly behind a reed fence, and throws into such places as the decoy ducks are accustomed to, a quantity of corn, to which they immediately resort, followed by the strangers, until they are all at

pleasant sporting cottage, the occasional residence of Captain G. W. Manby, of Yarmouth, the ingenious and humane inventor of the apparatus for preserving the lives of seamen shipwrecked upon a lee shore. The apparatus, as every maritime person in the kingdom is already aware, has been eminently successful; and Captain Manby has the heartfelt satisfaction of knowing, that his meritorious exertions have been instrumental in preserving from the boisterous element the lives of more than 300 of his fellow creatures.

Passing through Herringfleet, which will be described hereafter, I shall now proceed to the beautiful village of Somerleyton.

In the reign of the Conqueror, this manor was in the possession of William, Earl of Warren and Surrey. It was afterwards held by the powerful family of Fitz Osbert, who were lord wardens of Lothingland, and had many lordships in Suffolk, from whom it came by marriage to the Jernegans or Jerninghams, ancestors of the present noble family of that name, at Cossey Park, in Norfolk.

Sir Walter Jernegan, of Horham and of Stonham-Jernegan, (in Suffolk) knt. married Isabella,

length insensibly led into the pipe, without perceiving it above them. When the decoy man has ascertained that they are all within the net, a dog, who is perfectly trained, rushes from behind the reeds into the water, swimming directly after the fowl and barking at them; they immediately take wing, but being beat down by the net, naturally swim forward to avoid the dog, until they are hurried into the purse, and there become an easy prey to the decoy man, who immediately sets the tame ducks at liberty. The whole business is conducted with so little noise, as not to alarm the fowl in the other parts of the decoy.

daughter, and at length heiress of Sir Peter Fitz Osbert, of Somerleyton. This lady was the widow of Sir Henry De Walpole, knt., ancestor to the late Earls of Orford, and was endowed with a third part of the manor of Houghton, in this county. She afterwards became coheir to her brother, Roger Fitz Osbert, who was summoned to Parliament, 22nd Edward I.* Sir Walter died before the 34th Edward I., his wife Isabella being described at that time as a widow, 40 years of age. He was succeeded by his son, Sir Peter Jernegan, of Somerleyton, knt., who, on the death of his mother, inherited the large possessions of the Fitz Osbert family; for his maternal uncle, Roger Fitz Osbert, dying without issue, the estates devolved to Isabella, his mother, and to the issue of Alice, her sister and coheir, married to Sir John Noyoun, knt. On a division made between the two sisters, this manor, with those of Uggeshall, in this county, and Hadeston and Whittingham, in Norfolk, were settled upon Isabella. From this period, the manor descended through a long line of the Jernegans, as will be seen by the tabular descent annexed to this account, until the reign of King James I., when Henry Jerningham, Esq. of Costessy (who had married for his second wife, Frances, daughter of Sir John Jernegan, of Somerleyton, and widow of Thomas Bedingfeld, Esq. of Oxburgh) sold it to John Wentworth, Esq. whose son, Sir John Wentworth, succeeded him, and married Anne Soame; but dying without issue, in 1652, the estate descended to his

* Herald's Books, Betham's Baronetage, &c. &c.

nephew, John Garneys, Esq. Thomas Garneys, Esq. his son, by Anne (or Elizabeth) Rugge, sold it to Admiral Sir Thomas Allen, baronet, of Lowestoft, whose son, Sir Thomas, dying a bachelor, it came to Richard Anguish, Esq. the son of Alice, his sister, who had married Edmund Anguish, of Moulton, upon condition of his taking the name and arms of Allen, which he did, and was advanced to the rank of a baronet. It remained in his descendants till 1794, when Sir Thomas Allen dying unmarried, the title became extinct, but the estate descended to Thomas Anguish, Esq. heir at law, who was descended from Edmund Anguish, second son of Edmund Anguish, of Moulton, Esq., by Alice, daughter of Admiral Sir Thomas Allen.

Thomas Anguish, Esq. dying a bachelor, in 1810, it devolved on the present possessor, the Rev. George Anguish, M. A., one of the prebendaries of Norwich Cathedral, and rector of Gisleham, his eldest brother and heir, whose elder sister Catherine, married his Grace, Francis Godolphin Osborne, Duke of Leeds, K. G. by whom she has issue, Lord Sydney Godolphin Osborne, and Lady Catherine Osborne, married to John Whyte Melville, Esq., of Mount Melville, Fifeshire, in Scotland.

Of the Jernegan or Jerningham family, the ancient possessors of this domain and nearly the whole of the hundred, in which, as well as in the county at large, they exercised a very extensive influence, I shall present my genealogical

readers with a detailed pedigree, collected from the most approved authorities, and continued through the latter descents to the present period, as having reference, and properly belonging to this subject.

This family is one of the very few of the ancient race of English gentry now remaining, whose origin may be satisfactorily traced to a period anterior to the Norman conquest. The name itself is a derivation from the Celtic, and occurs as such in the annals of French Brittany, by Lobmeau; but Camden and Weever suppose the family to be of Danish extraction. The latter, at page 769 of his work on ancient funeral monuments, describing Somerleyton, says, it was "the habitation in ancient times of Fitz Osbert, from whom it is come lineally to the worshipful ancient family of the Jernegans, knights, of high esteem in these parts," adding that "the name hath been of exemplarie note before the conquest," and quotes the following passage, extracted from a pedigree of the Jerninghams, Anno MXXX.: "Canute, King of Denmarke and of England, after his return from Rome, brought divers captains and souldiers from Denmark, whereof the greatest part where christened here in England, and began to settle themselves here, of whom, Jernegan or Jerningham, and Jernihingo, now Jennings, were of the most esteeme with Canute, who gave unto the said Jerningham certain royalties, and at a parliament held at Oxford, the said King Canute

☞ *To face p.* 166.

DESCENT OF THE MANOR OF SOMERLEYTON,

FROM THE YEAR 1200 *TO* 1817.

1. Sir Peter Fitz Osbert=

- 2. Sir Roger Fitz Osbert=Catherine..... (summoned to Parl. 22 Edward I. ob. s. p.; held Somerleyton in dower.)
- 3. Sir Walter Jernegan=Isabella, Widow of Sir H. Walpole (2d Husband, ob. ante 1306.)
  - 4. Sir Peter Jernegan=Matilda De Herling (ob. cir. 1353.; 2nd Wife.)
    - 5. Sir John Jernegan=Agatha Shelton (ob. 1375.)
      - 6. Sir John Jernegan=Joan De Kelvedon
        - 7. Sir John Jernegan=Margaret Vise De Lou
          - 8. Sir Thomas Jernegan=Joan Appleyard
            - 9. Sir John Jernegan=Agnes Darell (1st Wife.)
              - 10. Sir John Jernegan=Isabel Cli[illegible]
- Sir John Noyoun=Alice
  - Sir John Noyoun, knt. (ob. s. p.)

11. Sir Edward Jernegan=[illegible] ob 1504. 1st Wife.

12 Sir John Jernegan=Bridget Drury ob. 1515.

13. George Jernegan, Esq.=Eleanor Spelman

Robert Jernegan
John Jernegan

Anne mar. Sir Thomas Cornwallis

Elizabeth married Sir John Sulyarde, ancestor to the present Frances, Lady Stafford

14. Sir John Jernegan=Catherine Brooke

Elizabeth

Wymondham Carew, Esq.=Catherine

15. Henry Jerningham, Esq.=Frances, Widow of Thos. Bedingfeld, Esq. of Oxborough
of Cossey, 2nd Husband. From this match descends the Rt Hon. Geo. Wm. Jerningham, Lord Stafford

Thos. Ford=Margaret Esq. of Butley

16. John Wentworth, Esq.=Elizabeth Southwell

17. Sir John Wentworth=Anne Soame ob. s. p.—1652.

Charles Garneys, Esq.=Elizabeth eldest daughter

A

[See over.

did give unto the said Jerningham, certain manors in Norfolk, and to Jennings, certain manors lying upon the sea side, near Harwiche, in Suffolke, in regard of their former services done to his father Swenus, King of Denmarke."

The difference of opinion, however, as to extraction, can be but of little importance, where all authorities agree in their remote antiquity.

Horham manor, in the hundred of Hoxne, in this county, is their earliest seat upon record, and was from them styled Horham-Jernegan. The last resident at Horham, was Hubert Jernegan, who died in 1239; and his son, Sir Hugh, made Stonham, in the same county, the chief residence of the family, which then received the name of Stonham-Jernegan.

Sir Peter Jernegan, in the reign of Edward III. again removed, making Somerleyton his principal seat, which he had inherited through his mother, who was the heiress of the Baron Fitz-Osbert. Somerleyton continued to be the chief seat, until Queen Mary granted to Sir Henry Jerningham, knt. (the gallant assertor of her title to the crown of this kingdom, when opposed to the usurpation of the Lady Jane Gray) the manor and park of Costessey, or Cossey, in Norfolk, to which he removed; and upon failure of the Somerleyton branch in heirs male, Cossey Park became, and has ever since continued to be, the uninterrupted residence of the family. Few private families, as Playfair, in

his Baronetage, has very justly observed, can prove such a lengthened succession of knights and baronets, who have all matched with ladies of an equal or superior degree; and it is no less deserving of remark, that they should have subsisted for so many centuries, by a lineal male descent, in nearly one original stock, without spreading into several branches, or settling in other parts of the kingdom; and have inviolably adhered to the ancient faith of England, to which their ancestors were originally converted.

The first upon record is —— Jernegan, who was settled at Horham-Jernegan, in Suffolk, in the reign of King Stephen and Henry II., and is mentioned in the Castle Acre Register, *(fo. 63. b.)* as witness to a deed without date, by which Bryan, son of Scolland, confirmed the church of Melsombi to the monks of Castle Acre, and died about the year 1182, leaving by Sibilla his widow, who in 1183, paid £100 of her gift into the Exchequer, *(Rot. pip. 30 Hen. 2)* a son who was called

2. Sir Hugh, or Hubert Fitz Jernegan, of Horham-Jernegan, knt., who paid a considerable sum of money into the Exchequer, in 1182, as a gift to King Henry II., and was witness to a deed in 1195, by which divers lands were granted to Byland Abbey, in Yorkshire. His wife was Maud, the daughter and coheiress of Thorpine, son of Robert De Watheby. By this lady, the manor of Wathe, in North Cove, in Suffolk, came into the family. He died in 1203, and the King granted the wardship of all his large possessions, and the marriage of his wife and children, to Robert De Veteri Pont, or Vipount, so that he married them without disparagement to their fortunes. He was succeeded by his son

3. Sir Hubert Jernegan, of Horham, knt., who aided the barons against King John, in their magnanimous struggles for the great charter, by which he forfeited a considerable part of his estates. On the accession of Henry III., in 1216, he submitted himself, and obtained his pardon; but in 1219, he had not, it apppears, recovered

all his estates, for in that year, Robert Marmion, Jun., had the wardship of land, late Hugh Jernegan's, in Hundemaneby, given to him by Gilbert De Gant. Sir Hubert died probably about the year 1239; for in 1240, Margery his wife, sued Hugh Jernegan, her son, for lands in Stonham-Jernegan, in Suffolk. He had issue by his wife, Margery, who was the daughter and heiress of Sir Robert De Herling, of East Herling, in Norfolk, knt., four sons, Godfrey, William, Robert, and Hugh, of whom Sir William Jernegan, of Horham-Jernegan, knt. succeeded him, and married Julian, daughter and coheiress of Sir —— Gymingham, of Burnham, knt.; but dying without issue, was succeeded by his youngest brother,

4. Sir Hugh Jernegan, of Stonham-Jernegan, knt. who in 1283, came to an agreement with his mother, Margery, and settled upon her, in lieu of her dower, during her life, the capital messuage of the manor of Horham-Jernegan, with the park, windmill, and demesne land, and the services and rents of Horham manor, with house-bote, hey-bote, and pannage, in consideration of which she released all her right in dower in two carucates of land, and a messuage in Stonham-Jernegan, and in all her late husband's other estates, in Norfolk and Suffolk. *(Fines Com. Suff. Hen. III. L. 5.)* Sir Hugh, after this settlement, removed from Horham, and made Stonham-Jernegan the chief residence of his family. He was witness to the deed of grant, made in 1244, by Henry, duke of Lovain, to the monks of Eye. *(Regr. Eye, fol. 25.)* He lived to be very old, for in 1269, he held lands of Roger, son of Sir Peter Fitz Osbert, in Stovene and Bugges, for which he did homage. He married for his first wife, Elizabeth, who is mentioned in the assize rolls. His second was Ellen, daughter and coheiress of Sir Thomas De Ingaldesthorpe, in the county of Norfolk, knt. She bore for her arms, gules, a cross, engrailed, argent; and survived her husband, who died in 1272, leaving a daughter, Jane, married to John Leyston, Esq., and a son,

5. Sir Walter Jernegan, of Stonham-Jernegan, knt., who during his father's life, (after the decease of his grandmother Margery) resided at the ancient family seat of Horham-Jernegan, which was settled upon him, on his marriage with Isabella, daughter of Sir Peter

Fitz Osbert, of Somerleyton, (who bore for his arms gules, 3 bars, gemelle, or, and a canton, argent) widow of Sir H. Walpole, of Walpole and Houghton, in Norfolk; by which match the lordship of Somerleyton, as Camden, in his Britannia, expresses it, devolved on "the famous and knightly family of the Jernegans." Sir Walter was succeeded by his son,

6. Sir Peter Jernegan, of Somerleyton, knt., who succeeded as coheir, on the death of his mother, to her share of the large possessions of the Fitz Osbert family; which estates, on the death of Sir Peter Fitz Osbert, his grandfather, had descended to his maternal uncle, Sir Roger Baron Fitz Osbert, who died without issue, leaving them to Catherine, his wife, for life; upon whose decease, they devolved to Isabella, the widow of Sir Walter Jernegan, as sister and coheiress to Roger, and to Sir John Noyoun, who had married Alice, the other sister. Upon a division of the property, Somerleyton was settled upon Sir Peter, with other manors; who, upon this, left the ancient seats of Horham-Jernegan and Stonham-Jernegan, and made Somerleyton the capital residence of the Jernegan family. Sir Peter was sub-escheator of Suffolk, in 1283. In the year 1334, he sold Uggleshall manor, with the advowson, to Sir Edmund De Sortelee, knt. and Witlingham and Haddeston in 1342, he being then above 70 years of age. It appears by the Eye Register, *(fol.986)* that his first wife was Alice, daughter of Sir Hugh Germayne, by whom he had no issue; that his second was Matilda, daughter and heiress of Sir Roger De Herling, of Herling, in Norfolk, knt., (who bore for his arms, on a field argent, an unicorn salient, sable,) by whom he had his son and heir, Sir John Jernegan. Sir Peter married, thirdly, the daughter and heiress of Sir Roger De Huntingfield, of Huntingfield, in Suffolk, by whom that manor came into the family. Sir Peter departed this life, at an advanced age, about the middle of the reign of Edward III., and was succeeded by his son,

7. Sir John Jernegan, of Somerleyton, who married Agatha, daughter of Sir Robert Shelton, of Shelton, in Norfolk, a knight of very ancient lineage, who bore for his arms, azure, a cross or. It is not a little remarkable that this descent is entirely omitted by Blomefield. Sir John was succeeded by his son,

8. Sir John Jernegan, of Somerleyton, knt., who upon the death of his cousin, Sir John Noyoun, inherited the other moiety of the Fitz Osbert estates, and married Joan De Kelvedon, the daughter and coheiress of Sir William De Kelvedon, of Kelvedon, in Essex, and the widow of Sir John Lowdham, of Frense, in Norfolk. She bore for her arms, gules, a pall reversed, ermine, survived her husband, and was found jointly seized of all his manors, at the time of his death, which happened on Thursday before the Feast of the Annunciation, in the year 1375. His son,

9. Sir John Jernegan, of Somerleyton, knt., succeeded him, and in 1374, married Margaret, daughter of Sir Thomas Vise De Lou, knt., (of ancient Norman extraction, who bore for his arms, three wolves' heads, sable on a field argent,) upon which marriage, the manors of Stonham and Horham were settled upon him by his father. *(Fines Suff. 49th Edw. III., between John, son of Sir John Jernegan, and Margaret, his wife, Sir John Jernegan and Joan, his wife, deforciants of the manor of Stonham-Jernegan.)* Sir John had issue, two sons and two daughters: 1. Thomas, his successor; 2. Humphrey, who died without issue, and was buried at Somerleyton, in 1446; *(Weever p. 784)* 3. Alice, married to John Cleresby, Esq.; and 4. Elizabeth, who married to John Gonville, of Gonville's manor, and of Rushworth, Esq. Sir John died in 1405, and was succeeded by

10. Sir Thomas Jernegan, of Somerleyton, knt., who obtained a grant of free warren in Somerleyton, Flixton, and other manors here, in 1406. He married Joan Appleyard, daughter of William Appleyard, an esquire of ancient descent in Norfolk, who bore for his arms, azure, a chevron or, between three owls, argent. They were buried under an altar tomb in the chancel of Somerleyton church. Sir Thomas's successor was his son,

11. Sir John Jernegan, knt., of Somerleyton, who married Agnes Darell, daughter of Sir John Darell, knt., of Cale Hill, in Kent. She bore for her arms, azure, a lion rampant or, ducally crowned, argent, and dying before her husband, was interred in St. Olave's priory, at Herringfleet. Sir John, on the marriage of his son with Isabel Clifton, in 1459, settled upon him the manor of

Horham-Jernegan, and gave up to him the family seat at Somerleyton, retiring himself to Cove, near Beccles, where he was living in 1465. He departed this life in 1474. *(Fines, 38th Henry VI. Suff.)* His will, which is dated in 1473, was proved the 9th of December in the following year, by the name of Sir John Jernegan, knt., of Little Wirlingham, in Suffolk, in which he directed his body to be buried, with that of his wife, in the priory of St. Olave, where his progenitors had been interred. The Wirlingham manor he bequeathed to his son, Osbert, for life, as also his manor of Wathe Hall, in North Cove; to his eldest son, John, he bequeathed the manors and advowsons of Somerleyton, Stonham-Jernegan, Horham-Jernegan, and Bradwell, and the foundation or advowson of the religious house of St. Olave, besides legacies to his three daughters, who were nuns, viz. 1. Ann Jernegan, at Brusyard, in Suffolk, of the order of St. Clare; 2. Thomasine Jernegan, at Denny, in Cambridgeshire, of the order of Minoresses; and 3. Barbara Jernegan, at Campsey, in Suffolk, of the order of St. Augustine. Elizabeth, the other daughter of Sir John, was married to John Denton, Esq. He was succeeded by his son,

12. Sir John Jernegan, of Somerleyton, knt. who, in 1459, married Isabel, the daughter of Sir Gervase Clifton, knt. and died in the year, 1503, leaving two sons, Sir Edward, his successor, and Sir Richard, with several daughters.

A letter from this Sir John Jernegan has been published by Sir John Fenn, in his Original Letters, vol. 1. p. 157, in which he relates the share he bore in the sea engagement off Calais, in the year 1458, which, for the amusement of my readers, as it is a curious specimen of the epistolary style of composition at that period, I shall transcribe.

" Unto my Worshipful Cousin, Margaret Paston, this letter be delivered in haste. "

" Right Worshipful, and my most best beloved Mistress
" and Cousin, I recommend me unto you as lowly as I may,
" evermore desiring to hear of your good welfare; the which
" I beseech Almighty Jesu to preserve you, and keep you to
" his pleasure, and to your gracious heart's desire.

" And if it please you to hear of my welfare, I was in
" good hele at the making of this letter, blessed be God; pray-

" ing you, that it please you for to send me word, if my father
" were at Norwich with you at this Trinity Mass or no, and
" how the matter doth between my mistress, Blanch Witchin-
" ham, and me, and if ye suppose that it shall be brought
" about or no; and how ye feel my father, if he be well wil-
" ling thereto or no? Praying you lowly that I may be re-
" commended lowly unto my mistress, Arblaster's Wife; and
" unto my mistress Blanch, her daughter specially.

" Right Worshipful Cousin, if it please you for lucer of
" such tidings as we have here, the bassett (the embassy) of
" Burgundy shall come to Calais the Saturday after Corpus
" Christi day, as men say, five hundred horse of them.

" Moreover, on Trinity Sunday in the morning, came
" tidings unto my lord of Warwick; then there were 20 sail
" of ships on the sea, and whereof there were 16 great ships
" of forecastle; and then my lord went and manned five ships
" of forecastle, and three carvells, and four spynnes; and on
" the Monday, in the morning after Trinity Sunday, we met
" together afore Calais, at four at the Clock in the morning,
" and fought together till ten at the Clock; and there we took
" six of their ships, and they slew of our men about four
" score, and hurt a 200 of us right sore; and there were slain
" on their part about 120, and hurt a 500 of them.

" And happed me, at the first aboarding of us, we took
" a ship of 360 ton, and I was left therein, and 23 men with
" me; and they fought so sore, that our men were fain to
" leave them; and then come they and aboarded the ship that
" I was in; and there I was taken, and was prisoner with
" them six hours, and was delivered again for their men that
" were taken before; and, as men say, there was not so great
" a battle upon the sea this forty winters; and, forsooth, we
" were well and truly beat; and my lord hath sent for more
" ships, and like to fight together again in haste.

" No more I write unto you at this time, but that it
" please you for to recommend me unto my right reverend and
" worshipful cousin, your husband, and mine uncle, Gour-
" nay, and to mine aunt, his wife; and to all good masters and
" friends, where it shall please you; and after the writing I
" have from you, I shall be at you in all haste.

" Written on Corpus Christi day, in great haste, by
" your humble servant and cousin.

" *Calais*, 1458. " JOHN JERNYNGAN. "

Sir Richard Jernegan, the second son of this Sir John, attended King Henry VIII. in his wars in Flanders, and received there the honour of knighthood. *(Nom. Mil. in Bibl. Cotton.)* He was sent by the same monarch, in 1523, as ambassador to the Emperor Charles V., then in Spain; *(Lit. Pat. inter eviden. Cossey)* and a collection of his correspondence with Cardinal Wolsey, during this embassy, is preserved among the Harleian Manuscripts. Sir Richard was also one of the gentlemen of the privy chamber to the same King; for as Stowe, in his Chronicle, relates it, " certain gentlemen of the privy chamber, which, through " the King's lenitie in bearing with their lewdnesse, forgetting them- " selves and their duty towards his grace, in being too familiar with " him, not having due respect to his estate and degree, were remo- " ved by order taken from the council, unto whom the king had " given authority, to use their discretions in that behalf; and then " were four sad and ancient knights put into the King's privy cham " ber, whose names were Sir Richard Wingfield, Sir Richard Jerne- " gan, Sir Richard Weston, and Sir William Kingstone. "

From the histories of the famous interview between Henry VIII. and Francis I.. at the Champ De Drap D'or, it appears that Sir Richard was an actor in all the feats of chivalry exhibited on that celebrated occasion. We learn also, from Hall, that at the setting up of the two great royal shields of France and England, by way of general challenge to all comers at tilt, tournament, and barriers, with those of their respective associated knights, that the shield of Sir Richard Jernegan, bearing three armed, buckles, gules, on a field argent, was suspended upon the same tree with that of a French knt. named Monsieur Brian. This valiant and distinguished gentleman, married Ann, daughter of Sir Guy Sapcotes, knt., but had no issue. Sir John, his father, having died, as beforestated, in 1503, *(Regr. Gil. fol. 34.)* was succeeded by his eldest son,

13. Sir Edward Jernegan, of Somerleyton, knt. who married two wives, first, Margaret, the only daughter of Sir Edmund Bedingfeld, of Bedingfeld, in Suffolk, and of Oxburgh, in Norfolk, knt. (ancestor of the present Sir Richard Bedingfeld, of Bedingfeld

and Oxburgh, bart.) who bore for her arms, ermine an eagle, displayed gules, and departing this life on the 24th March, 1504, was interred in the chancel of Somerleyton church. By this lady he had issue six sons, viz. Sir John, his successor at Somerleyton, Thomas, Oliff, Robert, Nicholas, and Edward, who all, except Sir John, died without issue. Sir Robert, the fourth son, was much famed for his valor, and was knighted by the Duke of Suffolk, at the taking of Mondidier, in France. *(Hall, page* 120) He also greatly distinguished himself in Italy, under the French General Lautrech, who being commanded to proceed with his army, in which Sir Robert Jernegan had the command of two hundred horse, paid by our King, the Imperialists, knowing how much it concerned them to defend the kingdom of Naples, retired thither, with a small remnant of their army, and the French having lost by sickness the greater part of their troops, were compelled to raise the siege of Naples, after a blockade of four months. Lautrech the general, and Sir Robert Jernegan, were victims to the contagion. Sir Robert died on the 25th April, 1528, and was interred with military honors, his company being afterwards given to Master John Carew, his lieutenant. The valorous achievments of Sir Robert, in Henry VIII. wars, are detailed at length in Hall's Chronicles, and several others.

The second wife of Sir Edward Jernegan, was Mary, daughter and coheiress of Richard, second son of the Lord Scroop, of Bolton. She survived him, and was afterwards married to Sir William Kingstone, knight of the garter. Sir Edward had issue by this second marriage, four sons and one daughter, viz. Sir Henry Jernegan, or Jerningham, of Huntingfield, and afterwards of Cossey, (ancestor of the present Lord Stafford;) Ferdinand; Edmund, gentleman of the privy chamber to King Henry VIII; Edward, born after his father's death; and Elizabeth, who was maid of honor to Queen Mary. Sir Edward died 6th January, 1515, and was succeeded by his eldest son,

14. Sir John Jernegan, of Somerleyton, knt., who married Bridget, daughter of Sir Robert Drury, of Hawstead, near Bury, in this county, knt., who was descended from a very ancient family, which took its name from a village in Normandy, from whence

their ancestor came over to England with William the Conqueror. Sir Robert Drury bore for his arms, argent, on a chief vert,* a cross tau, between two mullets, or; *Crest*—a greyhound, courant, argent, collared, or. His daughter had issue, by Sir John Jernegan, three sons, George, Robert, and John, and two daughters, Ann, who married Sir Thomas Cornwallis, and Elizabeth, who married Sir John Sulyarde, of Wetherden Hall, in Suffolk, knt., (of whom more hereafter) ancestor to the present Lady Stafford. Lady Sulyarde died in January, 1518, and is interred with her husband, under an handsome altar tomb,in the family chapel of the Sulyardes, in Wetherdon church. Sir John Jernegan was succeeded by his eldest son,

15. George Jernegan, of Somerleyton, Esq. who was a representative in Parliament for the burgh of Orford, in 1553, and married Eleanor Spelman, third daughter of Sir Henry Spelman, of Narburgh, and had issue six sons and four daughters. His fourth son, Sir Thomas, with his cousin Sir William Drury, represented the county of Suffolk in Parliament in 1554. George Jernegan was succeeded by his eldest son,

16. Sir John Jernegan, of Somerleyton, knt., who married the Honourable Catherine Brook, daughter to Lord Cobholm, by whom he left issue four daughters and coheiresses, viz. 1. Elizabeth; 2. Catherine, who married Wymondham Carew, Esq; 3. Frances, who married first, Sir Thomas Bedingfeld, of Bedingfeld and Oxburgh, knt., by whom she had two sons, and afterwards her cousin, Henry Jernegan, (or Jerningham,) of Costessey, Esq.; and 4, Margaret, married Thomas Ford, Esq. of Butley, in Suffolk.

Having brought down the issue of Sir Edward Jernegan, of Somerleyton, knt., who died in 1515, by his wife Margaret Bedingfeld, to the four daughters and coheiresses of Sir John Jernegan, his great grandson, the male heirs by this marriage being all extinct, I shall now return to the issue of Sir Edward Jernegan, of Somerleyton, knt. who died in 1515, by his wife Margaret Bedingfeld, to the four daughters and coheiresses of Sir John Jernegan, his great grandson, the male heirs by this marriage being

* Playfair says Sir Robert bore argent a chief *azure*, but this is a mistake, see the arms in the windows of Hawstead church. See also *Edmondson's Heraldry*.

by Mary, his second wife, daughter of Richard Lord Scroop, of Bolton, by whom he had,

17. Sir Henry Jernegan, knt. or Jerningham, (for he appears to have varied the name, probably to distinguish his family from the Somerleyton branch) of Huntingfield and Wingfield, in Suffolk, and of Costessey, in Norfolk, who was one of the first among the Suffolk and Norfolk knights who espoused, on the demise of Edward VI. in 1555, the cause of Queen Mary, and proceeded, at the head of his tenants and retainers, to join the Queen at Kenninghall, and afterwards at Framlingham Castle, having first proclaimed her at Norwich, on the 12th July.

The interest of the Jerningham family was very great at this period, in the counties of Norfolk and Suffolk, particularly the influence of Sir Henry, in the neighbourhood of Yarmouth, by which he was enabled at this very critical time, to take possession of the fleet which had been stationed there for the purpose of intercepting the Queen, in the event of her attempting to quit England. This successful enterprize is thus related by Hollinshed, in his Chronicle, who says, that "about this time six ships, that were "appointed to lie before Yarmouth, and to have taken the Ladie "Marie, if she had fled that way, were, by force of weather, "driven into the haven, where Maister Jerningham was raising "power on the Ladie Marie's behalf, who hearing thereof, came "thither, whereupon the captains took a boat, and went to their "ships; but the sailors and soldiers asked Maister Jerningham, "what he would have? and whether he would have their captains "or no? and he said yea. Marrie, said they, ye shall have them, "or we throwe them into the bottome of the sea. But the captains "said forthwith that they would serve Queen Mary willingly, and "so brought forth their men, and conveyed with them the great "ordnance. Of the coming of these ships, the Ladie Marie was "wonderfully joyous, and afterwards doubted little the duke's "puissance; but when news thereof was brought to the tower, each "man there began to draw backward, and after that word, of a "greater mischief, was brought to the tower, that is so say, that the "noblemen's tenants refused to serve their lords against Queen "Marie."

By this passage, it appears that the service performed by Sir Henry was of decisive importance to the Queen's interest, for upon the news reaching London, the council then assembled in the tower, began to disperse, and her Majesty advanced against the Duke of Northumberland, who was soon afterwards abandoned by his army, on his retreat from Bury St. Edmund's to Cambridge.

For the loyal and eminent services of Sir Henry, the Queen proved herself sufficiently grateful; for, upon her accession to the throne, she immediately appointed him vice-chamberlain, captain of the guard, master of the horse and of her household, and one of the privy council, keeper of the royal palace of Eltham, in Kent, and lieutenant of that county: her Majesty granted him also several large manors in Norfolk, Suffolk, Herefordshire, and Gloucestershire; and in particular those of Costessey, in Norfolk, and Wingfield Castle, in Suffolk.

He was one of the representatives in parliament for the latter county, in the first year of Queen Mary; and his eldest son, Henry Jerningham, Esq. represented it in the 3rd and 4th years of the same reign. He continued firmly attached to the Queen during her reign, and as captain of the guard, was extremely active in suppressing the rebellion of Sir Thomas Wyatt, and routed the rebels at Charing-Cross, after their failure at Whitehall, in their attempt to follow their leader into the city.—*(See Speed's Chronicle, pp.* 11 *and* 15.*)*

Costessey, as already intimated, was the chief place of his residence, where he pulled down the old hall, and erected the present mansion, which he finished in the year 1564; and it appears, from the Evidences at Costessey, that he resided at the royal palace of Eltham, during the building of his own mansion.

Sir Henry married Frances, a daughter of Sir George Baynham, of Clowerwall, in Gloucestershire, knt. This lady brought the manor of Painswick into the family, and surviving her husband, departed this life at Costessey, 23rd December, 1583, and was buried in the church of that parish.

Sir Henry entertained Queen Elizabeth in her progress into Norfolk, at his house at Costessey; but the unchangeable attach-

ment which he evinced to the ancient religion of this realm, seems to have precluded him from any favour at court under the government of Elizabeth.

He had issue by his lady three sons, Henry, William, and Francis, and two daughters. Sir Henry departed this life at Costessey, and was buried in the church of that parish, on the 7th September, 1572, aged 63, *(Vine. No. 429. Funer. Certif.)* and was succeeded by his eldest son and heir,

18. Henry Jerningham, of Costessey, Esq. who married, first, the Honourable Eleanor, daughter of William Lord Dacres, of Gillesland, (by Elizabeth, the daughter of George Talbot, fourth Earl of Shrewsbury, and Ann, his wife, daughter to Lord Hastings, chamberlain to King Edward IV.) by whom he had issue five sons and one daughter, the eldest of whom was Henry, his successor. His second lady was Frances, the daughter and coheiress of his cousin, Sir John Jernegan, of Somerleyton, widow, as before stated, of Sir Thomas Bedingfeld, by whom he had issue four children. In the second year of James I. he had an act passed to sell certain lands in Norfolk and Suffolk, and among others in the latter county, the manor of Herringfleet, alias St. Olaves. He died 15th June, 1619, was buried in St. Margaret's church at Westminster, *(Fun. Certif. Herald's Coll.)* and succeeded by his eldest son,

19. Sir Henry Jerningham, of Costessey, who was created a baronet, 16th October, 1621. He married, in the 34th year of Queen Elizabeth, Eleanor, daughter of Thomas Throckmorton, of Throckmorton, in Worcestershire, and of Coughton, in Warwickshire, by Margaret, daughter and coheiress of William Whorwood, attorney-general to King Henry VIII. and sister to the Countess of Warwick. He had issue by this lady, three sons and two daughters: 1. John, who died during his father's life; 2. William; 3. Thomas, who was knighted for his gallant behaviour at the Isle of Rhe, under the command of Villiers, Duke of Buckingham, in 1627, being then only 19 years of age; 4. Catherine; and 5. Elizabeth. The family suffered much during Sir Henry's life, from the civil wars and other causes, as appears by the Costessey Evidences. He died at Costessey, 1st September, 1646, and was buried in the church there. His eldest son, John Jerning-

ham, Esq. who died in 1636, having married, in 1619, Mary, daughter of Sir Francis Moore, of Fawley, in Berkshire, bart. had issue by her, Henry, Francis, and Dorothy. His son,

20. Sir Henry Jerningham, of Costessey, the second baronet, succeeded his grandfather, in 1646. He married Mary, daughter of Benedict Hall, of High Meadow, in Gloucestershire, Esq. by whom he had Benedict, who died at Paris; Francis, his successor, and one daughter. His lady died April 30th, 1653, and was buried in Bookham church, Surrey. Sir Henry died October 6th, 1680, and was succeeded by his son,

21. Sir Francis Jerningham, of Cossey, the third baronet, who married Anne, daughter of Sir George Blount, of Toolington, in Worcestershire, bart., by whom he had seven sons: 1. John, his successor, baptized at Cossey, Sept. 6, 1678; 2. George, baptised June 2, 1680; 3. Charles, professor of physic, who married Elizabeth, daughter of Christopher Lord Teynham; and this lady dying without issue, November 14th, 1736, he married, secondly, Frances, daughter of Rowland Belasyse, brother of Lord Viscount Fauconberg, and departed this life at Costessey, in the 73d year of his age, on the 28th April, 1760, leaving no issue; 4. Henry Jerningham, who married Mary, daughter of Nicholas Jonquet L'Epine, and had issue by her, five sons and three daughters: viz. 1. Francis; 2. Henry, who settled in America, in the province of Maryland, died Nov. 20, 1722, leaving issue two sons and five daughters: viz. 1. Charles Edward, died 1777, S. P.; 2. Henry Tobias, born 1765; 3. Frances Henrietta, born 1745, a nun, at Hengrave, in Suffolk; 4. Mary, died in 1777; 5. Helosyia, married in 1779, to John Lancaster, Esq. of Charles County, Maryland, by whom she has living four sons and two daughters; viz. 6. Anne Edwardina, married in 1787, Joseph Queen, Esq. by whom she had three sons and two daughters: 7. Olivia, married in 1785, to Henry Hammersley, Esq. died in 1793, leaving one son. The third son of Henry Jerningham and Mary L'Epine, was Charles, a general in the Imperial service, who resided at Vienna, and married a German lady for his second wife, by whom he had issue two sons, now living. His first wife was the daughter of William Dickenson, of Wrightlington, in Lancashire, Esq. The fourth son was Nicholas,

who married the widow of the late Mr. Carte, the historian, by whom he had no issue, and secondly the daughter of Ashe Windham, of Felbrigge, in Norfolk, Esq. and died in 1785. The fifth Hugh, a religious, in the convent of English Franciscans, at Douay, in Flanders, who died at Dover, 1793. His three daughters were Mary, Elizabeth, and Edwardina, nuns at Bruges, but came over to England in 1794, with the remainder of the community, and settled at Hengrave, near Bury. The fifth son of Sir Francis Jerningham was Edward, who married Elizabeth, daughter of John Keighley, of Gray's Inn, Esq. and had issue George, who died 17—S. P. and Henrietta, a nun, at Pontoise, in France; 6. Francis, of the order of Jesuits, who died in 1739; and 7. Richard Jerningham, who died young. Sir Francis had also two daughters, who were nuns in the English monastery of the Augustines, at Bruges, in Flanders: he died 26th August, 1730, aged 80 years, and was interred in Costessey church. Anne, his lady, survived him, and at her death was interred near him, Feb. 17, 1735.

22. Sir John Jerningham, of Costessey, the fourth bart. eldest son, succeeded, and married, in 1704, Margaret, daughter of Sir Henry Bedingfeld, of Oxburgh, bart. but by her had no issue. He resided chiefly during the life of his father at Painswick, in Gloucestershire, and died at Bath, June 14, 1737, and was buried in the cathedral of that city. He was succeeded by his second brother,

23. Sir George Jerningham, of Costessey, the fifth baronet who was baptized June 2nd, 1680, and passed the greater part of his youth upon the continent. He returned to England in 1733, being then in his 54th year, and married Mary, niece to William Earl of Stafford, eldest daughter and at length heiress of Francis Plowden, Esq. of Plowden, in Worcestershire, by Mary Stafford Howard, daughter of the Honourable John Stafford Howard, younger son of Sir William Howard, Viscount Stafford, beheaded anno 1680, by his wife, Mary Baroness Stafford in her own right, and Countess of Stafford for life, sole heiress of that great and illustrious family.

Sir George had issue by this lady four sons and one daughter: viz. 1. John Jerningham, who died on the 30th June, 1757, at Stonor, in Oxfordshire, in the 23rd year of his age; 2. William Jerningham, his successor; 3. Edward Jerningham, who distinguished himself by many elegant literary publications; and 4. Charles Jerningham, a general officer in the service of the King of France,

and Knight of Malta and of St. Louis. The daughter was Mary, who died at four years of age at Cambray, in Flanders. Sir George departed this life at Costessey, highly esteemed and lamented, on the 21st January, 1774, in the 94th year of his age, and was interred in the chancel of that church. Mary, Lady Jerningham, his widow, survived him, and resided principally in Grosvenor Square, in London, where she died in September, 1785, in her 83rd year. Sir George was succeeded by his eldest surviving son,

24. Sir William Jerningham, of Costessey, the sixth baronet, and subject to a decision then pending in the house of lords, Baron Stafford, of Stafford Castle, who, in June, 1767, married the Honourable Frances Dillon, eldest daughter of Henry, eleventh Viscount Dillon, of the kingdom of Ireland, (by Charlotte Lee, eldest sister and coheiress of George Henry, second and last Earl of Litchfield, grandson and heir of Lady Charlotte Fitzroy, Countess of Litchfield, daughter of King Charles II.) By this marriage, Sir William had issue three sons and two daughters: viz. 1. George William Jerningham, his successor; 2. William Charles Jerningham, who entering early into the Austrian service, signalized himself by his distinguished bravery and conduct during the whole of the first French revolutionary war; having been present at the great battles fought in Germany and Flanders, during the seven campaigns, from 1790 to the peace of Campo Formio, when he quitted the Imperial service, and returned to his native country. He died October, 1820, having married first, (5th October, 1803,) Anne, eldest daughter of Thomas Wright, of Fitzwalters, in the County of Essex, Esq., and by her (who died in 1813) had issue, 1. Lucretia; 2. Edmund William; 3. Arthur; 4. Louisa Mary; 5. Charles William; 6. Gertrude; and 7. Frederick. His second wife was Anne, daughter of James Moore, Esq. of Mount Brown, in Ireland, the lineal descendant of the powerful O'Moore's, chieftains of Queen's county, by whom he had no issue. The third son of Sir William was Edward Jerningham, barrister-at-law, of Lincoln's Inn, and of Painswick, in the county of Gloucester. He married, 15th October, 1804, Emily, the eldest surviving daughter of the late Nathaniel Middleton, of Townhill, in the county of Southampton, Esq. and died 29th May, 1822, leaving issue by his widow, who died 24th June following, 1. Charles Edward; 2. Clementina; 3. Valentine Robert (since dead); 4. John; 5. James.

Sir William's two daughters were, 1. Mary, born at Costessey, in 1769, and dying at the age of four years, was buried in the chancel of that church; and Charlotte Georgina, who, in 1795, was married to Sir Richard Bedingfeld, of Bedingfeld and Oxburgh, bart. by whom she has had issue, 1. Frances, married to the Right Honourable William Lord Petre, of Thorndon Hall, in Essex, and dying in 1822, left issue two sons and two daughters; 2. Matilda, married to Stanley Cary, Esq. of Follaton, in the county of Devon; 3. Agnes, married to Molineuxe Serle, Esq, of Bolton Hall, in —— 4. Henry; 5. Charles; 6. Edward (deceased); 7. Charlotte; 8. Felix. Sir Richard and his highly-accomplished lady, have now resided for some years at Ghent and in its neighbourhood, where they exercise the same unostentatious hospitalities, benevolence, and beneficence, that obtained for them the esteem and affections of their friends in England.

Sir William Jerningham inherited through his mother, who was maternally descended from the great family of Stafford, the baronial castle of that town, with several other estates, formerly a part of the vast possessions of Edward Stafford, Duke of Buckingham, the last High Constable of England, who fell one of the victims to the tyranny of King Henry VIII. and was beheaded for pretended treason against that monarch, in the year 1521. Stafford Castle, however, with some other estates, together with the ancient fee barony of Stafford, having been restored to the Duke of Buckingham's son, Henry Lord Stafford, they became at length vested in Sir William Jerningham, as sole heir of the body of the said Henry Lord Stafford; and had it not been for the attainder of the Duke of Buckingham, in the reign of King Henry VIII., all the other fee honours vested in that nobleman, must necessarily have descended to Sir William Jerningham, viz. the High Constableship of England, the Earldoms of Hereford, Essex, &c. and several ancient Baronies.

Upon the death of the late Lady Anastasia Stafford Howard, Baroness Stafford, on the 27th of May, 1807, Sir William Jerningham presented to the King his petition of right to be summoned to Parliament, as Baron Stafford, of Stafford Castle, he being the sole heir of the body, as well of Henry, the restored Lord Stafford, son and heir of Edward Stafford, last Duke of

Buckingham, as of Mary, Baroness Stafford, Henry Lord Stafford's great great grand-daughter and heiress, who was also created Baroness Stafford, by letters patent, in the 16th year of Charles I., and became the wife of Sir William Howard, Viscount Stafford, as before mentioned.

In May 1808, the petition of Sir William Jerningham was referred by his Majesty to the House of Lords; and the claim was pending before this tribunal, when the death of that truly noble and amiable gentleman took place on the 14th of August, 1809, at the venerable seat of his ancestors, at Costessey, in the 74th year of his age, and was interred on the 22d of the same month, with great solemnity, in the family chapel there. Sir William employed his leisure hours in improving, upon a very extensive scale, the estate at Costessey, the manor of which is described by Blomefield, as being the largest in the county of Norfolk, extending itself into twenty-four parishes, over which it has the superiority in as ample a manner as the lord of the hundred has over the rest. In the execution of his object, Sir William displayed the greatest possible taste, and has certainly rendered Costessey Park one of the most beautiful spots in the county. But the greatest ornament to this ancient demesne and residence, was the erection of the present noble chapel, under the direction of his lamented and accomplished son, the late Edward Jerningham, Esq. It is enriched with many glowing specimens of glass, "painted in the olden time," with much gold plate, and rich copes and vestments, of considerable splendour and antiquity; and an altar, most profusely embellished with the pious oblations and gifts of the various members of this distinguished family, so long devotedly attached to the religion of their fathers.

He was succeeded by his eldest son,

25. The Right Honorable George William Jerningham, Lord Stafford, Baron Stafford, of Stafford Castle, in the county of Stafford, the seventh baronet, whose seats are Stafford Castle, Shiffnal Manor, in the county of Salop, and Costessey Park, who, by an act of parliament passed in the fifth year of his present Majesty, for reversing the attainder of William late Viscount Stafford, succeeded thereto as heir male. His Lordship married in 1799, Frances Henrietta Sulyarde, one of the daughters and coheiresses of the

late Edward Sulyarde, Esq. of Haughley Park, and Wetherden, in this county, the last male heir of that ancient family, of which I shall here subjoin a brief memoir.

The Sulyardes very early obtained a grant of free warren at Wetherden, which was confirmed to John Sulyarde, Esq. who died seized of it in the 8th year of Edward IV. This grant was again confirmed to Sir John Sulyarde, and Anne his wife, in the first of Richard III. Sir John, who was Lord Chief Justice of England, was much celebrated for his learning and accomplishments, and married a daughter and coheiress of John Andrews, Esq. of Bailham, in Suffolk, by Elizabeth Scratton, who was lineally descended from Humphrey De Bohun, Earl of Hereford and Essex, by his Countess Elizabeth, daughter of King Edward I. Sir John Sulyarde repaired the parish church of Wetherden, added a very large aisle, and rebuilt the chancel, round which and the porch are carved the armorial bearings of his family, from an early period to his own time, very finely executed, with their different alliances. The old hall in this parish, the residence of the family, was a noble building, but has long since been in ruins. It continued to be their seat until the reign of Queen Mary, when Sir John Sulyarde, the descendant of the first Sir John, obtained a grant of Haughley Park. This gallant gentleman was the first soldier who appeared in arms for Queen Mary, mainly contributed to place her upon the throne of her ancestors, and afterwards held a very distinguished place in her confidence and councils. The Queen's mandate to Henry Bedingfelde, Esq. requiring him to execute Sir John Sulyarde's commands in this important affair, is still extant, in the following words—

"MARY THE QUEEN.

"Henry Bedingfelde,

"Theys ar to require and commaunde you to give most fayth-
"full and assured orders to this berer our trustie and well-beloved
"svient Sur John Sulyarde; and in any wyse as ye love us and ten-
"dre our favor not to fayle to accomplish and putte in execution
"that which he shall declare unto you from us to be our pleasure,
"so fare ye hartyle well. From Fframsn, the 23 off Jan."

Sir John Sulyarde had been particularly active for the Queen, in whose behalf he had armed a large body of his tenants and retainers. A tradition in the family (the faithful preserver of many a fact which history has overlooked or forgotten) says, that when her Majesty fled from Kenninghall, she rested for one night at Wetherden Hall, the seat of Sir John, from whence she departed the next morning on horseback behind him, on her journey to Framlingham Castle, which place she had chosen, the better to enable her to open a communication with the Emperor and her friends in Flanders.

To reward the Services of Sir John, the Queen made him a grant of Haughley Park, where he built the fine old mansion now standing there; and died in the twelfth year of Elizabeth. He was succeeded by his son Edward, who faithfully adhering to the religion of his ancestors, during that stormy period, suffered the greatest privations for recusancy, he being one of the first recusant convicts upon the record of fines taken at that period. His loyalty and attachment to the interests of the country, however, under this oppression, remained unshaken, as is sufficiently manifested in the declaration signed by him, on the 24th October, 1588.

That the reader may form some idea of the manner in which this gentleman was treated, in common with other recusants, I shall transcribe the following passage from the notes to Doctor Lingard's History of England, the facts of which were collected by him from Mr. Sulyarde's Papers, now in the possession of his descendant, Lady Stafford, at Costessey.

"In 1586, the Queen, finding that many of the recusants were unable to pay the full amount of the fines, to which they were liable by statute, consented to grant them some indulgence, on condition that they should pay an annual composition. By Mr. Sulyarde, £40 per annum was offered. I know not what sum was accepted: but he received permission to remain at his own house, under a protection from Secretary Walsingham, forbidding him to be molested, '*he having bene a long tyme restrayned of his libertie for matter of religion.*'

"It appears, that the fines due from him to the Queen, 'eo quod ipse non adivit, Anglice, did not repair, ad, aliquam ecclesiam, capellam sive locum usualem communis precationis per spatium 69 mensiam,' amounted to £1,380, of which he had paid only £540.; for the payment of the remaining £840, within the space of three years, he found two sureties, Thomas Tyrrel and Edward Sulyarde, of Fenning, Esqrs.

"On the approach of the armada, he was thrown into prison, together with other recusants; but having in October, 1588, subscribed a declaration, that the Queen was his lawful sovereign, notwithstanding any excommunication whatsoever, and that he would be always ready to defend her with his life and goods, against the force of any prince, pope, potentate, prelate, or whatsoever other her enemy, he obtained leave to go to his estate, for the purpose of raising money, but on condition that he should repair to London, against the 10th of March, and be confined in a private house. He obeyed, and was bound in a penalty of £2,000 not to depart out of the house, or the appurtenances thereof.

"In October, 1591, he obtained the liberty of walking out, having first bound himself under the same penalty; viz. not to go beyond the sea, or more than six miles from the place of his confinement, and to present himself before the council, within ten days, whenever notice should be left for that purpose at the house aforesaid, '*until he should have conformed and yielded himself unto the order for religion, and for coming and resorting to divine service, established by act of parliament.*'

"In 1594, on a rumour of invasion, he was confined, with other recusants, in the castle of Ely. In autumn, leave was given him to go to his own house for fourteen days, and afterwards to choose the house of some friend, where he might be confined, under the usual restrictions and penalties.

"In 1595, he procured the indulgence of having his own house for his prison: and in 1598, was permitted to leave it for the space of six weeks.

"In 1599, on another rumour of invasion, he was again confined in the castle of Ely; but as soon as the danger was over, he

returned to his own house, having first paid the expences of his imprisonment in Ely. The next year, he obtained another leave of absence for six weeks.

"During this time, besides the composition to the Queen, he was occasionally compelled by privy seals, to lend money, which was never repaid; occasionally to find a trooper, fully equipped for the Queen's service; and often to appear in person before the council or the archbishop.

"Such was the harassing and degrading life which this unfortunate gentleman was compelled to lead, for the sole offence of not conforming to a worship which was contrary to his conscience."

Sir John Sulyarde, his successor, had part of the penalties and forfeitures, which had been extorted from him, remitted by King James I. who conferred upon him the honour of knighthood, and also upon his son Edward, during his father's life. At the great rebellion, the family again suffered in the person of Sir Edward, who was placed under confinement, and obliged to submit, during the usurpation of Oliver Cromwell, to the loss of two thirds of his estate; which he however recovered at the restoration, and was also set at liberty. He married the daughter of William Lord Stourton; but dying without issue, the estate devolved on his next brother, Ralph, who married Elizabeth, the daughter of James Wilford, Esq. of Wandsworth, and by her had a numerous issue. This ancient family gradually descended in the exercise of unlimited hospitality, at Haughley Park and Wetherden, to the late Edward Sulyarde, Esq. the last male heir to the honours of this distinguished race, who left three daughters and coheiresses; 1. Sophia, married to John Cary, Esq. second son of the late George Cary, Esq. of Torr Abbey, county of Devon; 2. Lucy, married to Hugh Smythe, Esq. son of Sir Edward Smythe, Bart. of Acton Burnell, Co. Salop; and 3. Frances Henrietta, the present Lady Stafford.

But to return to the Jerningham pedigree.

Lord Stafford has issue by her Ladyship, six sons and six daughters; viz. 1. Charlotte Georgina, married 6th August, 1823, to T. Alexander Fraser, Esq. of Lovat, Strachen, and of Beaufort Castle,

Co. Inverness, N. B.; 2. Henry Valentine; 3. Frances Sophia and 4. Georgina Susan, (twins); 5. Edward; 6. George Sulyarde; 7. Charles William; 8. Mary Althea, (died 3rd November, 1813); 9. Laura Maria; 10. William; 11. Francis Hugh; and 12. Isabella Mary.

Sir William Jerningham, the late Baronet, having presented his petition of rights to the King for his summons to parliament as Baron Stafford, of Stafford Castle, and the Lords having lately acknowledged the legitimacy of the claim, and agreed to issue their summons, and his Majesty having graciously reversed the attainder of Viscount Stafford, who was beheaded in 1680, it may be necessary to state concisely the descent of the present Lord Stafford from that great and noble family.

Ralph, first Earl of Stafford, K. G. 1372, married Margery, daughter and heiress of Hugh de Audley, Earl of Gloucester, by Isabella, daughter and coheiress of Gilbert de Clare, (Earl of Gloucester) by whom he had issue

Hugh, second Earl of Stafford, K. G. who married Phillippa, daughter of Thomas Beauchamp, Earl of Warwick, by whom he had issue three sons,

Thomas, third Earl of Stafford, who died in 1393;

William, fourth Earl, who died in 1395; and

Edmund, fifth Earl, who married Anne, daughter of Thomas Plantagenet, of Woodstock, Duke of Gloucester, younger son of King Edward III. and dying in 1405, left issue by her,

Humphrey, sixth Earl of Stafford, and Duke of Buckingham, who died in 1460; and by Anne, his wife, daughter of Ralph, first Earl of Westmoreland, by Joan, daughter of John of Gaunt, Duke of Lancaster, had issue two sons,

Humphrey, seventh Earl of Stafford, and John Stafford, who was created K. G. and Earl of Wiltshire, and married C. Greene.

Humphrey, the seventh Earl, died in 1455; and by Margaret, daughter and coheiress of Edmund, Duke of Somerset, had issue,

Henry, second Duke of Buckingham, K. G. who married Catherine, sister and coheiress of Richard Earl Rivers; by whom

he had two sons, Edward, third Duke of Buckingham, and Henry, Earl of Wiltshire, K. G. 1523; who married Muriel, sister to John Grey, Viscount Lisle.

Edward Stafford, third and last Duke of Buckingham, K. G. hereditary High Constable of England, Earl of Hereford, Essex, Northampton, and Stafford; who was lineally descended from the before mentioned Thomas Plantagenet, of Woodstock, younger son of King Edward III. married Eleanor, daughter of Henry Percy, fourth Earl of Northumberland; by whom he had Henry, (of whom hereafter) and a daughter, Elizabeth, who became the second wife of Thomas Howard, third Duke of Norfolk, K. G. Earl Marshal of England, (whose first wife was Anne Plantagenet, third daughter of King Edward IV.)

The Duke of Buckingham was beheaded in the 13th year of Henry VIII. His only son,

Henry Stafford was restored in blood in the first year of Edward VI. but admitted only to the Barony of Stafford. He married Ursula, daughter of Sir Richard Pole, K. G., by Margaret Plantagenet, only surviving child and heiress of George Duke of Clarence, brother to King Edward IV., and dying in 1563, was succeeded by his son,

Edward, Baron Stafford, who married Mary, daughter of Edward Stanley, K. G. third Earl of Derby, by Dorothy, the daughter of Thomas Howard, second Duke of Norfolk, by whom he had a son,

Edward, who succeeded his father as Baron Stafford, and married Isabella, daughter of Thomas Forster, of Tong Castle, Esq., and died in 1625, having had issue a son,

The Honourable Edward Stafford, who married Anne, daughter of Sir James Wilsford, Knt., and died in the lifetime of his father, leaving issue one son, Henry, afterwards Lord Stafford, and a daughter, Mary.

Mary Stafford, who became sole heiress of her brother, Henry Lord Stafford, was created Baroness of Stafford, by letters patent, in the 16th year of Charles I., and afterwards a Countess in rank for life. She married Sir William Howard, K. B., (second surviving son and younger brother of Henry Earl of Arundel, ancestor of the present Duke of Norfolk)

afterwards created Baron Stafford, by letters patent, in the 16th year of Charles I., and also Viscount Stafford, (who was beheaded in 1680) by whom she had two sons and a daughter; 1. Henry, (of whom afterwards); 2. the Honourable John Stafford Howard, who married Mary, daughter of Sir John Southcote, of Merstham, in the County of Surry, Knt. and dying in 1714, left issue, William, who became the second Earl and Baron of Stafford; John Paul, the fourth Earl and Baron of Stafford; and Mary Stafford Howard, (of whom afterwards). The daughter was Anastasia, who married George Holman, Esq., from whom descends the present Francis Eyre, of Hassop, in the County of Derby, Esq.

Henry, the eldest son, was created Earl of Stafford, in the 4th year of King James II., in the lifetime of his mother, after whose death he succeeded to the Barony of Stafford; but dying without issue, the title devolved on William, the eldest son of the Honourable John Stafford Howard;

Which William became the second Earl and Baron of Stafford, as already noticed, and died in 1734, leaving issue, William Matthias, and a daughter, Anastasia.

William Matthias, the third Earl and Baron of Stafford, died without issue in 1750, and was succeeded by his uncle,

John Paul, fourth Earl and Baron of Stafford, the second son of the Honourable John Stafford Howard, who also died without issue, in 1762, and was succeeded by

Lady Anastasia Stafford Howard, Baroness of Stafford, being sole surviving heiress of her brother and uncle, the third and fourth Earls and Barons of Stafford. She died without issue, 26th April, 1807.

Mary Stafford Howard, the only daughter of the Honourable John Stafford Howard, married Francis Plowden, of Plowden, Esq. and dying in 1765, left an only daughter,

Mary Plowden, who married Sir George Jerningham, Bart. and died in September, 1785, leaving issue,

Sir William Jerningham, the late Baronet, who presented his petition of right to be summoned to parliament as Baron Stafford, and married the Honourable Frances, daughter of the late Viscount

Dillon, and had issue as already stated, the claim descending to his eldest son,

The Right Honourable George William Jerningham, Lord Stafford, Baron Stafford, of Stafford Castle, restored by act of parliament passed in the fifth year of his present Majesty King George IV. as before mentioned.

His Lordship's *Armorial Bearings* are, argent, three arming buckles, gules.

Crest—Though entitled by descent to several cognizances, his Lordship at present useth only one, namely, a falcon, proper, rising out of a ducal coronet, or.

Supporters—On the dexter, a lion rampant, argent, with a crescent for difference; on the sinister, a swan, with wings expanded, argent, beak'd and member'd sable, gorged with a ducal coronet per pale, gules, and sable.

Mottoes—Abstulit qui dedit. STAFFORD.—Virtus basis vitæ. JERNINGHAM.

The Hall at Somerleyton, the residence for a long series of years of this noble family, stands in a park, beautifully and tastefully planted. A fine grove of limes decorate it at one end, and are scattered with other trees, in great variety, over the whole range of this highly verdant enclosure. The situation of the house may fully justify the enthusiastic expression of Fuller, who, visiting it, exclaimed, "that it well deserves the name of Summerly, because it was always summer there, the walks and gardens being planted with perpetual greens." The mansion was built by Sir John Jernegan, the last resident of that family, and subsequently became the favourite retreat of the great Admiral Sir Thomas Allen, who succeeded the Wentworths in the possession of the estate, and is now one of the occa-

sional residences of his descendant, the Rev. George Anguish. It is a brick building, having a high roof, with dormers, stone pilasters, and a cornice. The quoins and dressings of the windows are of stone; the centre is very bold and imposing, and the extremities have curved pediments, terminating in scrolls, of considerable magnitude. The windows in the great hall are gorgeously decorated with heraldic figures and arms, the tinted and glowing blazonry of which insensibly carry the thoughts back to the chivalry of that age, in which the more ancient of them were set up by their first honourable possessor.

"A slanting ray of evening light
"Shoots through the yellow pane;
"And makes the faded crimson bright,
"And gilds the fringe again."

The upper compartment of the stained glass exhibits—

1. The effigy of Sir Peter Fitz Osbert, in chain armour, holding on his left arm, an heater shield, with the coat of Fitz Osbert.
2. The effigy of his daughter Isabella, with the arms of her first husband, Sir Henry Walpole, and those of her second, Sir Walter Jernegan.—A figure, in stained glass, exactly similar to this, is in the possession of the Right Honourable Lord Stafford, at Costessey.
3. The effigy of Francis Jerningham, the wife of Thomas Bedingfeld, Esq. and afterwards of Henry Jerningham, Esq. with their arms.
4. Sir John Wentworth's arms, and those of his Lady.
5. The arms of Thomas Garneys, Esq.

6. Those of Admiral Sir Thomas Allen, Bart. and his second Lady, Elizabeth Anguish.

The lower compartment contains—

7. The arms of Sir Thomas Allen, alias Anguish, Bart.
8. Those of Thomas Anguish, Esq. and of his brother, the Rev. George Anguish, the present possessor.
9. The arms of Thomas Anguish, Esq. Accountant General of the High Court of Chancery, and those of his lady, Sarah Henley, (of Docking, in Norfolk) parents of the present lord of this manor.
10. The armorial bearings of his Grace, Francis Godolphin Osborne, Duke of Leeds, K. G. and Amelia, Baroness Conyers, in her own right, his first Dutchess.
11. The arms of his Grace, Francis Godolphin Osborne, Duke of Leeds, K. G. and his Dutchess, Catherine, (daughter of Thomas and Sarah Anguish) sister of the Rev. George Anguish.
12. The arms and quarterings of Lord Sydney Godolphin Osborne, only son of his Grace the Duke of Leeds, by his Dutchess Catherine Anguish.

The apartments are of excellent proportions. In the north drawing-room, which is wainscotted with oaks that formerly grew in the park, are some beautiful specimens of carving, by the ingenious Gibbons,* consisting of ducks, partridges, and ears of corn. The hall is of very fine proportions, and frequently used as a dining-room in the summer, having, on its east side and south end, a noble gallery, the ballustrades of which are extremely large, the work also of Gibbons and his pupils. [May the writer of this account be excused for observing, that this would be an excellent

* For an account of Gibbons, see the last edition of Evelin's Anecdotes.

and appropriate situation for a series of marine paintings, by that eminent artist, William Joy, of Yarmouth, in which should be exhibited the ever memorable exploits of the hospitable proprietor's gallant ancestor, the famous Admiral Sir Thomas Allen?]

This fine old mansion conveys a just idea of the knightly residences of our ancestors, at the period of its erection. The solitude that reigns in its vicinity, the cawing of the numerous rooks, which, for ages, have preserved their airy habitations amid the clustering branches of the loftier limes, with the restoration to the park of its ancient inhabitants, the fallow deer, would give it an appearance of feudal grandeur, at this time rarely excelled.

There are two other good seats in the vicinity of the Hall. On the opposite side of the road, at a short distance from it, is the elegant modern rectory house of the Rev. E. M. Love, standing upon a gentle eminence, nearly encompassed with some very thrifty trees. Further on is the seat of Cammant Money, Esq. which for the natural beauty of its situation, may vie with any other mansion in this neighbourhood. This gentleman's estate is richly decorated with trees and foliage, and possesses a beautiful piece of water, named the Wicker Well. The banks of this luxuriant lake are fringed with drooping shrubs, that contrast finely with the lofty trees near them, and impart to the dark, still waters of the Well, a character of pensive interest, more easily to be conceived than described.

Very near the Hall park, is the village church of Somerleyton, dedicated to St. Mary; a neat pile, consisting of a nave, north aisle, chancel, and belfry; with a south porch, and square tower, containing five bells. The nave and chancel are ceiled with wood; but the north aisle, which is much lower, is of plaister. The altar is elevated, and ascended by three steps of wood, having a painted decalogue under the window. The north aisle has a window eastward, and another to the west. At the north-east corner of the chancel, is a venerable altar-tomb of Sir Thomas Jernegan, who married Joan Appleyard, of Dunston, in Norfolk. Weever, quoting Camden's Remains, page 329, respecting this monument, says, he was buried cross-legged, and had upon his gravestone these words—

> Jesu Christ, both God and Man,
> Save thy servant Jernegan.

That he was thus interred after the manner of the Knights Templars is extremely probable, for the burying cross-legged, in token of the banner of those knights was a practice of interment long followed by the christian church, subsequent to the Crusaders' times, and was not entirely discontinued for ages after that order was abolished.

In all probability the humble and pious supplication, mentioned by Camden, appeared upon the monument in his time. I conjecture it to have been cut round the edges, where a slight indenta-

tion is visible, although no vestiges of the letters remain; but there are two matrices yet discernible, from which the brasses have been reaved. The fact, however, of its being the monument of Sir Thomas, is sufficiently established by the arms, which are perfect. On the south side, are three shields: that in the middle contains the coat of Jernegan, *argent*, three arming buckles, *gules*. The escutcheon on the right, has the arms of Appleyard, *azure*, a chevron, *or*, between three owls, *argent*. The left shield is Jernegan impaling Appleyard; and one at the west end of the monument, with the coat of Jernegan alone. Camden supposed it to be the monument of Sir Richard Jernegan, Privy Counsellor to Henry VIII.; but he is certainly incorrect in his supposition, for the appearance of the monument is considerably anterior to the time of Henry VIII. and the arms of Appleyard, with those of Jernegan, satisfactorily prove the contrary. The arms of Sir Thomas and his Lady were remaining in the chancel windows when Blomefield wrote his History of Norfolk, but they have now quite disappeared. The first wife of Edward Jernegan, Esq. who was afterwards knighted, was interred here. The brasses are lost; but Weever has preserved the following inscription, (fol. 784)—

"Margaret Jernegan the wyef of Edward Jernegan, Esquyer, daughter of Sir Edw. Bedingfelde, knt. which Margaret dyed the XXIIII. of Marche, Anno MDIIII."

But the Jernegan arms impaling Bedingfeld, and the effigy formerly there, have been removed.

Over the altar-tomb is a black tablet, to the memory of Thomazine Allen, the wife of Ashhurst Allen, who died 16th September, 1749. Near this is another white marble tablet of Mrs. Amy Norris, daughter of John Norris, of Witton, by Caroline, daughter of Colonel Playters, and above are two hatchments of arms. The next is a stately black tablet, to Sir John and Lady Anne Wentworth, with a latin inscription, and two polished white marble busts of Sir John and his Lady, both quarter lengths. The lady appears in a plain garment, but Sir John is represented in half armour, with a peaked beard; above are the Wentworth arms, in white marble, and beneath, is an escutcheon, with azure, a saltier, ermine, between four eagles displayed, or, empaling, 1st. and 4th gules, a chevron between three malletts, or, 2d azure, two bars gemelle, and a canton or, charged with a tun, gules, 3rd gules, six annulets or. On the same side, nearer the nave, is a white tablet, to the memory of Mary Love, mother of the Rev. John Love, A. M. rector of the parish, who died 28th September, 1777: and beside it, another neat white marble, bearing this inscription—

Sacred to the memory of John Love, A. M. 46 years rector of Somerleyton and Blundeston, who died December 13th, 1816, aged 73 years.

In a niche of the south wall, is a black marble tablet, with a white bust, thus inscribed—

Near this place, lies interred Sir Thomas Allen, Bart.* whose unshaken fidelity to his sovereign, Charles ye. 2nd, was rewarded with many marks of his royal favour, having had the honour of serving him as Admiral in his fleets in the British and Mediterranean seas, Controller of the Navy, Captain of Sandgate Castle, and master of the Trinity House. He died in 1686, in ye. 73. year of his age.

Near the steps of the altar, is a small memorial of John, the infant son of John and Elizabeth Garneys, who died in February, 1660. The arms on the stone are *argent*, a chevron engrailed, *azure*, between three escalops, *sable*, empaling, *gules*, a chevron, between three mallets, *or*. The church yard, which is very retired, contains

* Sir Thomas Allen, the gallant and distinguished admiral, was early trained to the naval profession, in which he subsequently rose to the highest honours. He was a warm and steady supporter of royalty during the usurpation of Oliver Cromwell, and at the restoration received an appointment in the navy. He was sent as commander in chief, in 1664, to the Mediterranean; and in the spring of the following year, at the commencement of the Dutch war, he intercepted their Smyrna fleet, of about forty sail of ships, under the convoy of four of their largest men of war. Sir Thomas's fleet consisted of eight ships, and after a very sharp engagement, in which the Dutch commander was killed, he succeeded in capturing four of the enemy's richest vessels. At the memorable fight off Lowestoff, in 1665, and in the battles off the Flemish coast and the North Foreland, in 1666, he distinguished himself by his conduct and courage. At the termination of the first war with the Dutch, he was again sent into the Mediterranean, to chastise the insolence of the Algerines, which he effected, and returning to England, was, in consideration of his long and eminent services, created a baronet in 1669, when he retired to his estate at Somerleyton, and past the declining years of his life in peace and retirement.

nothing remarkable, but is nevertheless marked by a variety of humble mounds and pious inscriptions, beneath which the "rude forefathers of the hamlet sleep."

> "Their name their years spelt by th' unletter'd muse,
> "The place of fame and elegy supply:
> "And many a holy text around she strews,
> "That teach the rustic moralist to die."

The patronage of Somerleyton rectory is vested in the Rev. George Anguish, the incumbent to which is the Rev. E. M. Love, who succeeded his father in the living. In the valuation, in the reign of Henry VIII., Somerleyton St. Mary and Herringfleet St. Margaret were valued in the King's books at £12. but they do not appear to have been certified.

Adjoining to Somerleyton is Herringfleet, or as it is written in Domesday, Herlyngflete, a considerable parish near the river. Roger Fitz Osbert founded a priory here for a community of the clerical order of Augustine, or Austin Canons, dedicated to the honour of the Virgin Mary and St. Olave, the King and Martyr, about the commencement of the long reign of Henry III. or perhaps earlier, for Roger Fitz Osbert flourished in the latter end of the reign of King John, and did not die until 1239. The number of canons placed in it by Fitz Osbert is not known, but it appears by a manuscript deposited in Corp. Christ. Coll. Cambridge, that at the dissolution, it contained five or

six religious persons. The founder of this priory endowed it with forty acres of land and tythes in Tibbenham, and bequeathed his body to be buried in the conventual church. Peter, hisson, gave the advowson of the impropriate church of Witlingham, (*Blom. vol.* 4. *p.* 239.) and was also interred in the priory church, in 1275, as was Beatrix, his wife, in 1278.* John Jernegan, Esq. of Somerleyton, was buried in St. Mary's chapel here, with Agnes, his wife, about the year 1470. The church of Herringfleet, with a portion of the rectory, the advowson of Burgh,† and the church of Hales, in Norfolk, were appropriated to this house, with other possessions in Cringleford, Raveningham, Thorp, East and North Tudenham, Thurverton, Haddescoe, and Maltby.‡

The Fitz Osberts, and after them the Jernegans, of Somerleyton, were the principal benefactors, with the following persons, whose names are preserved in the *Index Monasticus*.

Osbert de Dagworth.
Roger de Burgh, 1269.
Ralph de Chedgrave, and Emma, his wife, 1275.
Ralph, son of William le Ferya.
Stephen de Astley, 1300.
Roger, son of Peter Fitz Osbert, 1305.
Sir George Fellbrigge, Knt. 1372.
Edwin Bacon.
Roger de Ludham.
Alan de Hekyngham.
Roger Rogers, 1392.
Joan, wife of Sir Thomas De Ludham, Knt. 1399.
Roger Betts, 1456.
John Reppys, 1473.

* In volumine cartarum mearum originalium inscripto *Clark*, n. 152. testamentum Beatricis relictæ dom. Petri fil. Rogeri fil Osberti, dat 50. Hen. 3. Sepeliendæ in eccl. prioratus S. Olavi juxta sepulchrum viri Sui.

† In lib. instit. &c. temp. Hen. Spenser episc. Norwic VI. notato, f. 361. appropriationem eccl. S. Petri de Burgh in Lovingland canonicis S. Olavi: Ibid f. 293. resignationem ejusd. eccl. appropriatæ per priorem et conv. in manus episc. Norwic A. D. 1403.

‡ Blomefield.

In the *Taxatio Ecclesiastica*, it appears, that the minor acquisitions of this priory, in fourteen parishes in Suffolk, amounted to £12. 4*s*. 7¾*d*. and in thirteen parishes in Norfolk, to £2. 19*s*. 11*d*. amounting in the whole to £15. 4*s*. 6¾*d*. per annum.

In the *Valor Ecclesiasticus* of 1534, its clear yearly value appears to have been £49. 11s. 7d. which agrees with Dugdale and Speed.

The site of this house, with a considerable portion of the lands, were granted to Henry Jerningham, Esq., patron, and Frances his wife, 26th January, 1546, for the consideration of £92. 8s. 6d.* The remains of the priory were principally taken down in 1784, but the boundary walls were then left standing; they are now, however, removed, and the materials applied to the repair of a new road, lately formed in the vicinity. A few fragments of the lodgings are converted into offices; and, except a low arched vault or crypt, little of the ancient buildings remain. Near the ruins of the priory, is a bridge over the Waveney, connecting the counties of Norfolk and Suffolk, of the original of which the following historical description is extracted from a manuscript, drawn up about the year 1706, by the late Bishop Tanner, author of the celebrated *Notitia Monastica*.

" King Edward I., in the twenty-fifth year of his reign, which was in the year of our Lord, 1296, sent out a writ to William De

* Leland. Collect. vol. 1. p. 61.

Kerderton, Sheriff of Norfolk and Suffolk, to inquire what detriment it would be to any person, for him to grant leave to Jeffery Pollerin, of Yarmouth, to build a bridge over the river at St. Olave's Priory; and a jury being empannelled, returned that one Sireck, a fisherman, called afterwards John Atte Ferrys, began several years before to carry over passengers in his boat there, and received for his pains, bread, herrings, and such like things, to the value of 20*s*. per year: after his death, William, his son, did the like, and made it worth 30*s*. per year: and after him, Ralph, his son, perfomed the same services, and had of his neighbours, bread and corn, and of strangers money; and because the prior of Toft* hindered passengers from going through his marsh, the said Ralph purchased a passage† through the prior's marsh, with a fleet on each side, paying 12*s*. per year; and of the commoners of Herringfleet he purchased a way through their common, and was to carry them over at all times free for it, and then it became worth £10. per year: after Ralph's decease, John, his brother, had it, and it was valued at £12. per year; John sold it to Roger De Ludham, who then held it, so that the building of a bridge there, would be to the detriment of Roger De Ludham and the Prior of Toft, but it would be to the great benefit of the country; whereupon, leave was given and a bridge began, at least as it is supposed, but perhaps not finished in a durable manner, for among the patents of the 9th Henry V., is one for building a bridge over the water between Norfolk and Suffolk, at 'Seent Tholowes (St. Olave's) Ferry:' what was then done does not appear, but probably not much, for in King Henry VIII. reign, it is generally believed that Sir James Hobart built the present bridge, (1706) or put it into the present form."

Sir James, who was Attorney General and Privy Counsellor to Henry VII., is said by Camden to have founded Loddon church, St. Olave's bridge,

* Toftes Monachorum—An Alien Priory belonging to the Abbey of St. Peter and St. Paul de Pratellis in Normandy, the revenues of which were given by K. Edward IV. to King's College, Cambridge. —*Tanner*.

† This passage is about a quarter of a mile long, and is still used by the inhabitants of the neighbourhood.

and the causeway adjoining; but it appears by an inscription* under a curious old painting in that church, that the former only was built by him, the bridge and causeway having been erected at the expense of Dame Margaret, his wife. The old structure, built by Lady Hobart, falling into decay, in 1770, the materials were removed, and the bridge now standing was erected at the charges of the county.

Near it is the Bell Inn, and a few other houses; one, a good modern mansion, (in which some very considerable improvements have lately been effected,) is the residence of the Rev. Frederic Leathes, the minister of the parish.

A short distance from the Bell, a road opposite to the site of the priory leads to the parochial church of Herringfleet, which, as already stated, was early appropriated to the monastery, and made conventual. It is a neat single pile with a round tower, nave, and chancel. The south door within the porch, has a Saxon arch, in good preservation, and in the south wall, near the screen, was a spiral staircase, that formerly led to the rood loft. The whole of this edifice has lately been completely repaired by De Carle, of Bury. The windows are all new, the materials for the gothic stone work of which were supplied from the ruined arches of

* "Orate pro anima Jacobi Hobart, Militis Aurati, qui ecclesiam hanc parochialem de Loddon, a primo fundamento condidit in tribus annis cum suis propriis, anno undecimo regis Henrici Septimi."—"Orate pro anima Domine Hobart, Uxoris Jacob. predicti, que pontem Sti. Olavi una cum via Strata ad eam ducente propriis suis impensis boni publici ergo, &c."

the priory at St. Olave's bridge. The altar window is a fine piece of architecture, and exhibits a rich and beautiful display of stained glass, liberally presented to the church by John Leathes, Esq., of Herringfleet Hall, and placed there under the immediate direction of the Rev. G. R. Leathes, of Shropham Hall, Norfolk, to whom the arrangement does infinite credit. A few panes in this window are modern, but the greater part of the collection are ancient fragments, rescued from a monastery in France at the commencement of the revolution in that kingdom. It consists of foreign arms, flowers, portraits, scriptural pieces and devices, very tastefully arranged—

In the centre are the arms of Leathes, azure on a bend, between three fleurs de lis, or, three mullets pierced, gules: *Crest*—a demi griffin rampant, with wings displayed sable. The scriptural subjects are—The flight into Egypt—Adoration of the Magi—The Expulsion of Adam and Eve from Paradise—Our Saviour and the Blessed Virgin—The Angels appearing to the Shepherds—Christ's Agony in the Garden—Sleep of the Disciples—Judas and the Jewish Officers—Part of the Crucifixion—Casting out Evil Spirits—Its Companion, subject unknown; the principal figure supposed to be Christ—The Last Supper—Peter in Prison—Portrait of that Apostle—An ancient Head of St. Edmund the King and Martyr, brought from Bury St. Edmunds—Figure of St. Aimery—Figure of St. Patv.—Portraits of Charlemagne and Wolfgang—Elevation of the Host—The arms of St. Edmund, also from Bury—The arms of Barnwell, viz., gules, a saltier embattled, between four crescents, argent: *Crest*—A wolf's head erased, argent, gorged with a collar, embattled, gules. Argent, a chevron between three gad flies, sable. Vert, a tortoise passant argent. The arms of Edward the Confessor, with other foreign Heraldic Bearings, interspersed with Angels and Devices. A Saxon Decrescent, or, very ancient, with

a man's face between the horns: *Device*—"A softe gentle answer swageth softe ire." "Auditor meus omnipotens." "In Dom. Confido."—Two Doves, with this legend "I H V. Help."

The following words appear upon one of the lower panes of the window—

Adm. Rdus. et Eximius Pater P. Edmundus Bünger S. S. tæ Thliæ Doctor ordinis' Fratrum Minorum S. Francisci Conventualium Almæ Proiæ Coloniensis Ex Provincialis et Commissarius Generalis Diffinitor perpetuus et Almi Conventus Coloniensis Actualis Guardianus P'. anno 1692.

Two south windows in the chancel are also enriched, one with modern stained glass, and the other with specimens of the same ancient fragments. They are all very beautiful, but the altar window is particularly fine, and will long be admired by the antiquary as a valuable acquisition, and a striking proof of the taste and munificence of its founder.

On the north wall, next the altar, is a marble tablet, thus inscribed—

Here lie ye. remains of Hill Mussenden, Esq., late lord of this manor of Herringfleet, who died 22d November, 1772, aged 72. He was an upright magistrate, a generous friend, and an honest man.

Opposite to this marble, is another, surmounted by an urn and arms—

To the memory of John Leathes, Esq., also lord of the manor of Herringfleet, who died on the 6th day of January, 1787, in the 49th year of his age.

In the chancel, are four hatchments, on which are depicted the arms of the Leathes' family, and their quarterings.

The screen is in excellent preservation. Near it lies an ancient stone, with a small figure, formerly covered with a brass, long since removed. The tower has four upper windows, of a very early construction, and contains five bells: the churchyard is exceedingly neat, and very handsomely paled next the road.

At the dissolution, this parish was valued with Somerleyton, as already noticed. The living is a lay impropriation, in the possession of John Leathes, Esq., who is the patron.

The Fitz Osberts were anciently lords of the manor, from whom it came to the Jerninghams, who were hereditary proprietors for a long series of years, until Henry Jerningham, Esq. of Costessey, sold it, with other lands in Suffolk, in the second year of King James I. Subsequently it became the lordship of the Taverners, then of Sir Edmund Bacon, of Gillingham. Bart., and others of that family, and about the middle of the last century, it passed to Hill Mussenden, Esq., who bequeathed it to his eldest brother Carteret, who had taken the name of Leathes. From him it descended to John Leathes, Esq., his son, whose widow possessed it, and afterwards married to Anthony Merry, Esq.; and at her decease, it came to John Leathes, Esq., the present proprietor. The estate annexed to this lordship, comprehends nearly the whole parish of Herringfleet.

The Hall, the residence of Mr. Leathes, is an excellent modern house, in an elevated situation, having a verdant paddock in front, bordered with some very beautiful plantations. A collection of

rich and numerous paintings ornament the apartments, among which the cabinet pictures of Vander Myn claim particular notice. In elegance of design, chastity of colouring, anatomical correctness, and superior execution, the Herringfleet collection of pictures by this master may justly be termed the Vander Myn Gallery. The works of Herman Vander Myn are but little known: his best pictures are scarce, and the real merit of the master is even now but imperfectly understood. His pieces have frequently been confounded with those of the Vandermines, the elder of whom only was a good portrait painter, and whose clever productions in that branch of the art, in all probability, gave rise to the confusion of his pieces with the portraits of Herman. The styles of the two painters are decidedly different, and they executed at different periods; for Herman Vander Myn died in 1741, but old Vandermine painted nearly to the commencement of the present century.

The first-rate pieces of the former, in the possession of Mr. Leathes, are—

The Danae—A matchless picture, recorded by Pilkington, as the production of this master—*Herman Vander Myn.*

Tamar and Amnon—*Ditto.*

The Death of Sophonisba—The principal figure is irresistibly fine; the poly hues of death are overspreading her countenance, life is fast ebbing, and the subtle poison has already begun to darken the features—*Ditto.*

Venus and Cupid, fine—*Herman Vander Myn.*

Cupid and Psyche, very beautiful—*Ditto.*

St Magdalene—*Ditto.*

These pictures are all in what the painter termed his cabinet style, in which he generally rivalled *Gerard Dou.*

and in many respects eminently surpassed him. The other pictures of Vander Myn, as an historical portrait painter, are—

A full length portrait of Wm. Leathes, Esq., when Minister at Bruxelles, attended by a faithful domestic, for the execution of which the artist is presumed to have received £1500—a remarkably fine painting, the *chef d'œuvre* of the collection —*Herman Vander Myn.*

A Kit Cat representation of the same gentleman—*Ditto.*

St. Paul writing his Epistles—*Ditto.*

A large Danae—*Ditto.*

A Flower Piece, very good—*Ditto.*

The other subjects of this rich assemblage of fine paintings are—

Meleager and Atalanta, a genuine production of the master, although the finished appearance of the picture has induced some connoisseurs to pronounce differently—*Rubens.*

Hot Cockles, in fine style and preservation—*C. Dusart.*

Beggar Boys, a superior picture; recorded, in Evelyn's Memoirs, as the property of the Earl of Godolphin—*Murillo.*

The Rest of the Virgin, a fine painting—*Titian.*

Christ at the Gate of the Temple—*Andrea Del Sarto.*

A Holy Family, an interesting specimen—*School of Italy.*

Diogenes—*Ditto.*

St. John preaching in the Wilderness—*Ditto.*

A Flying Magician—*Ditto.*

A Sea Calm, the water exquisitely managed—*Vandervelde.*

Charles I. on Horseback, the original sketch, from which the picture at Hampton Court was afterwards painted—*Vandyck.*

Head, very fine—*De Koningh.*

Portrait of Henry VIII.—*Holbein.*

A Dead Swan—*Snyders.*

A Landscape—*Mompert*—A beautiful picture, in his best style; the figures by *Teniers.*

Gypsies, a singular painting, the accompaniments good—*Michau.*

A Bath and Ruins—*Panini.*

Sheep, excellent—*H. W. Schweickhardt.*

An Ascension, a very superior sketch, intended for an altar-piece.
A Landscape—*Bereham.*
Portrait of George II.
Portrait of Carteret Leathes, Esq. well executed—*Old Vandermine.*
Fruit, very fine—*M. Angelo Campidoglio.*
St. Stephen Stoned—*J. S. Hueber.*
One of the Battles of the Duke of Marlborough, with a variety of Portraits—*Verdussen.*
Confession, a Friar and Nun, rare, and well executed, in his conversation style—*Michael Von Musscher.*
Peasants Drinking—*Adrian Ostade.*
There are also some other pictures, by *Hemskirk, Hondekoeter, Pater,* and *Van Gool.*

This is a very superior collection of paintings, which to be admired, needs only to be seen. Their tasteful arrangement throughout the mansion (which has been considerably enlarged by successive members of the family) and the improvements lately made, reflect the highest credit upon John Leathes, Esq. the present proprietor, who has succeeded in imparting to the interior of the house an air of comfort and elegance seldom excelled.

The pleasure-grounds attached to this mansion, were designed by the late Rev. Norton Nichols, of Blundeston. They contain a very choice collection of ornamental flowers and trees, and are particularly rich in the varieties of thorns and hollies, and considering the nature of the ground, are certainly the most perfect and beautiful that ever were planned and executed upon so flat a surface.

There is a curious old mansion in this parish, named Blocker Hall, highly deserving of notice. A lofty antique flight of steps leads to the door of the principal entrance, which, with the other parts of the building, convey a good idea of the domestic architecture of the Elizabethan period.

The manor house, half castellated in its appearance, stands near the church, and was formerly surrounded by a moat, part of which now remains. Both these houses are the property of Mr. Leathes, and are occupied by tenants.

Crossing the country from Herringfleet, we arrive at Corton, which is a mile northward of Lowestoft, situated upon a high cliff, commanding an extensive prospect of the ocean. This parish includes upwards of a thousand acres of cultivated land, prettily diversified with rising grounds, and interspersed with plantations. The street consists of forty or fifty dwelling-houses, tolerably compact, near the sea. The church stands nearly a quarter of a mile from the edge of the cliff, (which is fifty feet above the beach,) and is dedicated to St. Bartholomew, but now dilapidated, the chancel only being kept in repair. The side walls of the nave are standing, and with the porch are nearly overspread with ivy. A winding flight of stairs, which led to the rood loft, are still entire, and the architecture of the remaining parts of the edifice is bold, and exhibits traces of considerable elegance. The whole length of the building, including a very handsome tower, ninety feet in height, measures one hundred and twenty feet, and nearly thirty-two in breadth. The church was suffered to dilapidate more than a century since, when application was made to the diocesan for his license to permit it to continue so, and to maintain the chancel only for public worship, which he granted; but in a series of years, the latter also becoming decayed, in 1776, the Rev.

Francis Bowness, then vicar, in compliance with the wishes of the parishioners, solicited permission of the bishop to sell the lead and other articles belonging to the church, and to expend the proceeds in the reparation of the building. After much opposition, his perseverance obtained from bishop Younge a power to dispose of the lead, and, if necessary, also, a large bell, suspended in the porch. The vicar availed himself of the former part of the license only, and the chancel was accordingly put into complete repair for the performance of divine service. The parish is a vicarage, and at this period, a lay impropriation; but before the dissolution of the monasteries, the impropriation appertained to the Premonstatensian Abbey of Leiston, in this county,* founded by Ranulph De Glanville, in 1183, and rebuilt by Sir Robert De Ufford, Earl of Suffolk, in 1363, dedicated to the mother of Jesus.

The advowson formerly belonged to the impropriators; but through neglect, was suffered to lapse to the crown, in which it now remains. The impropriation, at the dissolution, 28th Henry VIII, was granted, with Leiston Abbey, to Charles Brandon, Duke of Suffolk; and passing through various hands, became, in the last century, the property of the Ives's family, from whom it came to the present proprietor, Thomas Fowler, Esq. of Gunton. The vicar is the Rev. Richard Huck. This parish does not appear in the King's Books, temp. Henry VIII. but it is certified to have been worth £10.

* Weever's fun. mon.

Corton is supposed, from the foundations of old houses discovered in different places, to have been much larger formerly than at present; and probably the period of its greatest opulence was in the 13th century, when the haven of Yarmouth extended nearly to this village, which, from its contiguity to Kirkley Road, might have been a convenient situation for seafaring persons, and others connected with the fisheries. It is believed that it once contained two churches, or perhaps a chapel of ease to the mother church only; and the remains of a building of this description, named the gate, tend to confirm the opinion. That the parish was larger formerly, may be inferred from the appearance of the church; for it is not probable that a village so small and inconsiderable as Corton now appears to be, could, with its own limited resources only, have been enabled to erect such a stately structure as the present edifice, without the assistance of a larger population; unless it be admitted, that as it formed part of the endowment of Leiston Abbey,* that monastery might have kept it in repair

* The following singular tradition respecting the foundation of this building, has been communicated to me by a gentleman, to whom I have been obliged for many curious particulars relating to this village. In 1810, as the sexton (Thomas Soames) was employed in the church-yard, he was accosted by a stranger, who enquired of him the name of the building, and that of its founder. To the latter question, the sexton was unable to reply; and the stranger then stated, that he had been in Italy during the revolution, when the French armies were overrunning the country and rifling the Monasteries. Employing himself one day with examining the records of a religious house there, he discovered a manuscript, purporting to have been written by Francis Cecelia, a monk of the Premonstatensian order, who stated himself to have been abbot of Leiston, in Suffolk, and

until the dissolution, at which period, as farther assistance could neither be expected nor obtained from that source, the church might have been suffered to fall into poverty and consequent dilapidation.

The parish register is well worthy of inspection. It is a vellum book, in a perfect state of preservation; and what is very unusual, contains an account of the births, burials, and marriages, as far back as the middle of the sixteenth century, commencing with the early part of the reign of Queen Elizabeth.

The manor of Corton was anciently in the possession of John De Herling, who had right of free warren in this and some of the neighbouring parishes in 1306, and dying seized of it, was succeeded by his eldest son, Sir John De Herling, knt., whose brother Robert had estates here. Lady Anne, daughter and sole heiress of Sir Robert, possessed them in 1408. She married for her third husband, Lord Scroop, of Bolton, and was after-

founder of St. Bartholomew's church, at Corton. The sexton having little antiquarian curiosity, no further conversation occurred, and the stranger left him, without making known the date, his name, or any further particulars.

Upon an oral testimony of this kind, and in the manner in which it was communicated, much reliance certainly cannot be placed; but there is, nevertheless, an appearance of probability in the story. At the dissolution of Leiston Abbey, the monks on the foundation, undoubtedly participated in the common lot of the religious of that period; and it is not at all unlikely that their abbot might have taken refuge in an Italian monastery, from the severity of the reformers in England, and there have recorded the above statement.

wards a great benefactress to Gonville (now Caius) College, her mother being an heiress of that family. The manor is now one of the lordships of the Rev. George Anguish.

The cliff is composed of a soft sandy loam, and whenever a raging tide causes the ocean to undermine its base, the curiosity of the antiquary is frequently gratified by the discovery of ancient coins, fossils, and other productions. After a severe storm, in 1812,* a stratum of oak, several feet in thickness, was discovered, extending in length more than two hundred yards. Some of this wood was perfect, but in general it was quite decayed; and what is more extraordinary, the whole mass did not appear to consist of trees, but regular layers of oak plank, the original situation of which was at least sixty feet below the surface of the cliff. These remains were most probably antediluvian; for although in the fifteenth century, the haven of Yarmouth was opposite to Corton, at the village of Newton, which then lay beyond it, there is yet no probability, from its inland situation, of the wood ever having formed any part of the breast-work belonging to the harbour.

* About the same time, a part of the pelvis, or haunch bone of the mammoth was found by Mr. Alexander Payne, of Lowestoft, about half a mile northward of this village, at the bottom of a bed of clay, forty feet below the surface, which is now deposited in Sowerby's Museum, in the metropolis.

Another relic of one of these extraordinary animals was lately discovered in the cliff near Kessingland. It is a tooth (a grinder), in excellent preservation. This fine specimen is now in the possession of the Rev. George Anguish, of Somerleyton, upon whose manor it was found.

In 1822, some labourers discovered, in a clay pit, two vertebral bones of a large fish, one of which was in a very forward state of petrifaction. They were found in the centre of a jamb of clay, seven feet beneath the surface, three quarters of a mile from the sea.

This part of Suffolk has afforded several specimens of the mammoth, or fossil elephant, which the Geological Society are decidedly of opinion was formerly a native of England, in common with the other parts of Europe.

The upper part of the femur of one of these animals was taken up a few years since, on a manor belonging to the late Sir Thomas Gooch, Bart. of Benacre, and forwarded by him to the Geological Society of London. From the Society he received the following opinion, through P. B. Webb, Esq. one of the members, which I have extracted from a copy of the letter, obligingly communicated to me by a gentleman in this neighbourhood.

(Copy.) "May 31st, 1823.

"I have forwarded, by this day's coach, the fossil bone you were so good as to intrust to my care, and have to apoligize for detaining it so long. The Geological Society, in whose museum it has been exhibited, were much gratified by the sight of it, and I am requested by the President and Council to return their thanks to you for the loan of it.

"This relic is the upper part of the femur of the mammoth, or fossil elephant *(Elephas primigenius)* of Blumenbach, and the individual to which it belonged had reached the height of about twelve feet. The remains of this ancient inhabitant of our island are found

in all the diluvian beds of this country, as well as the rest of Europe generally in a decayed state, owing to the percolation of water, through these beds, which consist usually of gravel or sand. The fragments are never rolled or worn by the action of water, which proves that they were not brought to us from the tropics by the current of some great cataclysm, but that the animal lived to a good old age, and perished on the spot where we discover his remains. The question seems to be set at rest, by the discovery of the whole body of one of these extraordinary quadrupeds, enveloped in the ice of the polar sea. His skin was protected (unlike our modern elephants,) by a close fur, and was otherwise fitted to endure the rigour of a northern winter—you will see a full account of this in Cuvier's work on fossil animals," &c., &c.

The tower of Corton church is an object of great importance to seamen, from its height and extraordinary situation, and may be viewed from the ocean, in a clear day, at the distance of nine leagues. In consequence of the neighbouring coast being low, it is a general sea-mark for mariners, but more particularly for such as desire to anchor in Corton Bay. The best situation for this purpose is found by causing the tower to bear upon any point between the west-south-west, and west-north-west, anchoring midway between Corton sands and the beach.

Contiguous to Corton, eastward, formerly stood the before-mentioned parish of Newton. The manor of this village was successively the lordship of the following persons—

Maud de Glanvile, wife of Roger de Tuddenham, *(See Blomefield,* vol. 1. p. 319, &c.)

John de Herling, 1360.

Margery, his widow, afterwards the wife of Sir John de Tuddenham.

Sir John de Herling, Knt. her son.

Cecily, his widow, afterwards the wife of John Ratcliff.
Sir Robert de Herling, Knt. her son, a great warrior, who was killed in France, in 1436.
Ann, his daughter, successively the wife of Sir William Chamberlin, Sir Robert Wingfield, and John Lord Scroop, of Bolton.
Margaret, her aunt, wife of Sir Robert Tuddenham, about 1502.

In 1569, it was the property of John Jernegan, Esq. from whom it came to the Wentworths and Garneys. Thomas Garneys, Esq. sold it in 1672 to Admiral Sir Thomas Allen, Bart. in whose family it descended with the manor of Somerleyton. The manor is now blended with two others adjoining, and the style in the Court books is, Corton, Newton, with Stalhams in Lound.

In the 10th year of King Henry IV. (1408) the channel of Yarmouth haven extended to Newton Cross, where it issued into the sea, as related at page 26. The exact period when this village was destroyed by the ocean, cannot be correctly determined; probably it was gradual, for the sea even now is rapidly undermining the cliffs, and grasping with its all-devouring hand the adjacent fields upon their summits.

The following copy of the survey of an estate at Newton, in 1644, will shew its situation to have been eastward of and adjoining to the parishes of Hopton and Gorleston.

A Prticular of the Tenements and Lands in the Townes of *Hopton* and *Corton*, now in the Occupation of the Heyres of *John Deny*, or their Assignes, prte of which was measured nono dies Aprilis, Ao. Dni. 1631, and the residue measured this present 3rd of June, 1644.

by me,

JOHN MARTYN.

Item, One Close, called *Newton Close*, or *Lambs Newton*, as it lyeth there betweene Scoulding's Pitt Close aforesayd, in prte, and the field called Backhouse Close in prte, on the part of the West; and the Prambulacon-way or bounds, dividing *Hopton* and *Newton*, on the part of the east; it abutteth upon diverse men, as well towards the South as the North, and cont. 14A. 3R. 1P.

Note, that in this Close is a Rood
of Land, belong. to the Town of *Hopton*.

Item, One Close, lyeing in *Newton* field, in *Corton*, as it lyeth between *Lambs Newton* aforesayd, (the Prambulacon-way betwixt) in pte and Mill Pightle in pte, on the pte of the West; and the Common way, called Wharway in pte, and *Newton Green* in pte, on the pte of the East, and abutteth upon the sayd Wharway; and a late Common of Corton, towards the South; and upon the next mentioned Close, towards the North and South 5A. 2R. 31P.

Item, One other Close, sometyme called the *Caryver*, or the Cake Close, as it lyeth there between the last abutted Close, on the pte of the South; and the Close, sometime called Twelve Acres in pte, and *Newton Yard* in pte, on the pte of the North, and abutteth upon *Newton Green* towards the East; and upon *Lambs Newton*, on *Newton Close* aforesayd towards the West, and cont. 6A.

Item, One preell of Meddowe or Pasture, called *Newton Yard*, wherein the scite of the Manor of *Newton* was, as it lyeth there between the Close, sometime called Twelve Acres, on the pte of the West, and the Sea Cliff on the pte of the East; it abutteth upon *Newton Green* towards the South, and upon a Close of Sr. *John Wentworth* aforesayd, now called the Eleven Acre Close, towards the North, and contain 6A. 1R. 34P.

Item, One Close, called the *Pound Close*, as it lyeth there betweene the Prambulacon-way dividing *Newton* and *Hopton* aforesd. on the pte of the West, & the next mentioned Close, on the pte of the East; it abutteth upon the last mentd. Close in pte, and the land late in the tenur of Peter Horne in pte, towards the South; and the Close, called the Old *Warren*, the North, and contayneth 16A. 3R. 20P.

Item, There is one piece of Bruery or Sheep Walk lyeth along betwixt the Mayne Ocean Sea, on the part of the East, and divers of those parcells of Land mentioned on the pte of the West; and extendeth in length from *John-a-Lane's* Crosse, at the North end

thereof, and *Newton Green* aforesayd, at the South end of the same, and contayneth about 120 Acres.

Note, that in the Prambulacon-way dividing *Corton* and *Gorleston*, stands a White Stone, anciently called *John-a-Lane's* Crosse—and at the west end of the sayd Prambulacon-way stands another Stone, where *Corton*, *Hopton*, and *Gorleston* meet.

J. GILLINGWATER, M S.

For the copy of this survey, and the descent of the manor, I am indebted to Robert Reeve, Esq. of Lowestoft, who has in his collection of manuscripts an original map or bird's-eye view of the coast, between Pakefield and Gorleston, including this parish, executed on parchment, formerly in the possession of Mr. Thomas Martin, of Palgrave, in this county.

Every part of Newton village is now swallowed up, save a small piece of land, which yet retains the name of Newton Green.

A path on the crown of the cliffs, leads to Gunton, the hills of which, and the denes beneath, extending from Corton to Lowestoft, are luxuriantly covered with harebells and purple-hued heath flowers, affording at all times a verdant carpet for the pedestrian. Gunton adjoins Lowestoft, and contains but few houses: the principal is a good mansion, lately built by Thomas Fowler, Esq., beautifully surrounded with plantations of forest trees, interspersed with various shrubs and underwood. The old Hall, adjoining the church-yard, was formerly the residence of Hewling Luson, Esq., and afterwards of Sir Charles Saunders, Knt., who in 1762 purchased it, with the estate and the small parish of Fishley, in Norfolk, for £16,050. It was

subsequently in the possession of his descendant, Doctor Saunders, who bequeathed it to his two daughters and coheiresses, the Countess of Westmoreland and Mrs. (now Viscountess) Dundas, who sold it to Thomas Fowler, Esq., the present proprietor. This house was lately tenanted by J. D. Downes, Esq.,* and is now occupied by the Rev. Frederick Cooke Fowler.

* Mr. Downes is well-known in this and the adjacent counties as a practical Falconer. During his residence here, he procured an excellent breed of hawks, which for many years afforded the nobility and gentlemen of the neighbourhood an opportunity of witnessing the ancient and princely sport of hawking, so long the favourite amusement of our forefathers, but now become, with a few exceptions, nearly extinct, not only in England but in Europe. This interesting diversion was once considered the most fashionable pursuit for a gentleman, and a breed of hawks to a nobleman was an absolutely necessary appendage. With such extreme precision was this sport formerly practised, that in a discussion between some gentlemen, a few years since, concerning the merits and meaning of a piece of ancient arras, upon which was represented a knight, bearing a hawk upon his wrong hand, an intelligent antiquary, now no more, remarked, that this circumstance implied the knight to have been in a state of bondage. Such, however, are the absolute changes of society, and the amusement has been so long upon the decline, that few traces of it now remain. J. Hall, Esq. of Weston, near Newmarket, is one of the few gentlemen who has at present a regular hawking establishment. Another staunch supporter of this varied and exhaustless amusement, is Sir John S. Sebright, Bart. the present M. P. for Hertfordshire. To the pen of this gentleman, the lovers of hawking are indebted for some observations on the diversion, at once new, intelligent, and entertaining. An equally steady maintainer was found in the person of the late Colonel Thornton, of Thornville Royal, who is said to have been a great admirer of the noble art of falconry: his portrait is given by Howitt in the print of pheasant hawking.

Most of the treatises on this subject are, from neglect of the sport, now become obsolete; and with the exception of Campbell's Treatise, in 1773, the whole of the last century passed without any publication thereon: the observations of Sir John Sebright, therefore upon the breaking and managing of hawks, will prove the more acceptable to the lovers of the ancient art of falconry.

The church is a small single pile, dedicated to St. Peter, having a low round tower, nave, and chancel. On the north side of the nave is a curious arched door, leading to a narrow flight of ten winding steps through the solid wall, used to ascend the rood loft, similar to those at Corton. The building contains a few tablets and memorials. Within the altar railing is a neat white marble tablet—

To the memory of the Rev. Francis Bowness, rector of this parish and Fishley, vicar of Corton and perpetual curate of Hopton, who having zealously discharged the respective duties of his situation, as an upright magistrate and conscientious parish priest, died on the 29th day of April, in the 68th year of his age, and in the year of our Lord, MDCCCI. To perpetuate the virtues of a valuable member of society, and her own great loss of a most inestimable friend, this tablet is here placed by Elizabeth Leathes, of Herringfleet.

His arms are, *argent*, a fess, between three fusils, *azure*.

The following inscription on a mural monument, near the north door, informs us, that this church was rebuilt in the year 1700.

Near this place is interred Charles Boyce, who being dead, yet speaketh, having in his lifetime, rebuilt this church at his own expense, in the year 1700, a sure and lasting proof of his sincere piety.

That the edifice was only thoroughly repaired, and not wholly rebuilt by Mr. Boyce, is pretty evident; for the outer wall on the north side, the tower,

and the north door, which has a curious Saxon arch, are certainly much earlier specimens of architecture than the year 1700. The church-yard is a romantic little spot, enclosed on every side by lofty elms, and contains a few grave-stones, and one monument of the Neslen family.

The manor of Gunton was anciently the estate of the Lowdhams; then it belonged to the Inglosses, Blomviles, Wroths, and Holles; and afterwards to Sir Charles Saunders, Knight of the Bath, a gallant Vice-Admiral, who for his distinguished services was much honoured by his monarch, and respected by the country. He expired on the 7th December, 1775, upon which occasion, being a member of the House of Commons, Sir George Saville pronounced a brilliant eulogy upon his life and actions. The manor, warren, and patronage of the rectory, are now vested in the proprietor of Gunton Hall.

In 1756, Hewling Luson, Esq. discovered some fine clay on his estate in this parish, capable of being manufactured into a kind of china, something superior to Delft ware. He erected a temporary furnace upon the premises, and succeeded in establishing a china manufactory, although he encountered considerable opposition from the London artizans, who, apprized of his intentions, executed a variety of schemes, through fear of competition, to render his attempts abortive. In the following year, the project was revived by Messrs. Aldred, Richman, Walker, and Brown, at

Lowestoft, who in a short time, established a very respectable manufactory of china articles, upon a more extended scale, which fully answered their expectations, and enabled them to supply the adjoining counties with domestic utensils, besides being able to export a very considerable quantity annually to Holland. This concern proved, for a time, very advantageous to the proprietors, but owing to some heavy failures at the commencement of the late war, it was at length relinquished.

At the dissolution, this rectory was valued in the King's books at £5. 6s. 8d.; the certified value being £20. 10s.

Near Gunton Hall, a road presents itself to the west, leading to Blundeston, a rectory, valued, in the time of Henry VIII. at £13. 6s. 8d., and certified to have been worth £46. 4s. 8d. The manor here formerly belonged to the Blundestons, who received their name from this village, and were lords and patrons, until it became the property of the Pastern family, from whom it passed to the Sydnors. William Sydnor, Esq. who married Bridget, one of the daughters of John Jernegan, of Belton, died seized of it, in 1613, and bequeathed it to his eldest son and heir, Henry Sydnor, Esq. whose son William possessed it at his death in 1632. Afterwards the manor and patronage were purchased of his descendants by Sir Thomas Allen, Bart. The Hall, and the greater part of the estates, were the the property of Robert Luson, Esq. of Yarmouth.

The lordship and patronage of the rectory descended from the Allens to the Anguishes, and is now one of the lordships of the Rev. George Anguish, of Somerleyton. There was formerly another manor in this parish, called Gunviles, or more properly, Gonviles, which probably belonged to the Gonviles, of Rushworth, in Norfolk. The Bacons, of Gillingham, had also estates here.

The church, dedicated to St. Mary, is a spacious single pile, with an embattled round tower, nave, chancel, and south porch. The chancel is separated from the nave by a lofty arched screen, in perfect preservation, beautifully carved, and near the altar was formerly a piscina. The north wall of the chancel has a variegated white marble tablet to Samuel Luson, gent., only son of Robert Luson, Esq. of this parish, who died July 7th, 1766, aged 33 years.

Within the altar-railing is an ancient slab, having a piece of brass in the centre, bearing the arms of Sydnor, *argent*, a fess, nebuleé, *azure*, between three crescents, jessant fleurs de lis, *sable*: *Crest*—a wild man, holding in his dexter hand a staff; beneath the escutcheon are these words—

Here lyeth the Bodies of William Sydnor, Esqvier and Bridgett, his wife, one of the daughters of John Jernegan, of Belton, Esqvier, the sayd William Sydnor, deceased ye — of August, Anno 1613.

At the corners above are shields, with the coat of Sydnor, empaling Jernegan, *argent*, three arm-

ing buckles, *gules*. Near this stone is another, with the Sydnor arms in brass, and

Here lyeth buried the body of William Sidnor, late of this parish, Esq. sonne and heyre of Henry Sydnor, Esq. ye. son and heyre of William Sidnor, Esq. who married Ann, ye. eldest daughter of William Harborne, Esq. by whom he had issue eight daughters and departed this life the thirtieth day of June, 1632.

Removed from its original situation, and placed near the edge of the raised floor of the altar, is a curious purple-hued coffin stone, carved with a cross, very elegantly formed. Adjoining the south wall of the chancel, in an elevated part of the floor, is an old stone, thus inscribed—

Robertus Snelling, Rector, Hujus Ecclesia Obiit. Sept. 12 : An. Do. MDCXC Ætatis SVÆ LXV.

Near the screen is a marble slab of the Bacon family, with their arms and crest. Over the latter are scrolls, with the mottoes "*Mediocria Firma*" "*Sois Sage et Simple.*"

"Hic jacet Butts Bacon Baronettus Nicholai Bacon Angliæ Baronetti primi Filius Septimus qui obijt May 29 : 1661." "Hic jacet Dorothea Bacon Butts Bacon Baronetti Marita Roberti Jermyn Armigeri Vidua Henrici Warner Militis Filia quæ obijt Septembris 4. 1679."

There are a few other marbles; one has a long latin epitaph to William Wells, merchant, and Deborah, his wife, but it does not record any thing of particular interest. The tower has two bells, one of which was brought from Flixton; and near the south door is a niche, formerly used to contain the sprinkling water. The church is lofty,

has a thatched roof, an octagonal font, and several good windows. The burial ground is small.

This village has several good mansion houses, and a few cottages. Among the former is Blundeston Villa, the property of Nicholas H. Bacon, Esq. second son of the late Sir Edmund Bacon, of Raveningham Hall, and Blundeston Hall, the residence of Mr. Thomas Woods.

The Rev. E. M. Love, of Somerleyton, is rector of this parish. There is a small meeting-house, for a congregation of Wesleyan Methodists in the village, which is distant from Lowestoft three miles.

Consolidated to Blundeston is the adjoining hamlet of Flixton, which is supposed to have received its name from Felix, the Burgundian, Bishop of the East Angles. It was formerly a parish of itself, and had a chapel, the ruins of which are yet visible. This edifice appears to have been dilapidated more than a century, for in 1704, George Burrows, chapel warden, delivered a surplice, cup, cloth, cushion, two books, and other articles, to Henry Green, his successor; from which it is presumed, that the chapel was at that time desecrated, but for what reason is not known. The building, however, is supposed to have received so much damage from the fatal hurricane of the 27th November, 1703, as to have been rendered unfit for reparation. A portion of the side walls are yet standing, mantled and overgrown with ivy, but

the greatest part has been demolished. The parish register of this village is still extant, in the possession of Mr. Wm. Neslen. The last rector of Flixton, was the Rev. Thomas Skeete, in 1704, and the last chapel warden was William Fiske, in 1717.*

The inhabitants of this hamlet now attend Blundeston church. The chapel was dedicated to St. Andrew, and the parish which is very small, (but contains at this time, two or three good houses) was valued, in Queen Anne's reign, at £14.

The lordship is annexed to Blundeston.

Oulton is a pleasant parish, on the borders of the Waveney, and lies in a south-west direction, rather more than a mile from Flixton. It is celebrated for having been the lordship and residence of a branch of the famous family of Fastolf, who succeeded the Bacons in the manor and estate of Oulton High-house, in whom it was first vested. From the Fastolfs, the lordship and patronage passed to the Hobarts, and afterwards to the Reeves, among

* Gillingwater has preserved the names of the following rectors. The marriages, baptisms, and burials, were, I presume, extracted from the register before-mentioned.

"James Smith was rector in 1684 and 1685; John Burrell, in 1697, and continued until 1701; and Robert Barrow was curate in 1703; Richard Newman was buried here, January 14, 1682; Elizabeth Bugg was buried May 23rd, 1683; William, son of William Fisk, husbandman, and Mary, his wife, were baptized November 12, 1702; John Wallis, of Great Yarmouth, single man, and Mary Hollis, of Gorleston, single woman, were married December 21, 1697; John Davey, of Raydon, single man, and Elizabeth Shinglers, of Southtown, single woman, were married July 4, 1699; William Dawson, of Cromer, in the county of Norfolk, single man, and Ann Richardson, singlewoman, were married February 4, 1695."

whom was Sir Edmund Reeve,* of Stratton, in Norfolk, Lord Chief Justice of the Common Pleas, who died in 1647. From this family it came to Gerard Van Heythuson, Esq., and his heirs; and afterwards to the Anguishes, who sold the mesne manor to Lady Graves, (then Miss Susanna Blacknell) of Normanston; but the paramountship remained with the Anguishes, whose descendant now enjoys it. The church living is a rectory, which, according to Ecton, at the time the King's books were compiled, was valued at £14. 13s. 4d.: the Rev. John Grove Spurgeon is the incumbent.

In 1764, the half hundred of Mutford and Lothingland was incorporated by act of parliament for the relief of the poor, and in two years afterwards, a house of industry was erected here for their reception, which is supported by twenty-four parishes within, or constituting the hundred. The house, a large building of red brick, with lodgings for the governor and matron, is well suited to the purpose, and contains at this time, one hundred and fifty-eight persons. At one period, however, three hundred and twenty-one paupers were accommodated, many of whom were sick of a contagious fever.

The bridge across the Waveney, or more properly an arm of Lake Lothing, named Mutford bridge, was built in 1760, and connects the half

* There is a sumptuous monument, in Stratton church, to Sir Edmund and his lady.

hundred of Lothing with the Mutford division. It is a plain brick structure, with a single arch, of sufficient span to admit of the passage of wherries and small boats, engaged in passing between Lowestoft and the neighbouring towns on the Waveney: near it, is Oulton public-house, and a few respectable cottages. A road on the right, leads the traveller to an excellent white brick mansion, distinguished by the appellation of Oulton High-house, situated in the centre of a fine lawn, the front commanding a very good prospect of the country, and shaded at the back by some lofty and very noble chesnuts. This house, which gives name to the estate attached to it, is the property of Lady Graves, and at present the residence of the Rev. Charles James Fisher, curate of Oulton.

The church, an ancient cathedral-shaped edifice, stands upon a rising ground, and consists of a nave, chancel, and north transept, between which is a low square tower, formerly surmounted by a spire, which time has long since destroyed. The south transept is entirely in ruins. These transepts were probably both erected by the Fastolfs, who were great benefactors to the church, and were originally chantry chapels, in which masses weresung for the souls of the founder and his family. The north transept is separated from the church, and has a north window, with a small eastern door: it is at present private property, and used as a school-room. The windows of this edifice are very irregular; some are acutely pointed, and denote the

antiquity of the building, others more obtuse, date their construction at a later period. In the south porch are many small pointed niches, and over the inner door is a very neat Saxon arch. The tower has a curious ascent from the transept, and forms a kind of gallery in the nave. The altar-piece, which is very handsome, was purchased some years since from Lowestoft church, when the new altar was set up there. Near the south door of the chancel are three ancient stones; the first is entirely defaced, save the matrices of two shields; but the next contains the effigies of a man and woman, in brass, each about two feet in length; the knight is in armour, with a greyhound couchant, collar'd at his feet; the lady is a very graceful figure, with a long veil, and beneath is a line of brass, with this inscription—

Hic Jacet Johes. Fastolff Armiger qui obiit ultio. die Januarii Ao. Dm. MCCCCXLV. et Katerina uxor sua. quæ obiit IIII. die mensis Januarii Ao. Dm. MCCCCLXXVIII. qrm. aiabus. ppiaet. de' ame.

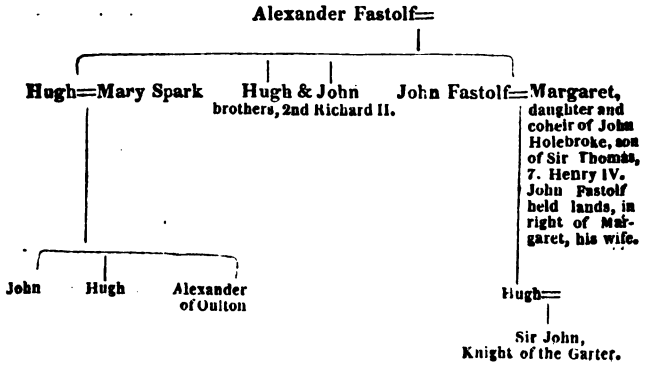
Above are two shields; that over the knight is defaced, and doubtless contained the arms of Fastolf: on the other side, over the lady, are depicted those of Bedingfeld, an eagle displayed. Gillingwater has noticed these figures; but where he obtained the inscription, mentioned by him in page 275, I am unable to determine. He says, "On a large stone, in Oulton chancel, are the effigies of John Fastolf, Esq. and Katherine, his wife,

in brass, with their feet resting on a greyhound; at the corners, the arms of Fastolf, viz. an eagle displayed; also, this inscription—

"John Fastolf Esquyer, died 1445 and Kateren his Wyef, deghter of ——— Bedingfeld 1478."

Whether the shield over the man was defaced, at the period in which this author wrote his history, is uncertain, but the arms upon the other escutcheon are certainly not those of Fastolf, but of Bedingfeld, and as certainly denote the lady to have been one of that family. The inscription on the brass is very different from the one printed by Gillingwater, from whence I imagine the latter to have been a typographic error.

Weever says, this John Fastolf and Katherine Bedingfelde, were the parents of the renowned hero of that name; while other manuscripts, according to Anstis, make him the son of Hugh, who was son of John, by Margaret, daughter and coheir of John, son of Sir Thomas Holebroke, thus—



It is certain, says Anstis, that Margery, wife of John, son of Alexander Fastolf, being sixteen years of age, was one of the heirs to John Holebroke; in which right the manors of Holebroke, Tatington, Langeston, Bentley, Foxhale, Rendlesham, Shollandhall in Naketon, and Morehall in Playford, descended to her.

This may be true, as far as relates to Margery, but with respect to Sir John Fastolf, K. G. it is incorrect; for although the Norfolk and Suffolk branches of the Fastolfs were originally the same family, it is quite clear that Hugh Fastolf was not the father of Sir John. There is also an apparent inconsistency in Weever, as quoted by Anstis; for, in another part of his volume, he makes the knt. to have been the son of John Fastolf, Esq., a distinct personage from the Fastolf, who married Katherine Bedingfeld. The hero of Agincourt was born in 1380, and his father, who resided at Caister, died before he was of age, and was undoubtedly buried in the chapel of St. Nicholas, in the priory church at Yarmouth.*

The next stone in Oulton chancel, has a perfect full length brass of an ecclesiastical person, handsomely decorated in a gorgeous Chasuble, or mass habit; beneath which appears the Dalmatic, highly ornamented, and a Stole, with the ends embroidered and fringed; at his feet is a lion. The priest here interred, was probably a person of some consequence, perhaps one of the Fastolfs or Bedingfelds;

* See Caister, page 105.

for in this church, was formerly an *Orate* for William Bedingfeld, rector, who died in 1503. On the north wall, near the altar, is a black marble tablet to Elizabeth Van Heythuson, the daughter of Gerard Van Heythuson, departed this life, 20th May, 1735, aged 17 years; also, Sarah, his wife, who died 20th January, 1740. Several pieces of stained glass were formerly in the windows: in one of them were the arms of Bacon, and in another, the decapitated figure of a person in robes.* In the nave, is a handsome mural monument to Thomas Hunt, Esq. who possessed estates in this parish. The tower contains five bells; and in the belfry is a curious antique chair of three seats, for the ringers. The church-yard has many monuments: its elevated situation overlooks a beautiful and extensive tract of green marshes, bounded on the west by some dark trees; to the north, is an eminence, covered with verdure, and on the east, appears Lowestoft spire, with many other interesting objects.

Oulton is an exceedingly pleasant village. Its rich and luxuriant corn fields every where present themselves to the eye; the air is wholesome and soft, and the soil moist but productive. The inequalities of the surface, near Lake Lothing, with its bold and picturesque shores, will be found to furnish some pleasing subjects for the pencil of

* The removal of the head from this figure, may be safely attributed to the intemperate zeal of the officers appointed to inspect the churches during the civil wars, to whose forbearance the pious monuments of our forefathers, at this time remaining, are certainly but little indebted for their preservation.

the artist, and are not the least interesting objects to the passing traveller.

The Lake is divided into two parts by Mutford bridge, which are distinguished by the appellations of the Lowestoft and Oulton sides. Upon the bosom of this beautiful water, boats are constantly seen, and water frolics, for the amusement of gentlemen and others, who resort here with their gay and gilded pleasure barges, are annually held. The Oulton frolic, which is the principal, takes place in July, and is succeeded by Lowestoft, in August: both are aided by bands of music, and exhibit the usual fetes of rowing, sailing, and other attractions, and are generally well and numerously attended. Parties for fishing may be formed during the whole of the summer, and boats procured for the occasion at Mutford bridge, for a very trifling gratuity; added to which, as an inducement, the Lake abounds with all the common species of the finny tribe.

Normanston, a small hamlet to Lowestoft, adjoins this village, in which, embosomed in trees, is an excellent mansion, late of the Rev. Michael Maurice, now of J. B. Plowman, Esq. Nothing can be more agreeable than the situation of this house, with its fine lawn in front, sweeping down to the undulating waters of Lake Lothing, over which, and the adjacent highlands, it commands a varied and interesting prospect. Mr. Plowman's library is valuable and select, and contains many rare specimens of the typographic art.

From Oulton, a beautiful walk of rather more than a mile, through a fine country, brings us to the sea coast, where, upon a lofty ridge of cliff, at the south-east corner of Lothingland, is

Lowestoft, a large handsome and populous market town, properly the capital place of trade in the hundred. *Lestoffe*, *Laystoft*, *Laisto*, or, as it was anciently termed, *Lothnwistoft*, has been conjectured to have received its name from Lothbroch, the noble and unfortunate Dane. Gillingwater, however, doubts this, and thinks these several appellations are not of earlier origin than the reign of Queen Elizabeth. In support of his opinion, he instances a charter of Edward III., in which it is written *Loystoft*, and *Lowystofte*, from whence the modern name of Lowestoft is certainly derived. The true etymology of the word may be difficult to determine, but it was most likely taken from the Saxon of *Toft*, a fair or market, formerly held beneath the cliff, and thence named *Low Toft*, or, as we now write it, Lowestoft. This town probably derived its origin from the fishermen and mariners who resided here, to whom it formed a convenient settlement, as early perhaps as the Roman era, in Britain. The point of land, upon which the ancient town was situated, or more properly where the fairs were then held, unquestionably projected further eastward than at present, as may satisfactorily be demonstrated by the fact of Newton Village having existed near Corton, and the haven of Yarmouth

passing in a navigable stream between the present cliff and the ocean; but, as the sea receded from the northern and southern boundaries of the neighbouring coast, it gained, in an equal proportion, upon the centre or intermediate parts, which it continued to do during many ages: for no longer ago than the commencement of the reign of Henry VIII., a block-house, which had been erected for the defence of the town, was then standing to the eastward of it, about four furlongs distant from the present beach; from which it appears, that that part of the ocean, now termed Lowestoft Roads, was then dry, and formed a habitable town, defended by a fortress, until it was severed from the main land, in the 25th of Henry VIII. by the powerful effects of the sea. At intervals, the ocean progressively advanced; for in the 30th year of Queen Elizabeth, a great alteration had been effected in the appearance of the sands and shores, near Lowestoft, and the Roads before the town had at this time not less than three fathoms water upon them. At subsequent periods, the sea still continued to advance; but latterly, this capricious and destructive element appears to have desisted from any further encroachment here, and has been known to recede for a considerable time past. Thus it appears, that whenever the ocean gains at Lowestoft, it recedes from the adjacent land north of it; and, on the contrary, as it leaves the northern shores, it advances upon those of Lowestoft.

Destitute of express records, the greater part of them having been destroyed by the fire of 1606, it is only by selecting particular circumstances, and comparing them with the scanty facts still preserved, that an idea of the ancient history of this place can be obtained. The Lowestoft historian is of opinion that this town is more ancient than Yarmouth, and says he is able to trace its origin previously to the fourth century, before which time it was the principal place of resort for fishermen and others employed on the coast. Our author's authorities for this assertion are probably correct, for anterior to the year 495, the ground, whereon Yarmouth now stands, was certainly a sand in the sea; and as the cliffs at Lowestoft were formed prior to that period, it is therefore not unreasonable to suppose, that the fishermen, finding it a convenient station, fixed their residence there.

This town was anciently part of the King's ancient demesne, and upon that account enjoyed many privileges, which through the changes effected by time, in manners and in property, have become entirely obsolete, and little more than their names remain.

As part of the crown demesne, it was very early freed from the payment of toll, stallage, pontage, pannage, and other levies, together with an exemption from contributing to the expences of the knights of the shire, during their

attendance in parliament. These privileges were particularly recognized, and confirmed by writ, in the 15th year of Queen Elizabeth, and again renewed by Charles I., in 1604.

The only privilege contained in the writ of exemption, productive of any real benefit to the town of Lowestoft at this period, is that of its inhabitants being exempted from serving on juries, either at the assizes or quarter sessions, subject only to the common juries empannelled by the lord of the manor, or the coroners, by which they are happily relieved from much inconvenience and trouble.

Lowestoft has experienced many vicissitudes, at different times, from circumstances alike unforeseen and calamitous in their nature. In 1349, the great plague, which spread its devastating influence over all Europe, and particularly over England, extended itself to Lowestoft, where it is upon record, that not above a tenth part of the inhabitants escaped. The same malady again visited this town in 1547, when it raged with such violence, that it cost the townsmen upwards of three pounds per week for the relief of persons infected with this dreadful disease, besides the very considerable weekly collections* resorted to, there being at that time no poor's rate to ameliorate the sufferings of the distressed inhabitants. In 1579, it again broke

* The poor were not provided for by Act of Parliament, until the reign of Queen Elizabeth; and in times of distress, it was customary for the adjacent towns to give their assistance, during any public calamity, by way of contribution.

out, but the deaths of that period are not recorded. By the parish register, for the year 1585, it appears, that a sickness, (probably the sweating sickness) cost the people one hundred and thirty-four lives, out of which number thirty-six persons died in the month of August. Three hundred and sixteen persons were victims to the same contagious disorder in 1603; and in thirty-two years afterwards, another sickness, (most likely the plague) again visited them, by which many were carried off.

This town has also suffered severely by war: it sustained many injuries during Kett's rebellion, and was repeatedly plundered by the marauding bands of that celebrated insurgent, who making himself master of Lothingland, captured six pieces of cannon at Lowestoft, and proceeded with them to batter the town of Yarmouth, in which, however, he was unsuccessful. Queen Elizabeth afterwards presented to the people of Lowestoft, four pieces of ordnance and two slings, to replace those captured by the Suffolk rabble in Kett's insurrection.

In the year of the threatened Spanish invasion, the inhabitants of this place were compelled to raise upwards of £200, a considerable sum of money for so small a town, which they employed in the purchase of ammunition, cannon, and stores, the raising of bulwarks, and the fitting out of an armed pinnace, for the defence of the coast.

During the civil wars, Lowestoft distinguished itself by its loyalty and attachment to the King, and established constitution of the country, while their neighbours, the burgesses of Yarmouth, as firmly identified themselves with the interests of the parliament. In consequence of the two towns taking separate sides, and the spirit of rivalry always existing between them in the fisheries, their political animosities were carried on with the greatest violence. Armed vessels were fitted out by both parties to cruize in search of each other, and wherever they met, the destruction of the weakest became inevitable, and ships and merchandize were indiscriminately burnt and destroyed. In these systematic contests, it appears, that the Lowestoft men were more frequently the victors, and succeeded in capturing a great number of the Yarmouth vessels, particularly in the years 1643 and 1644. This was owing principally, I apprehend, to the Lowestoft people acting in concert with the King's vessels, employed to annoy the constituents of the parliament, rather than to any particular force of their own, which they were ever enabled to fit out; and their success may partly be attributed to the spirited conduct of Captain Allen, and some other individuals, natives of Lowestoft, who exerted themselves warmly in defence of the royal cause, animated, perhaps, by the idea of revenging themselves upon their more opulent neighbours, for the disasters and losses they had sustained in the

fishery affairs. The consort of the unhappy Charles had sent a vessel from Holland, laden with ammunition, stores, and men, for the service of the King; but having sprung a leak at sea, and put into Yarmouth harbour, through stress of weather, was detained there by the burgesses, who equipped her as a man of war, and sent her out, ostensibly on the part of the parliament, but in reality to make war upon their old opponents of Lowestoft. This vessel made many prizes, and among others, captured a pink, part of which was the property of Captain Allen, (afterwards the famous Admiral) who was then said to be in rebellion against the parliament. This loyal and gallant officer immediately prepared to retaliate, and for that purpose, forming a confederacy with some other gentlemen of the town, he retired beyond the sea, for enabling him with greater safety to fit out a small squadron of ships, to annoy the burgesses and distress their trade. This he effected, and was so eminently successful, that in 1644, out of twenty-three Yarmouth vessels, employed in the Iceland fisheries, only three escaped being captured and destroyed. In this emergency, the magistrates of Yarmouth were obliged to apply to the parliament for aid, and the Lord Admiral accordingly, in 1645, ordered three men of war to be sent them for the protection of the fishery. These vessels made prizes of a few barks of the hostile squadron, on board of which were some Lowestoft men. In consequence of the inferiority of his force, Captain Allen was obliged to retire

with his small fleet to Flanders, where he and the other confederates addressed the following letter to the bailiffs of Yarmouth, enjoining them, under the penalty of severe retaliation, to treat their prisoners well, and to set them at liberty.

"To the Bailiffs of Great Yarmouth, in Norfolk.

"Right Worshipful,

"We hereby give you to understand, that those seamen of "ours, which your men of war have lately taken, or may hereafter "take in prizes of ours, be not imprisoned. And that you set at li-"berty all those that are confined, otherwise you shall not have that "usage you formerly have had from us. Without delay let this be "observed, else you will have cause to repent. We have given you "thousands of prisoners which we might have endungeoned, nay "hanged, but that rebellious ignorance have pleaded their escape. "Now we can, if you compel us, make a hundred suffer for one. "Our pleasures are commended to you, by just and due observa-"tion not to make the innocent suffer for the guilty. Therefore we "do daily set at liberty yours, supposing, that upon receipt of "these you will do the same by ours; otherwise we shall soon make "known to you our intentions.

Ostend,	THOMAS ALLEN.	WILLIAM COPE.
June 22nd, 1645.	GEORGE BOWDEN.	JOHN DASSET.
	RICHARD WHITING.	PETER CLIFF.
	FRANCIS FOURTHER.	JONATHAN BANTER.
	BROWNE BUSHELL.	JO. MERRITT.
	DAN. WILKINSON.	FRANCIS COLMAN."

The increasing power of the parliament, and the subsequent subjugation of the whole nation, at length silenced this active commander, but not effectually, for on Sunday, the 13th January, 1648-9, he came into Yarmouth Roads, in one of the Prince's ships, and threatened to retaliate upon the burgesses the injuries he had received, by burning their town, and destroying the ships in

the harbour. He did not, however, persevere in any part of his intention, for no injury it appears was then effected by him.

The military power of this town was never very considerable; but during the usurpation of Oliver Cromwell, it suffered much distress for its firm and steady adherence to the King. After Cromwell had placed himself in a post of authority in the army, he advanced, at the head of one thousand horse, into the eastern counties, in the year 1643.

As soon as his approach became known to the Lowestoft people, they hastened to put the place into a state of defence, and resolved to dispute his entrance. To effect this intention, four pieces of ordnance were placed in different parts of the town, under the command of Sir John Pettus, Sir Edward Barker, and others, who had met at Lowestoft, with a small party, to oppose themselves to the roundheads. One of the principal inhabitants, however, Mr. Thomas Mighells, foreseeing the disastrous consequences of offering any opposition to the well-armed adherents of the parliament with a force so inferior, persuaded his fellow townsmen to decline the contest, and Oliver was suffered to march into the town, and fix his quarters at the Swan Inn. The person of Cromwell appears to have been placed in imminent danger at this critical period, for the royalists had conceived the idea of a counter association, the object of which was to

expel the troops of the parliament, and seize the person of their commander. Oliver would certainly have been taken, had not a party of volunteers, under the command of Serjeant-Major Sherwood, become acquainted with the design, and promptly sent for a reinforcement of one hundred men from Norwich, to prevent its execution. As soon as pacific measures were adopted, Colonel Cromwell sent for Sir John Pettus, and questioned him closely as to the intentions of the association, and required him to say for which party he intended to act. This valiant gentleman, without any concealment, told him that he should certainly espouse the cause of the King, which answer Oliver, with his usual duplicity, highly applauded for its sincerity, and, passing a compliment upon the speaker, declared he wished every man in the kingdom would be equally open and sincere in his intentions. Notwithstanding this apparently ingenuous declaration, however, Oliver thought proper to march with him Sir John Pettus, Sir Edward Barker, and his brother, Captain Allen, and several other gentlemen, as prisoners to Cambridge. The failure of this event was extremely unfortunate for the royalists, and greatly discouraged them; for Cromwell, in consequence, not only became possessed of a considerable quantity of ammunition, arms, and accoutrements, sufficient to equip a very considerable body of men, with four pieces of the ordnance, but suffered his rapacious soldiers to live almost at free quarters upon the defenceless inhabitants.

Not only subject to the calamities attendant upon pestilence and war, this town has been destined to suffer by the still more destructive fires that have, at various periods, consumed the property of its unfortunate inhabitants; for in the year 1546, the vicarage house was completely burnt, and not rebuilt until many years afterwards. In 1606, the house of Mr. Glesson, the Vicar, in which were many of the town records, shared the same fate; and on the 10th of March, 1644-5, a terrible fire broke out in the town, and destroyed the warehouses, fish-houses, and merchandize of the townsmen, to the amount of more than £10,000. On Sunday, the 14th of August, 1670, a similar misfortune cost them £350; and subsequently, in 1717, as appears in a memorandum by the Rev. John Tanner, vicar, and in 1780, two other visitations of the same kind did much damage to the property of several individuals.

Lowestoft is principally supported by the herring fishery, in which a large majority of the people are concerned, and cured herrings consequently form the greatest part of their commerce.

It has been conjectured, that the fishery here was in a flourishing state in the time of the Romans, for the herring was certainly known to their legions on the eastern shores of Britain, who had probably acquired a knowledge of this fish from the contiguity of their station at Burgh Castle to the ocean.

The fishery, however, on this part of the coast, is presumed to have originated at Lowestoft, as the most convenient station then existing for the fisher-

men; but they, as Yarmouth increased in size and opulence, gradually transferred themselves to the latter, and probably founded that spirit of rivalry and opposition, so productive in aftertimes of the disputes and even bloodshed that existed between the two towns.

The great disputes between the people of Yarmouth and Lowestoft, commenced in the former being allowed, by laws enacted for that purpose, to impose certain customs or duties upon merchandize and fish landed or sold within the limits of Kirkley Roads, which the latter were extremely unwilling to submit to, the more particularly, as this privilege had been converted into a complete monopoly of the herring fishery. The progress and arrangement of this dissention are detailed at great length in Gillingwater's and Swinden's histories, and has been already noticed at page 37 of this volume; it may, however, be necessary to state, that in 1597, it was finally ordered by act of parliament, that the admeasurement for determining the extent of the Yarmouth liberties in Kirkley Roads should take place and begin at the Crane Key, in Yarmouth, and proceed in a direct manner towards the roading place, near the sea shore, where the fishermen usually anchor, to make sale of their herrings; and at the end of the seven leuks or miles, a post, or some other apparent mark, should be set up to determine, in future, the exact extent of the liberties of Yarmouth. Notwithstanding this arrangement, in 1659, the dispute was renewed by the burgesses, who pursued the same course they had previously taken,

by insisting that the admeasurement was to begin at the mouth of their Haven, instead of the Crane Key, and consequently that the limits of their jurisdiction extended to the south of the town of Lowestoft. Stimulated perhaps by a desire of making reprisals for the mischief Lowestoft had occasioned to their shipping and mercantile concerns during the civil wars, they conceived this a proper opportunity to prosecute their hostile intentions, by endeavouring to exclude the merchants of the latter, already too much circumscribed, entirely from the benefits of the fisheries. The renewal of the contest at this time was particularly unfortunate for the Lowestoft men, who were overwhelmed with misfortunes through their loyalty, during the late rebellion, having been exposed to the merciless plundering of the soldiers, who had lived at free quarters upon them. The disastrous effects of the terrible fire, which had consumed their property to the amount of more than £10,000., and nearly destroyed the town, were still severely felt; added to which, their seamen were absent, and compelled to meet the exigencies of war, by manning the royal navy in its expeditions against the Dutch, at that time a very formidable enemy. In the midst of these misfortunes, the Yarmouth men fitted out an armed ship to annoy them, by which they were severely distressed; and entirely defenceless and ruined as they were, their only resource was, to throw themselves upon the legislative powers of the country, to which they determined to appeal, and accordingly presented their complaint

to the Lords of the Privy Council, before whom, and the other legal authorities, the dispute was sharply contested, during the space of four years, until 1663. It was superintended, on the part of Lowestoft, by three spirited individuals, Mr. James Wilde, Mr. Samuel Pacey, and Mr. Thomas Mighells, who after many difficulties and delays (through the intervention of the House of Lords,) once more decided the dispute, by causing the boundary mark to be removed, and compelling the Yarmouth burgesses to confine the imposition of the duties within their own limits. In order to defray the charges of this suit, the townsmen had recourse to the same measures which had been resorted to in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, to meet the expenses of the litigation respecting Kirkley Haven, viz. to apply the rents of the town lands. On this occasion, however, they levied, between the years 1660 and 1674, a tax upon the herring fishery, at certain rates per last, which collectively amounted to £519. 3s. 3d. This sum, and the levy upon brewers and coopers of £62. 10s., were expended in discharging all debts incurred by the town in the prosecution of this suit, which cost them in the whole nearly £600. The money disbursed during its progress in conducting it, was chiefly borrowed of Messrs. Wilde, Pacey, and Mighells. Mr. Wilde, being the principal conductor, with his exertions, his fellow townsmen were so well satisfied, that they unanimously voted, and presented to him a silver tankard, of the value of £10. 9s., as a mark of their esteem and approbation.

The burgesses of Yarmouth unwillingly acquiesced in the decision of the House of Peers, and notwithstanding the late accommodation which had taken place, about the Michaelmas of 1663, (being the first herring season after the second admeasurement,) they actually recommenced hostilities in Lowestoft South-Roads, by seizing a Dutch yagger and a French fishing vessel, although they were clearly without the jurisdiction, under pretence of their not having paid the duties to Yarmouth, but in reality to renew the warfare with their fellow-countrymen of Lowestoft. From the Dutchman they took a barrel of red herrings, and from the other some cooking utensils, of the value of 13s. 4d., urging that the sum claimed by them amounted to 14s. each, which they insisted upon retaining until the payments were made. This proceeding so intimidated the foreigners, that few or none could be prevailed upon to anchor or deliver there, to the great prejudice of the Lowestoft interest. The matter was again proceeding to a legal decision, when Dr. Lewin, then Judge of the Admiralty Court of Suffolk, interfered, and by his advice, this last affair was happily compromised, by both parties paying their own costs, and thus it ended; from which period, the Lowestoft people scrupulously resolved to maintain the boundary post between the two towns inviolate, which they sedulously performed, and thus prevented any further differences from breaking out, until times and circumstances altering, conspired to render the omission of the boundary mark no longer of any consequence.

A dreadful storm of thunder, lightning, and hail, happened in this town and neighbourhood, on the 30th July, 1730, when hailstones are recorded to have descended, which measured from six to nine inches in circumference, and broke in their fall all the glass windows on the west side of the town, and beat down and spoiled the standing corn for upwards of three miles in length and one in breadth: the replacing of the glass in the windows alone, cost the inhabitants more than £300.

The town of Lowestoft stands upon a lofty eminence, commanding a fine prospect of the ocean, and has, when viewed from the sea, a noble and interesting appearance. The declivity of this height, formerly a barren slope of sand, has been eminently improved by the art and industry of the inhabitants, and now presents a variety of beautiful gardens, descending from the houses above to the basis of the cliff, where a chain of fish-houses serves to shelter them from the rude assaults of the penetrating easterly winds, which sweep across the desert and extensive tract of sand that intervenes between the town and the ocean. The principal street is about a mile in length, and lies upon a gradual descent, from north to south facing the sea, intersected by several smaller passages or lanes east and west. The major part of the houses are handsome modern buildings, chiefly erected upon the ancient foundations. On the west side of the high-street, in about the middle of the town, was erected in 1698, a corn cross, and town chamber

grammar schools, one founded by Mr. Thomas Annot, merchant, in 1570, endowed with 20 marks, which was afterwards increased to £16 per annum. The founder appointed this school for teaching 40 boys, for whose accommodation there was formerly a school-house in the Town-Close adjoining to the east wall of the church-yard, but being in a ruinous state, an allowance was made to the master for providing another. In 1674, the town chamber was fitted up for the reception of the boys, but was some years since discontinued for that purpose. The lands belonging to this establishment are in Wheatacre Burgh, now the property of Alexander Adair, Esq. of Flixton, but charged with the payment of £16 per annum, deducting land-tax. The grammar school was founded by Mr. John Wilde, of this town,* who, by his will, dated 22nd July, 1735, endowed it for 40 boys. The school-room for this institution was erected in 1788, on the east side of the stone-house, beneath the hill, where the master resides. In Bell-lane is the

* The celebrated Henry Wilde, an extraordinary proficient in the Oriental languages, (commonly distinguished by the appellation of the *Arabian Tailor*,) was once a schoolmaster in this town. He was born at Norwich, and educated at the grammar school of that city; but his friends being in poverty, apprenticed him to a tailor, which occupation he pursued for 14 years; but becoming known to Dean Prideaux, he was by that gentleman sent to Oxford, where he taught the Oriental languages to young gentlemen upon moderate terms. His diffidence prevented him from obtaining much notice, although his talents were of a very superior order, and his industry consequently met with but little encouragement. In 1721, he removed to London, under the patronage of Dr. Meed, where he spent the remainder of his life in obscurity.

theatre, a spacious modern building, erected a few years since by Mr. Fisher, the proprietor and manager of a company of comedians, who perform in it occasionally.

In consequence of the church being at so great a distance from the town, and the inconvenience it occasioned to the inhabitants in bad weather, it became necessary to have an edifice for the performance of public worship, in a more commodious situation. There appears to have been very early two chapels in Lowestoft, both of which were erected prior to the Reformation. One, named *Good-Cross Chapel*, long since destroyed by the sea, was situated at the south part of the town, probably between the highway leading from Lowestoft to Kirkley and the ocean. It was standing in the reign of Edward the Sixth, as appears by the following entry in the court rolls of the manor: "At a general Court Baron with the Leet held in the fourth year of the Reign of King Edward the Sixth, Laurance Robson was admitted to a Parcel of Land, of the Waste of the Lord, with a House thereupon built, called *The Good-Cross Chapel*, containing in length 60 feet and in breath 50 feet, the west head whereof abuts upon the way leading from Lowestoft to Kirkley, upon the Surrender of Richard————: At a Court held on Wednesday next, after the Feast of the Nativity of Saint John, Thomas Webb, was admitted on the Surrender of the said Laurance Robson."—The building appears

to have been neither large nor elegant, but the offerings made to the holy-cross, before the dissolution of the monasteries, amounted to £9 annually, which was appropriated to the use of the vicar of the parish. At the south end of the town, about half a mile towards the west, is a narrow lane, named Chapel-lane, near which this edifice was probably situated.

The other chapel was thatched, and stood near the centre of the town, and appears to have been erected upon arches, under which were cells inhabited during the catholic periods by some religious persons. After the dissolution, it was not used as a place of public worship, but suffered to fall into decay, and part of the building next the street was converted into a town-house, for the residence of the poor. In 1570, the inhabitants applied to Bishop Parkhurst, for a license to perform divine service again in this chapel, which he granted on the 11th November in the same year, upon condition that no other public prayers than those prescribed in the book of common prayer should be read there, nor the sacraments of the church be administered, upon any account whatever. Divine service was accordingly performed in it until 1676, when, from its decayed state, it became wholly unfit for that purpose, and weekly prayers were read in the town chamber. In 1698, the old chapel was entirely taken down and rebuilt by subscription, with the corn cross and town chamber, under the direction of Captain (afterwards Sir Andrew) Leake

and Doctor Joseph Peake, at an expense of about £350. Although the sacraments were prohibited at the old chapel, yet baptism appears to have been performed at the new; for on the 29th December, 1699, Elizabeth Darkin was baptized there, being the first ceremony of the kind ever performed in the new building. On the north side stood the font, the gift of Mr. John Jex, merchant, which in 1763 was removed to the south-east end of the chapel, and 10 years afterwards, when the north end of the corn cross was enclosed, it was again removed to the north-east corner of the building. On the east, west, and north sides are galleries; the pulpit and desk are on the south. Suspended from the roof, in the centre, is a large brass chandelier, presented to the town by Mr. Martin Brown, an eminent merchant of Rotterdam, a native of Lowestoft. Prayers are now read on Sundays during the winter, except when the sacrament is administered at the church; and also upon Wednesdays and Fridays throughout the year, and all other holydays. This chapel is much frequented by the aged and infirm, who find it more convenient to attend in bad weather than the church. Near the Swan-lane is a fragment of black flint building, probably the remnant of a religious house, which Gillingwater thinks formed part of a cell, appertaining to the priory of St. Bartholomew; but nothing more satisfactory than conjecture is adduced by him in support of his opinion. It is believed there were formerly two or three

Guilds or trading companies in Lowestoft, to which belonged several houses, but the property cannot now be identified. One guild only can be traced, for an acre of land, known to be the most ancient part of the vicarial endowment, was given by some religious person, for the support of a light before the image of Saint Roch;* but whether the figure of this Saint was placed before an altar in the church, or in one of the chapels, has not been ascertained, but most likely in the former. This land came to the Crown at the dissolution, and paid a pension of 3s. 4d. per year, with 8d. for an acquittance from the vicar, which payment was purchased of the Crown in 1788, for five pounds.

Several religious sects have arisen, at different periods, within this town, the principal of which is the society of Independants or Congregational Dissenters. Gillingwater says, that before the year 1689, this sect was a very inconsiderable body. In that year, the learned Mr. Emlyn came to reside and officiate in Lowestoft, and they formed a kind of dependant assembly on the congregation of the same persuasion at Yarmouth. At this early period, they had no other building for the exercise of their worship than a barn, in the Blue Anchor-lane, until 1695, when a decent structure was erected for

* Saint Roch lived in the 14th Century, and was Lord of Montpelier, but abandoned his fortunes and became a pilgrim. He cured many persons of the plague in France, and was at last attacked himself by that disorder, but healed through the attachment of a dog, for which reason he is always represented in pictures with a diseased thigh, and one of those animals.

them on the west side of the high-street, which is now used, and is a very tolerable building. From the period of Mr. Emlyn's settling among them, they gradually increased in numbers, until about 1735, when they decreased, and have ever since been gradually diminishing. Several learned men might be enumerated as having occupied the office of pastor to this society; amongst others, Mr. Samuel Say was elected preacher in 1707 or 1708. This gentleman was the author of several sermons, two or three only of which were printed; he was also the biographer of the celebrated Mrs. Bridget Bendish, Cromwell's grand-daughter, with whom he was personally acquainted.

A cruel and barbarous incident occurred here connected with one of the members of this society, which sufficiently marks the folly, ignorance, and superstition of the age in which it was committed. In 1663, Mr. Samuel Pacey, one of the principal dissenters at Lowestoft, commenced a prosecution against Rose Cullender and Amy Duny, two poor and unfortunate old widows, for witchcraft, on suspicion of having bewitched his two daughters, Elizabeth and Deborah, one eleven the other nine years of age. Amy Duny, in consequence of this suspicion, was first placed in the stocks, the other old woman was shortly afterwards apprehended, and they were both formally indicted at the ensuing Lent assizes, held at Bury, 10th March, 1664, before Sir Matthew Hale, Knt. Lord Chief

Baron of the Exchequer,* for bewitching, amongst others, the two daughters of Mr. Pacey. Being arraigned they pleaded not guilty, and after a long course of the most absurd and disgusting evidence, the prisoners were found guilty and sentenced to death, and on Monday, the 17th of March following, to the eternal disgrace of the accusers and

* This trial was published during the life of Judge Hale, as an appeal to the world. In extenuation of the cruelty of the prosecution, it may be observed, that a firm belief in witchcraft then prevailed, not only with the illiterate and vulgar, but with persons also in the superior walks of society, eminent for their piety and learning. The principal persecutor of the many unfortunate old women who fell under this suspicion, was one Matthew Hopkins, of Mapningtree, who used to style himself the witch-finder general, and actually, with others, received a commission from the Parliament of 1644, to make a circuit of the country in order to discover them. This ignorant miscreant, who had 20s. for every town he visited, caused 40 persons to be hanged at Bury, 16 at Yarmouth, and others in different parts of the country, amounting in the whole to 60 persons. To extort confession, he used to swim these unfortunate creatures, by tying their thumbs and toes, and throwing them into the water. At length some gentlemen, disgusted by his barbarity, determined to put an end to it, and tying his thumbs and toes together they threw him into the water, when he was found to swim as well as his victims. Butler alludes to this circumstance, and ridicules the Parliament and their emissary, in the 3rd canto of Hudibras, where he says—

"Has not this present parliament
"A ledger to the devil sent,
"Fully empower'd to treat about
"Finding revolted witches out?
"And has he not within a year
"Hang'd threescore of them in a shire?
"Who after proved himself a witch,
"And made a rod for his own breech."

Ambassador Hopkins, as Butler ludicrously names him, was by the above expedient of these humane gentlemen, completely driven out of the county.

reproach to the great character who presided, they were severally executed. Upon this trial, one Doctor Brown, a physician, of Norwich, whose evidence was completely decisive against these unfortunate women, rendered himself eminently conspicuous for his infatuated ignorance. He deposed "that he was clearly of opinion the two girls were really bewitched, for that in Denmark, there had been lately a great discovery of witches, and from some books that had been published in that kingdom, it appeared that the witches there, had used the same methods of afflicting persons, as had been practised by the prisoners."

In the high-street, near the north entrance of the town, is a neat meeting-house, erected for the Baptists, whose society, however, is not very considerable. The methodists made their first appearance in Lowestoft in 1761, introduced by their great leader, John Wesley, who occasionally visited them, and preached at that time in a private house, near the middle of the old market-place. In 1776, they purchased a piece of ground in Frary-lane, and soon afterwards erected a meeting-house upon it, which was opened by Mr. Wesley, on the 19th of November in the same year. Their present place of worship is a large, handsome, and commodious building, in the centre of the town, and is well adapted to their daily increasing congregation.

The impropriation of Lowestoft is presumed to have been presented by King Henry the First to the priory of St. Bartholomew, in London; for

it is certain, that several churches in Suffolk were given by him towards augmenting the endowment of the priory, and the grant was confirmed to that religious house by a charter of Henry the Third, in 1230, in which the church of this parish is particularly mentioned. Lowestoft is a vicarage, at present endowed with the great tythes. At the dissolution, Sir Richard Rich, afterwards Lord Rich, of Felsted, in Essex, had a grant of the priory of St. Bartholomew, when it is supposed the impropriation of this church came to him, and was subsequently vested in his family. In 1719, it was the property of the three grand-daughters of Mr. Church, of Pakefield, and there was then a suit in Chancery respecting it; for by a decree of that Court, it was ordered to be sold, and was purchased of the heirs of Mr. Church by the Rev. John Tanner, then vicar of Lowestoft, at the price of £1050. In order to effect this purchase, Mr. Tanner procured Queen Anne's bounty, amounting to £200, and opened a subscription, which was liberally supported by the gentlemen of the town and county, and added to his own contribution, enabled him to complete this very desirable acquisition to the vicarage, which before that time was very meanly endowed.

The records of the church were all consumed by the fire, which took place in the vicar's house in 1606, and consequently the exact period of the foundation of the ancient building cannot be correctly ascertained; but it was most likely erected

soon after the introduction of christianity into the kingdom of the East Angles. By the grant of Henry the First, it is evident there was a church here in the 11th century. It may now be difficult to determine its architecture, and appearance, at that period, but it was probably a very mean building, which bore little or no resemblance to the present stately structure. In the reign of Henry the First it was in a decayed state, and was still more ruinous in 1230, when it was confirmed by charter of Henry the Third to the priory of St. Bartholomew, at which time the monks were in full possession of the church and impropriation. At what period the prior of St. Bartholomew removed the old structure and erected the present one, does not appear; but it must have been in the interval between the years 1230 and 1365, for Weever mentions a monumental inscription* of the latter date in the new building; it is therefore clearly manifest, that the present church was erected prior to that year.

The nave, the south aisle, and the chancel, were the first parts of the old structure taken down and replaced: the north aisle was not rebuilt until a considerable time afterwards, as may be inferred from the form of the windows, the arches in the former being much more acutely pointed than those of the latter, which are in a more obtuse style of architecture.

The new structure was erected entirely at the charges of the priory of St. Bartholomew, and the

* "Robert Inglosse, Esquyer, which dyed in Anno, 1365."
Weever's Fun. Mon.

expenses of keeping it in repair were probably drawn from the same source.

It appears, that the church lands of this parish were never under the absolute power of the monks, as the impropriation was, but were given for the sole use and support of the building; for at the dissolution of the religious houses, when the priory was granted to Sir Richard Rich, in the 36th of Henry VIII., the parishioners had influence enough to prevent them from being alienated with the other endowments of the priory. In the year 1592, however, notwithstanding the lands were retained after the dissolution of the monasteries, the town was much distressed with keeping the church in repair, for it cost them at this time upwards of £200, part of which was raised from premiums made by granting leases of the town lands under their full value, and at different times considerable sums of money have been expended for reparations done to the building. The rents and profits of that part of the lands given for the use of the church, is now appropriated to keeping it in repair, and furnishing it with the necessary ornaments and utensils. At the commencement of the 17th century, in consequence of the misapplication of the rents of these lands, and the alienations previously made, the expence of repairing the church devolved in a great measure upon the inhabitants, who, conceiving themselves aggrieved, applied to the Court of Chancery for re-

dress, requesting that a commission might be issued to inquire into these abuses, which was accordingly granted; and an inquisition was held at Lowestoft, in the year 1616, when a decree was issued from that Court, (at an expence to the town of £114. 10*s*.) which ordered that the rents of such part of the town lands as belonged to the church, should be preserved exclusively for the support of that edifice, in consequence of which there is now no church rate in this parish, the profits arising from the lands being amply sufficient for keeping the building in order. The town lands, including those belonging to the church, and some others, amount to 104 acres.

The following is an account of the several benefactions to the church and parish, according to the best evidence collected by Mr. Gillingwater in 1773.

Sixty-seven acres of land, a windmill, and divers tenements and dole lands, were given by some person, whose name is not recorded, towards the repairs and ornaments of the church, and other necessary uses of the town. The donor of this property was unknown as far back as the 6th of Edward the Sixth, 1552, when John Jettor, the only surviving feoffee, made a new feoffment, the 20th of June, and said that he, together with divers persons deceased, had by them the feoffment of Nicholas Hughson and William Fly, bearing date the 10th of November, in the 19th of Henry VII., 1503.

William French left sixty pounds by will, dated 14th April, 1529, to buy free lands, with which 28 acres and a half were bought for the use of the poor. The profits of these lands were to be distributed after the following manner—to thirteen poor people of the

town of Lowestoft, thirteen-pence every Sunday; and three shillings and four-pence yearly to the churchwardens, for their trouble.

Thomas Annot founded a grammar school, on which, in 1570, was settled by him and his assigns, sixteen pounds per annum.

The giver of two houses (formerly four, but two were destroyed by fire in 1707,) in the Fair-lane, formerly part of the parish workhouse, is unknown: the giver of a house, towards the south end of the high-street, is also unknown.

Ann Girling, widow, gave, in 1584, her barn, house, and tenement by the Old Market, for the use of the honest poor, the rents thereof to be given them in firing.

James Wilde gave a house and pightle under the cliff, to buy one dozen penny loaves, to be given to the poor every Sunday, after divine service.

James Wilde, in 1684, gave a large silver plate, for the use of the communion table.

James Hocker, a labourer, who died of the small pox in 1710, gave his *all*, about one hundred and twenty pounds, with part of which, a stone and brick house, in the Fair-lane, was bought, and is now occupied by such persons as the churchwardens may appoint.

John Hayward gave by his will, dated in 1719, to the churchwardens, fifty-two shillings per annum, to be given away weekly to the poor.

Nathaniel Symonds, Esq., of Yarmouth, (who died in 1720,) in his will, charged his estate at Lowestoft, with twenty shillings a year, for fifteen years, to be laid out in religious books, to be given to the poor of Lowestoft, for the better encouragement of the christian religion.

Mrs. Dorothy Mighells, widow, gave two silver flagons, weight 146 ounces 13 pennyweights, for the use of the communion table, the first in 1711, the second in 1735.

John Wilde gave by will, dated 22nd July, 1735, all his estate in Worlingham, after the decease of Elizabeth Smithson, afterwards Perryson, consisting of houses, barns, stables, and lands. And also the following estate at Lowestoft, consisting of a house in the high-street, and fish-houses adjoining; a shop in the high-street, a meadow in the Mill-lane, a house called Rotterdam House, at the cross-way leading to Smith's marsh; and also a bruary (or piece of uncultivated land,) containing six acres and a half, with intent to have a grammar-school for forty boys established in this town, of which the ministers and churchwardens for the time being were appointed to be the trustees; and directed that a sermon should be preached on the 23rd December annually, on these words—"Train up a child in the way he should go, and when he is old he will not depart from it."

The Rev. John Troughton, formerly curate of the parish, and master of Annot's school, left, in 1735, ten pounds, with which, and ten pounds more given by the Rev. Mr. Tanner, a velvet pall was purchased in 1737, and the profits arising from the use thereof are divided among the poor.

Mr. Samuel Barker gave, in 1758, a silver plate, for the use of the communion table.

Mr. Martin Brown, merchant, of Rotterdam, gave the brass chandelier in the chapel; and left a sum of money, under the management of Mr. Wilde, sufficient to erect four houses for poor persons, with which the alms-houses, at the west end of the Bell-lane, were erected in 1716.

The Rev. John Tanner, vicar of the parish, must ever be considered one of the principal benefactors, having by his good management, purchased the impropriation, for the benefit of the vicars; and in 51 years' residence, greatly beautified the church, about which he expended more than three hundred pounds.

Mr. Aldous Arnold gave, in 1763, a silver cup and strainer, for the use of the communion table.

In 1772, two acres of land were enclosed on the north common, by the churchwardens, for the use of the poor.

The patronage of Lowestoft is in the Bishop of Norwich, and the vicarage was valued in the King's books at £10. 1*s.*, and by Queen Anne, at £43. 16*s.* 6*d.* according to Ecton, and consequently discharged from the payment of first fruits and tenths. Before the dissolution of the monasteries, the annual value appears to have been £44. 4*s.* 5½*d.* which was thus computed—

	£.	s.	d.
To 14 boats employed in the North Sea and Iceland fisheries, half a dole each voyage, 10*s.* each.....	14	0	0
To Privy Tythes.....	13	0	0
To oblations at the Holy Cross, in Good-Cross Chapel, at Lowestoft.....	9	0	0
To glebe, hay, herbage, lactage, pigs, offerings, marriages, baptisms, and burials.....	8	12	8
	£44	12	8
Deduct synodals and procurations.....		8	2½
	£44	4	5½

In an inquisition, taken in the commencement of the reign of Elizabeth, for ascertaining its value, it was adjudged to be worth £25. 17*s.* 10½*d.* after deducting 8*s.* 2½*d.* for synodals and procurations.

This valuation, however, was complained of, as being too great, and a second valuation was taken 12th February, in the eighth year of Elizabeth, by John Blennerhasset, Thomas Playter, and John Jernyngham, Jun. Esquires, and William Roberts, Gregory Payne, and John Duke, gentlemen, Commissioners, in order to ascertain more particularly the real value of the vicarage, when after the

most circumstantial enquiry, it was determined to be worth only £9. 4s. 5½d. There being some misunderstanding concerning it, on the 26th April, in the same year, another inquisition was taken in the Common Hall, at Lowestoft, for a similar purpose, when the value was declared to be as before; but neither of these estimations being accepted by the baron of the Exchequer, a further enquiry was made, and the value was finally fixed at £10. 1s. This living, however, has been many years consolidated with Kessingland.*

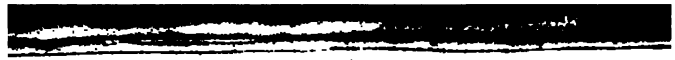
The church is a noble building, situated nearly half a mile to the west of the town, and is thought to have been placed at that distance to protect it from being undermined by the sea, as it is probable that when this edifice was erected, the ocean approached much nearer to the cliff than at present. It is nearly 183 feet in length, 57 in breadth, and 43 in height, and consists of a square tower, nave, and two side aisles, which are separated from each other by two rows of handsome pillars. A stately porch, on the south side, forms the principal entrance, in a niche on the exterior of which was anciently placed the figure of St. Margaret,† to

* Kessingland, a neighbouring village, three miles to the south of Lowestoft, is a vicarge endowed with great tythes. In the reign of Edward the third, 20 June, 1362, it was given to the Nuns, minoresses of the order of Saint Clare in London.

† St. Margaret, the daughter of a Heathen Priest, was born at Antioch. Olybius, president of the East, under the Romans, intended to have espoused her, but finding she was a Christian, deferred his marriage until he could persuade her to renounce her religion, but not being able to accomplish that, he put her to the most cruel torments, and at last executed her, in the year 278.

whom the building was dedicated. On the ceiling of the porch is an ancient symbol of the Trinity, similar to the one formerly depicted on the rood loft of Norwich cathedral, drawn in a manner peculiar to the early churches. On the outside are two shields, emblematical of the crucifixion; on one of them appear the cross, reed, and spear in saltier, with the scourge and nails, and over it a label for the superscription; on the other shield is the cross only. Over the porch, which is very lofty, is an apartment, long since disused, named the Maid's Chamber.* The plan of this church is exactly similar to the ancient ecclesiastical buildings, divided into two principal parts, the nave or body, and the sacrarium or chancel, which are uniformly of the same height, and receive the light from 16 demi windows above the side aisles; the latter extend exactly half the length of the chancel. The end of the north aisle, beyond the nave, was intended for, and is still used as the vestry, and enclosed and fitted up for that purpose by the Rev. Mr. Arrow, vicar, in 1769. The end of the south aisle, which is of the same proportions, was named the prothesis, or side table, used as a repository for the plate and

* There is a tradition, that the apartment received this appellation from two maiden sisters, whose names were Elizabeth and Katherine, who, at some period prior to the Reformation, resided in it, and entirely secluded themselves from the world. These two ladies are supposed to have caused the two wells, named the *Basket Wells*, between the church and the town, to have been made at their own expense, for the benefit of the inhabitants. *Basket* is supposed by some to have been derived from *Bess* and *Kate*, the names of the founders, but this is certainly rather a far-fetched etymology.



ornaments belonging to the altar. It formerly communicated with the chancel by a door, the arched space of which now remains, as did also the vestry at the termination of the north aisle. A screen formerly separated the nave and chancel, and in it were the holy gates or doors that led to the latter, which, in the early ages, were always kept shut against the laity, except at the celebration of the sacrament.

Over this screen was placed the cancellated or latticed gallery, named the rood loft,* the stairs leading to which have been discovered on both sides of the building: some remains of the screen were visible in 1710, but they have now quite disappeared.

* By the *rood*, was anciently meant either a crucifix or the image of some saint placed in the churches. These images were set in shrines or tabernacles, and the place where they stood was named the rood loft, which was commonly over or near the passage, out of the body of the church into the chancel. In its primary signification, as Junius observes, the rood denoted any sort of image, but was afterwards peculiarly adapted to our Saviour as fixed on the cross, or, to the cross itself. In this church, Christ was represented on the cross, with the Virgin on one side, and Saint John on the other, placed immediately over the principal door, in the division of the nave and chancel. Thus separated, the former typified the church militant, the latter the church triumphant, and all who would enter the sacrarium must pass under the rood, figuratively, to carry the cross. In the year 1548, the first of Edward VI. according to Bishop Burnet, the images and shrines in the rood lofts of all English churches, were ordered to be taken down. Upon the accession of Queen Mary they were restored, but afterwards removed by her successor. In churches which had a rood loft, there was always hanging over it, a small bell, which was rung at particular parts of divine service, as at the consecration or elevation of the host, whence it obtained the name of the sacring or consecrating bell, to rouse the attention of that part of the audience who sat at the south-east and north-east corners of the church, and who could not well see what was transacting at the high altar.

The chancel is extremely neat and elegant, and was thoroughly repaired, when the impropriation was purchased, by the Rev. Mr. Tanner, who entirely wainscotted the east end, part of the north and south sides, erected the seats at the west end, and raised the five free-stone steps leading to the communion table, which extend the whole breadth of the building. The chancel was also much ornamented by his successor, the Rev. Mr. Arrow, who erected a new altar piece, enclosed the communion table with some very handsome iron work, opened the lower part of the altar window, which was before bricked up, and caused it to be glazed.

This window, the greatest ornament of the church, is now of stained glass, and viewed from the nave, appears to the greatest possible advantage. It was presented to the parish, a few years since, by Mr. Robert Allen, an ingenious gentleman of Lowestoft, who executed it himself, and to whom it does infinite credit. The subjects are illustrations of the Holy writ, in a variety of beautiful figures; the upper panes are richly ornamented, and the others exhibit the following delineations—

Our first Parents in Eden.
Their expulsion from Paradise.
Abraham offering up Isaac.
Christ baptized in Jordan.
The Angel appearing to Mary.
The Crucifixion (in the centre.)
The figures of Moses and Aaron.
The Resurrection.
The Ascension.

The four Evangelists.
Eight Apostles, half lengths.
The Arms of England.

The Arms of the Rev. Mr. Arrow, gules, three arrows in fess, or, barbed, and flyted proper. *Crest*—An arrow, of the second.

The Arms of the Rev. Richard Lockwood, the present vicar, argent, a fess between three martlets, sable. *Crest*—On the stump of a tree, erased, proper, a martlet, sable.

Two roses, one on each side, surmounted by crowns.
Faith, Hope, and Charity—three very beautiful figures.

Beneath which are the following quotations from the gospel—

"—Faith is the substance of things hoped for, the evidence of things not seen." Hebrews, chap. xi. ver. i.

"—Hope we have as an anchor of the soul, both sure and stedfast, and which entereth into that within the veil."

Hebrews, chap. vi. ver. xix.

"Charity never faileth: but whether there be prophecies, they shall fail; whether there be tongues, they shall cease; whether there be knowledge, it shall vanish away." 1 Cor. chap. xiii. ver. viii.

There are two other subjects, one on each side of these figures; the first is

Christ restoring sight to the blind.

"And he looked up, and said, I see men as trees, walking."

Mark, chap. viii. ver. xxiv.

The other is

Christ and the woman of Samaria.

"There cometh a woman of Samaria to draw water: Jesus saith unto her, give me to drink." John, chap. iv. ver. vii.

The figures are admirably executed, and the whole window is very generally admired.

The town presented Mr. Allen with a piece of plate, as a mark of their sense of his generous munificence in adorning the church with this valuable glass.

The font is very ancient, ascended by three stone steps. On the upper step is an inscription, corroded by time, and now quite illegible, probably an *Orate* for the founder; two rows of saints, of twelve figures each, surround the font. These did not escape the fury of the fanatics, who greatly injured them in 1644, when the Earl of Manchester gave a commission to William Dowsing, of Laxfield, to visit the churches of Suffolk, who appointed his deputy, Francis Jessope, of Beccles, to inspect those of Lothingland.

This man removed all the brasses from the grave-stones, which bore the inscriptions of *Orate pro Anima*, &c. and the effigies upon them, except the following, which appears to have escaped his notice—

Pray for the soul of Lady MARGARET PARKER, who died the first day of March, Ao. Dni. 1507, on whose soul may God be propitious.

The brasses were sold to Mr. Josiah Wilde, for the paltry sum of five shillings, although there was a sufficient quantity to cast into a bell, which is now placed in the chapel.

This edifice is throughout very handsomely pewed. The rebuilding of the old seats was first commenced by Mr. Tanner, in 1746, and the town

following so worthy an example, completed the remainder, which are of handsome wainscot, about the year 1770, and added a very handsome desk and pulpit.*

On the east side of the steeple appears a niche, which is supposed to have been used formerly as a confessional for repentants, and its situation certainly authorises the conjecture.

In 1778, a gallery was built at the west-end of the middle aisle; and in 1780, a very respectable organ was purchased, and placed there by the minister and churchwardens of the parish.

Several noble monuments adorn this edifice, and a few small brasses now remain.

At the north-east corner of the north aisle, is a handsome alabaster monument of gilt, in memory of Anne, the youngest daughter of Admiral Sir Thomas Allen, (then of this town,) with the following inscription—

In the memory of Anne Allen, youngest daughter of Captaine Thomas Allen, Admiral of His Majesties Fleet, now in the Mediterranean Straights, which Anne departed this mortal life upon the last day of May, Ao. Dni. MDCLXIIII, and of her age the XVII yeare.

A pious, virtuous, blamelesse, spotlesse maid,
By cruel Death was suddenly betraid;
Of sweetest Life, alas! a Barbarous Crime,
To Cropp a flower so sweete, so near the Prime;

* A large brass eagle, formerly used as a litany desk, upon which part of the church service, after the reformation, was read, is still remaining. This ornament, now nearly 300 years old, is quite perfect, and has been removed from its original situation, occupying at present a corner of the south aisle.

Cease brinish Tears, forbeare your grievous moane,
A happy change, 'Tis a Cœlestiall Throne,
Prepared is, what comfort doth this give,
To pay a Debt, to dye and yet to live.

A black marble tomb beneath the monument, bears this inscription—

To this burying place her sorrowful parents, because of their love and sorrow conveyed her; to whose ghost they must sacrifice.—The Vital fruit has fallen too fast from the unwilling Tree.—When you were alive, a great infection crept over your corrupted Veins, and the care of every industrious Bee deceived you. You had no hopes of living. A sure expectation of falling. Therefore Heaven takes what the Earth deserves not. We confess your Death was sudden, but the Victory is joyful. With life you were young, with fame you were old. Remember that you may be a rising Star, which just now was a falling one. By which you shew that you remembered that you lived to die.

On the tomb are the arms of Allen, three swords in fess, between four mullets. *Crest*—A sword in pale, point upwards.

Near this, in the same aisle, is a neat white tablet—

Sacred to the Memory of Major Thomas Walker Chambers, of H. M. 30. Reg. of Foot, who after highly distinguishing himself in Europe and India for 18 years, fell gloriously fighting at the memorable Battle of Waterloo, on the 18th day of June, 1815, in the 34th year of his age. To commemorate this severe loss, and perpetuate the affectionate regard of his father, Mr. John Chambers and other relatives, the above inscription is placed in this, his native parish church.

On the lower part of this hero's tablet, are depicted the ensignia of battle, pikes, banners, and cannon; and above is an urn.

Nearer the west end is a chaste white marble tablet, with the following inscription, to one whose rising talents, amiable disposition, and moral worth, are affectionately cherished and remembered by his surviving relatives and friends—

Sacred to the Memory of William Henry Brame, the youngest son of James and Anne Brame, who died on the 20th day of April, 1823, on board His Majesty's Packet Manchester, on his passage from Malta to England, in the 23rd year of his age.

At the extremity of the aisle, is a superb monument with a long epitaph to Mr. Aldous Arnold, merchant, who died December 24th, 1792, in the 80th year of his age. Three females, the wives of this gentleman, are also commemorated upon this handsome marble; above are his arms, sable, a chevron, between three dolphins, argent. *Crest*—A dolphin embowed, argent.

In the chancel are affixed two tables, with the names of the impropriation benefactors, and a framed parchment manuscript table, with the several benefactions to the parish, recited at page 261, to which are added the names of Mr. John Barker and Mrs. Henrietta Anna Eliza Arnold. The latter bequeathed the interest of £100 towards the repair of her late husband's monument, and the overplus not expended for that purpose, to be applied for the benefit of the poor, in any way the minister and churchwardens should direct.

On the floor, near the vestry, is a flat stone, thus inscribed—

To the memory of a beloved child, Mary Katherine Lockwood, daughter of the Rev. Richard and Mary Manners Lockwood, who departed this life, November 25, 1810, aged 10 years and 5 months.

This young lady was daughter of the present vicar, and niece to his Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury.

On the first step, leading to the communion table, are two small square pieces of beautiful grey marble, thus inscribed—

Mary,	The body of
the wife of	John Tanner,
John Tanner,	51 years vicar of this Church,
who died November 28,	was here interred
1744,	December 26th,
aged 62 years.	1759.

There was formerly a monument in this church for Thomas Scroope,* bishop of Dromore, in

* Thomas Scroope, surnamed Bradley, from the place of his birth, was descended from the noble family of the Scroopes of Yorkshire, and was first a monk of the order of St. Benedict; but finding the rules not strict enough for his conscience, he took upon him the profession of a Dominican, and afterwards became a Carmelite of Norwich. In this city he wrote a learned treatise upon the institution of his order, and preached the gospel in hair and sackcloth round the adjacent country. Retiring into a cell, in his house of Carmelites, he became an Anchorite during twenty years. Dispensed with by the Pope, Eugenius IV., he beame bishop of Dromore in Ireland. That Pontiff sent him on an embassy to the Isle of Rhodes, of which journey he composed an elaborate volume. Returning to Ireland, he quitted his bishopric, and came into Suffolk, where he again embraced a solitary life; and wandering about this town and the neighbouring villages, he preached the ten commandments to the people, and whatever money he could procure, was regularly distributed to the poor, or employed in pious uses. He lived beloved and reverenced by the people, and died at Lowestoft in 1491, the 7th of Henry VII. at the age of nearly one hundred years, and was buried in the chancel of this church.

Ireland, and vicar of this parish, who was here buried, as Weever informs us, "cum epitaphio elegiaco:" one of the last verses, of which, in English was as follows—

"The Soul quite worn out with bitter disease, is disunited from the body and seeks the Heavens; whilst its earthly load, is left to join the mother clay."

No part of the monument is now to be seen; but in the middle of the chancel is a stone, with the effigy of the bishop in his episcopal habit, his crozier in one hand, and the pastoral staff in the other. Several shields, which contained the arms of his family, adorned this tombstone enclosed within an ornamental border of brass, scarcely any remains of which are now to be seen, the matrices being nearly empty. The monument of this pious and venerable bishop was most likely destroyed in the general devastation that took place in the reign of Edward the VI.

In the south aisle are monuments and memorials of the Utbers. The most distinguished of this family were Rear-Admiral Richard Utber, who took an active part in the naval engagements with the Dutch, in the early part of the reign of Charles II., and died in 1669; and Captain John Utber, his son, who valiantly lost his life on board the Guernsey frigate, in attacking a fleet of Dutch and Danish vessels, near Bergen, in Norway, on the 2nd of August, 1665, at the early age of twenty-two years: both of these distinguished officers were natives of Lowestoft.

In the south-east corner of this aisle, are two tombs of the Ashbys. A neat monument over one of them, commemorates the fame and brilliant actions of Sir John Ashby, Knt. Prefect at the Courts of Sandgate, Admiral and Commander in Chief of the Royal Navy. This gallant Admiral displayed his valour in the memorable engagement with the French at Bantry Bay, and subsequently off Beachy Head, in 1689, and Cape La Hogue, in 1692. Honoured and esteemed, he closed his earthly career on the 12th July, 1693.

Near Sir John Ashby's monument is another to his nephew, James Mighells, Esq., Vice-Admiral* and Comptroller of the Royal Navy, who died in 1733. He first signalized himself by the destruction of a French convoy, on the coast of Normandy, in 1704, and subsequently in the indecisive engagement off Malaga, where he commanded a sixty-gun ship, named the Monk, on board of which he successfully repelled the attack of a vessel much superior to his own. The last active service he was engaged in, was at Vigo, where he commanded in 1719.

* This town has produced many eminent naval characters, among whom may be enumerated Captain Thos. Arnold, a brave officer, and Captain Sir Andrew Leake, the latter was knighted by Queen Anne, for his valour in the attack on Vigo. He led the van of the division, under Sir George Rooke, in the disastrous engagement off Malaga, but received a wound, of which he expired during the action; after it had been dressed, this gallant hero wrapped a table cloth round his body, and ordered himself to be placed in an arm chair upon the quarter deck, that he might be enabled, in his last moments, to view the progress of the fight, where he undauntedly sat until he breathed his last.

In the same aisle is a handsome white marble monument, to the memory of Captain Thomas Arnold, another gallant naval officer, who served in the British fleet during forty years, and departed this life on the 31st of August, 1737, aged 58.

In the middle aisle is the following very singular inscription—

In Memoriam Johannis Wilde, 10. Die
Augusti, Anno Dmo. 1644.

The Cropp Full Ripe, Appears
To Stoope To The Earth;
And From Its Fruit Full Eares,
A Numerous Birth
Unto the Reapers Reares.
Thos Weare His Labours Prosperously Shid,
Wch Weare To Some A Being; To Many Bread;
And Heere His Living Stock Is, Thou'g He's Dead.
Tis Trve Hee's Sowe'd Agen,
But Not For Men,
His Soule Is Gone,
And To Her Rest Is Flowne.
But When They Meet,
And That The Knotted Sheete,
Shall Be Untyed,
By His Triumphant Bryde,
His Dust Shall Curdle, Into Flesh And Bone,
And Sleight The Tombe Stone
Thus Met, Thus Joyn'd, Thus Both With Innocence Drest,
They'le Passe To Th' Ever Living, Ever Blest,
Till When His Ashes Heere Must Rest.

About the centre of the aisle is an ancient stone, with two matrices in the middle, for the figures of a man and woman; the former only retains its situation, with six smaller figures beneath,

probably intended for their children. The arms have also been reaved; over the heads of the two principal figures are scriptural scrolls, but no part of the antient inscription now remains.

The name of Francis Kettlebrow, who died in 1721, has been carved upon the stone, which is in its appearance anterior to that period, by at least two centuries.

The exterior of this church is extremely handsome, and has a very imposing appearance. The tower is conjectured to have belonged to the original edifice, from the inferiority of its proportions to those of the noble building it was intended to ornament. It is only 70 feet in height, surmounted by a leaden spire of 50 feet, and in its workmanship, bears no resemblance to the other part of the edifice, to which it is decidedly inferior. Its whole appearance proves, that when the old church was rebuilt by the priory of Saint Bartholomew, the greater part of the tower was suffered to remain, after being strengthened by buttresses, and ornamented with a spire, to give it a more modern appearance, and assimilate it as much as possible to the church. In it were formerly three bells, now reduced (on account of the tower not being strong enough to support them) to one, on which there is this inscription—

I tell all that do me see,
Newman of Norwich new-cast me.

On the summit of the spire is a cross and weathercock, which were taken down in 1784 and repaired.

The church-yard is a beautiful spot for interment, and contains many handsome monuments. The most conspicuous is the pyramidal tomb of John Barker, Esq. Here also repose the ashes of the Rev. Robert Potter, the late vicar, well known in the literary world as the learned translator of Æschylus, Sophocles, and Euripides. Until lately his remains were undistinguished by either monument or memorial, he having expressed a decided aversion for such during his life. A plain table monument, however, has been erected by the parishioners, adjoining to the outward north wall of the chancel, with a suitable inscription to his memory. He died on the 11th August, 1804.

A stone cross formerly stood in this burial-ground, (which is nearly square) to remind the passenger of the vicinity of death, and implore the pious tribute of a prayer, for the repose of those who were here interred.

Prior to the year 1299, regular registers of the institutions to church benefices were not preserved, and it is consequently difficult, if not impossible, to obtain correct information relative to these appointments anterior to that year. The following are the names of the vicars of this church, from 1308 to the present period.

16 Kal. Feb. 1308.	Johēs Aysle ad Coll. Dnī. Epī pleno jure.
Kal. Novem. 1330.	Ric de Walcote ad Coll. Epī.
3 Idēs Sept. 1330.	Johēs de Garboldesham (P. mut cum Ringsfield) ad Coll. Epī.

17 June	1339.	Math. de Rollesby (P. mut cum Burgh, Lothingland) ad Coll. Epi.
7th Feb.	1347.	Johes Everard (P. mut. cum. Dec. de Brok) ad Coll. Epi.
21 Feb.	1360.	Joh. de Welberham (P. mut. cum Lound) ad Coll. Epi.
20 Feb.	1365.	Wills Homfrey. Test. ejus prob. XV Sept. 1383. Sepel 1383. in Cane. (Heyd.)
	1383.	————Apostolicus.*
		William Smoggett, 1385.
21 Jany.	1432.	Wills Sekynton. ad Coll. Epi.
25 June	1442.	Joh. Mildewell. S. Th. pr. ad Coll. Epi.
21 Dec.	1456.	Thomas Shirecroft ad Coll. Epi.
23 Mar.	1456.	Johes Manyngham. ad Coll. Epi.
9 June	1458.	Idem denno institutus.
27 Maij	1478.	Tho. Eps Dromorensis. ad Coll. Epi.
14 Mart.	1490.	Robtus Tomson. ad Coll. Epi.
25 Martij	1507.	Joes Wheteacre. ad Coll. Epi.
3 Octr.	1508.	Edv. Lee. ad Coll. vic. Gen.
12 Maij	1510.	Joh. Bayley. S. Th. d.
22 Octr.	1511.	Joh. Brown. ad Coll. Epi.
16 Sepr.	1540.	Johes Blomewyle, ad præs. Thæ Godsalve, Arm. protrac vice.
14 June	1555.	Tho. Downyng, ad præs. Alex. Mather ratione Adv. concess. P. Ep. Norw.
	1561.	William Naysh.
24 April	1574.	William Bentley, ad Coll. Epi.
	1603.	Joh. Gleason.
Dec.	1610.	Robtus Hawys, A. M. ad Coll. Epi.
4 Dec.	1639.	Jac. Rous, ad Coll. Epi.
	1660.	Joh. Youell, (died in 1676, and lies buried in the vestry.)
30 Oct.	1677.	Jos. Hudson, ad Coll. Epi.

* The interval between 1383 and 1432 is not supplied either in the parochial or in the bishop's register. This was the consequence of a dispute with the Pope, who claimed a right of presentation at this time, and presented Wm. Smoggett, who, Gillingwater thinks, was not instituted.

3 Feb.	1691.	Edv. Carleton. ad Coll. Epi.
19th Aug.	1698.	Will. Whiston, ad Coll. Epi.
13th Oct.	1702.	Jac. Smith, ad Coll. Epi.
30 Aug.	1708.	Joes Tanner,* ad Coll. Epi.
11th Nov.	1760.	Joes Arrow.
26 June	1789.	Robtus Potter, prebendary of Norwich, at whose death succeeded the present vicar,
		The Rev. Rich. Lockwood.

The manor of Lowestoft formed part of the large possessions of the Fitz Osberts, from whom it came by marriage to the Jernegans, and has ever since been dependant upon and descended with the manor of Somerleyton, now vested in the Rev. George Anguish in tail male. The steward of the paramount lordship and its dependencies is Robert Reeve, Esq.† who resides here. A court leet has also been held at Lowestoft, by the successive lords of this manor, from time immemorial.

On the crown of a hill, beautifully verdant, at the north entrance to the town, is the Upper Light-house, a round tower of brick and stone, about

* The re-founder of Kirkley church and the great and munificent patron to Lowestoft, brother to the learned antiquary Bishop Tanner, author of the *Notitia Monastica*, who dying before it was finished, it was compleated and published by the Rev. John Tanner, vicar of Lowestoft.

† This gentleman is possessed of a great variety of scarce prints, drawings, and papers, illustrative of the history of Lowestoft and its neighbourhood, and a numerous collection of coins. Many of the latter are of the regal series of the kingdom, a copious and rare assemblage of early tradesmen's tokens and town pieces, and the latter coinages of copper and silver provincial money, with a collection of bronze English medals. The selection of the archæological papers and specimens must have been attended with much perseverance and industry, and are highly creditable to the taste and talents of their possessor.

forty feet in height, originally erected in 1676; at which time, the upper part, for about two-thirds of its circumference, was sashed with glass, for enabling mariners to observe the blaze of a coal fire kept up, during the night, upon a hearth within the building. In consequence of its being decayed, in 1778, the elder brethren of the Trinity House ordered the top to be removed, and replaced by one of the newly-invented reflecting cylinders, which perfectly succeeded. On the summit of the tower is a lantern, seven feet in height and six in diameter, glazed with the best plate glass, the frame of which is of copper, with a roof of the same metal, properly furnished with lamps and plated reflectors. The tower of this fabric has lately been cleaned and white-washed, and viewed from the sea (of which it commands an ample prospect) has a very interesting appearance. On the west side are the arms of the Trinity House, and beneath them those of Samuel Pepys, Esq. with the following inscription—

Erected by the brotherhood of the
Trinity House of Deptford Strond,
In the mastership of Samuel Pepys,* Esq.
Secretary to the Admiralty of England,
Anno 1676.

* Lord Braybrooke has lately published the Memoirs of Mr. Pepys, who was Secretary to the Admiralty in the reigns of Charles II. and James II., comprising his Diary from 1659 to 1669, deciphered by the Rev. John Smith, A. B. of St. John's College, Cambridge, from the original short-hand M. S. S. in the Pepysian Library, and a selection from his private correspondence. To his Lordship the public is deeply indebted for rescuing this valuable matter from the obscurity of a College Library, for throughout every page of this highly amusing Diary are scattered a variety of interesting and important illustrations of public and private life at that period.

Near this tower are the remains of an ancient stone cross.

The Lower Light-house, on the beach, is a frame of wood-work, capable of being moved at pleasure, to accommodate it to the changes which are frequently taking place in the situation of the sands. Vessels coming into or going out of Lowestoft roads in the night, are enabled, by keeping this beacon in a line with the Upper Light, to pass in safety through the Stanford channel, which is about a quarter of a mile broad, and lies between the Home and the Barnard Sands. The lamps in these beacons burn from sunset to sunrise, throughout the year.

During the late war, this town was protected by three fortifications, one at each of the north and south extremes, and the lower battery, near the Ness. They were all of the usual fort construction: that to the north mounted four eighteen pounders, had a breastwork, with four angles, a guardhouse, and other conveniencies: the south fort had thirteen pieces of cannon, viz. ten thirty-two pounders, and three eighteens; while the lower battery had four thirty-two and two nine pounders, which were then considered amply sufficient for all the purposes of defence; the cannon, however, are now dismounted.

Lowestoft subsists principally by its extensive fisheries, which it is unnecessary to describe, as they are conducted upon precisely the same principle as those at Yarmouth. The success of those

fisheries, in 1821, was beyond all precedent. The value of the catch of sixteen boats, from Lowestoft, on the 30th June, amounted to £5,252. 15*s.* 1¼*d.* being an average of £328. 5*s.* 11¼*d.* for each boat; and it is supposed that there was no less a sum than £14,000 altogether realized by the owners and men concerned in the fisheries of the Suffolk coasts. It is, however, but justice to state, that the herrings, cured by the Lowestoft merchants, are certainly superior in quality and flavour to those cured at Yarmouth, and readily obtain a higher price in the foreign and home markets. Whence this superiority arises does not appear; but it has been observed, that the fish-houses at Yarmouth, being intermingled with the dwelling-houses, the herrings are consequently deprived of the free circulation of air necessary for curing them; while those at Lowestoft, where the fish-houses are not liable to the same objection, from their arrangement at the bottom of the cliff apart from all other buildings, are constantly exposed to a current of air, which may probably enable them to acquire those excellent qualities not to be obtained in Yarmouth, which cannot boast of the same advantages.

While treating of the fisheries, it may not be irrelevant to state that the celebrated Thomas Nash, the satirist, who published a treatise in praise of the red herring, was a native of this town. He was descended from an ancient family in Herefordshire, lived at the conclusion of the 16th century, and wrote many pieces, several of which are pre-

served in the British Museum and in the Marquis of Stafford's Library.*

A mania for building has certainly existed here for some time, and numerous improvements have in consequence been made in every part of the town, the High Street of which is a good promenade,

* The most witty of his productions is "*The Lenten Stuff, concerning the description and first procreation and increase of the town of Great Yarmouth, in Norfolk, with a new play never played before, of the praise of the Red Herring. Fit of all Clerks of Noblemen's Kitchens to be read; and not unnecessary by all Serving Men, who have short Board Wages, to be remembered.*"

Printed at London, in 83 pages, quarto, 1599.

A copy of this work will be found amongst the scarce and curious pamphlets and tracts, reprinted in the Harleian Miscellany, from the manuscripts and originals deposited in the late Earl of Oxford's Library, from which I extract the following whimsical passages.

"It is to be read, or to be heard of, how in the puniship or nonage of Cerdick Sands, when the best houses and walls there were of mud, or canvas or poldavies intiltments, a fisherman of Yarmouth, having drawn so many herrings he wist not what to do withal, hung the residue that he could not sell nor spend, in the sutty roof of his shed a drying: Or say thus, his shed was a cabinet in *decimo sexto*, built on four crutches, and he had no room in it, but in that garret or *excelsis* to lodge them, where if they were dry, let them be dry; for in the sea they had drunk too much, and now he would force them to do penance for it.

"The weather was cold, and good fires he kept (as fishermen, what hardness soever they endure at sea, they will make all smoak, but they will make amends for it when they come to land) and what with his fiering and smoking, or smokiefiering in that his narrow lobby, his herrings, which were as white as whalebone when he hung them up, now lookt as red as a lobster. It was four or five days before either he or his wife espied it, and, when they espied it, they fell down on their knees, and blessed themselves, and cried, A Miracle! A Miracle! and with the proclaiming it among their neighbours they could not be content, but to the court the fishermen would, and present it to the King, then lying at Borough Castle two miles off.

"Well, thither our fishermen set the best leg before, and unfardled to the King his whole satchel of wonders. The King was as

extremely well paved. On the London road, a little to the south of the old buildings, a terrace of handsome houses has been erected, many of which are excellent mansions. Lodging houses, commanding a prospect of the sea, abound in every part for the occupation of bathers, to whose comfort and conve-

superstitious in worshipping those miraculous herrings as the fishermen, licensed him to carry them up and down the realm for strange monsters, giving to Cerdick Sands (the birth place of such monstrosities) many privileges; and, in that the quantity of them that were caught so increased, he assigned a broken sluice in the island of Lovingland, called Herring Fleet, where they should disburden and discharge their boats of them, and render him custom. Our herring-smoaker, having worn his monsters stale throughout England, spirted over seas to Rome with a pedlar's pack of them, in the papal chair of Vigilius, he that first instituted saints eves, or vigils, to be fasted. By that time he came thither, he had but three of his herrings left; for, by the way, he fell into the thievish hands of malecontents, and of lance-knights, by whom he was not only robbed of all his money, but was fain to redeem his life beside, with the better part of his ambry of burnished fishes.

"These herrings three he rubbed and curried over till his arms aked again, to make them glow and glare like a turkey brooch, or a London vintners's sign, thick jagged, and round fringed, with theaming arsadine, and folding them in a diaper napkin, as lilly-white as a lady's wedding smock, to the market place of Rome he was so bold as to prefer them, and there, on a high stool, unbraced and unlaced them, to any chapman's eye that would buy them. The Pope's caterer, casting a liquorish glance that way, asked what it was he had to sell: The king of fishes, he answered. The king of fishes, replied he; what is the price of them? A hundred ducats, he told him. A hundred ducats, quoth the Pope's caterer, that is a kingly price indeed, it is for no private man to deal with him: Then he is for me, said the fisherman, and so unsheathed his cuttle-bong, and from the nape of the neck to the tail dismembered him, and paunched him up at a mouthful. Home went his beatitude's caterer with a flea in his ear, and discoursed to his holiness what had happened. Is it the king of fishes? The Pope frowningly shook him like a cat in a blanket, and said Go, give him his price I command thee, and let me taste of him incontinently. Back returned the caterer like a dog that had burnt

nience Lowestoft, from the dryness of its soil, and the absence of all damp and noxious vapours, is, probably, better adapted than any other town in England. No better proof, perhaps, can be adduced of the purity of the air, than the general longevity of the inhabitants. The houses are well furnished,

his tail, and poured down the herring merchant his hundred ducats for one of those two of the king of fishes unsold, which then he would not take, but stood upon two hundred. Thereupon they broke off; the one urging that he had offered it him so before; and the other, that he might have took him at his proffer; which since he refused, and now halpered with him; as he eat up the first, so he would eat up the second, and let Pope, or Patriarch of Constantinople, fetch it out of his belly if they could: he was as good as his word, and had no sooner spoke the word, but he did as he spoke With a heavy heart to the palace the yeoman of the mouth departed, and rehearsed this second ill success, wherewith the Pope was so in his mulligrams, that he had thought to have buffeted him, but he ruled his reason, and bad him, though it cost a million, to let him have that third that rested behind, and hie him exepeditely thither, lest some other snatched it up, and as fast, from thence again; for he swore by his triple crown, no crumb of infection would he gnaw upon, till he had sweetened his lips with it.

"So said, so done, thither he flew as swift as Mercury, and threw him his two-hundred ducats, as he before demanded. It would not fadge, for then the market was raised to three-hundred, and, the caterer grumbling thereat, the fisher swain was forward to settle him to his tools, and tire upon it, as on the other two, had not he held his hands, and desired him to keep the peace, for no money should part them: with that speech he was qualified, and pursed the three-hundred ducats, and delivered him the king of fishes, teaching him to geremumble it, cook it, and dress it, and so sent him away a glad man. All the Pope's cooks, in their white sleeves, and linnen aprons, met him mid-way, to entertain and receive the king of fishes, and together by the ears they went, who should first handle him or touch him; but the clerk of the kitchen appeased that strife, and would admit none but himself, to have the scorching and carbonading of it; and he kissed his hand thrice, and made as many humblesses before he would finger it; and, such obeysances performed, he dressed it as he was enjoined, kneeling on his knees, and mumbling to himself, in the sacrificing it on the coals, that his diligent ser-

and vary in their hire, from one to six guineas per week during the height of the bathing season, (from July to October,) when they are usually occupied.

The beach is stored with several excellent bathing machines, (generally remaining there from May to the latter end of November) fitted up with awnings, to screen the bather from observation, and most commonly provided with dresses and other necessaries, if required. They are lowered

vice in the broiling and combustion of it, both to his kingship and to his fatherhood, might not seem unmeritorious: The fire had not pierced it, but, being a sweaty loggerhead, greasy sutor, endungeoned in his pocket a twelve-month, it stunk so over the Pope's palace, that not a scullion but cried foh; and those, that flocked the fastest about it, now fled the most from it, and sought more to rid their hands of it, than before they sought to bless their hands with it. With much stopping of their noses, between two dishes they stewed it, and served it up. It was not come within three chambers of the Pope, but he smelt it; and upon the smelling of it, enquired what it should be that sent forth such a puissant perfume, the standers-by declared that it was the king of fishes: I conceited no less, said the Pope, for less than a king he could not be that had so strong a scent; and if his breath be so strong, what is he himself? Like a great king, like a strong king I will use him, let him be carried back I say, and my cardinals shall fetch him with dirge and processions under my canopy."

Our Author then proceeds very pleasantly through the remaining pages, with the subsequent adventures of his Red Herring.

Mr. Ives, in his introductory preface to Swinden's History, says, that "Nash designed nothing more in this pamphlet than a joke upon the staple Red Herrings of Yarmouth;" which is extremely probable, when it be recollected that he was a native of Lowestoft, and the enmity existing between the two towns might have prompted him to employ his pen in the language of satire, as the only means of retaliation in his power for the injuries he might have conceived the burgesses of Yarmouth had heaped upon his townsmen.

In his own time Nash enjoyed great celebrity: his writings may be classed with those of Tom Coriat, whose cotemporary he was, and whose manner he imitated.

into and drawn up from the water by a capstan and rope, thus securely obviating the possibility of escape or accident.

Hot and cold baths have been established many years by Mr. Wells, and may be used at any time, by giving half an hour's notice to the proprietor.

A new bath-house, upon a more extended plan, was erected on the south beach, in the summer of 1824, by some gentlemen of the town. It commands a fine view of the Ham and Coast, and is an oblong pebble building, with rusticated angles, having a spacious reading-room, occasionally used for balls. The daily London and provincial papers are provided for the use of the subscribers, the room is ornamented with maps, and is the principal morning resort for genteel company during the bathing season. In another part of the building are four commodious baths, for hot and cold bathing, with a sulphureous medicated bath, upon an improved principle, and a retiring apartment, occasionally used as a card-room. The lodgings for the bath-keeper's are in the centre of the building. These rooms are used only during the summer, but the medicated and other baths are accessible at all times.

This building, is highly creditable to the public-spirited gentlemen who are its proprietors. The approach to it has received some very material and extensive improvements, and is a gradual descent from the town, forming an excellent carriage-way and promenade.

There are few places upon the coast perhaps more attractive to the visitor, whose object it is to profit by the calm enjoyments of a quiet bathing town, than Lowestoft, where all the comforts, and a considerable portion of the luxuries of the metropolis, are to be procured. It abounds with good Inns for the traveller or occasional resident: the most celebrated are the Queen's Head and the Crown, where the best accommodation and attentions may be commanded. The market, though small, is abundantly supplied with provisions generally cheap, compared with the prices at other bathing places.

The views of the coast are particularly fine from all the elevated parts of the town, especially from the hill, near the Light-house, where an extended line of shore, the roads and the ocean beyond frequently studded with ships, may be remarked as objects of the greatest interest. The shore, composed of hard sand, intermixed with shingle, is bold and steep, and perfectly free from those beds of mud and ooze so frequently found elsewhere. It often presents a busy scene to the spectator, and a stroll upon it may be very agreeably employed in selecting a variety of curious pebbles, with amber and jet, thrown on shore from time to time by the waves. Assortments of these curiosities are in the possession of two collectors in the town, who are enabled to display some very singular specimens.

Lowestoft denes, which extend to Corton, and formerly reached much farther, is a pleasing ride or

promenade, and affords many botanical specimens for those who may feel disposed to investigate them. In consequence of the proximity of the sands, the coast here is extremely dangerous for shipping, and sometimes presents a scene of devastation scarcely to be described. It is, however, consoling to reflect, that the wretched mariners, who are so unfortunate as to become entangled with these shoals, have every prompt and effectual assistance that can be afforded, by an excellent life-boat, and the help of Captain Manby's celebrated apparatus for such vessels as may come to the beach. In the restoration of these unfortunate men, in cases of suspended animation, the exertions of the Suffolk Humane Society, established here upon the London plan, have at different times been crowned with the most complete success. A friendly society also, for the aged and infirm, charitably exert their beneficial influence in alleviating the distress of the poorer classes of the community.

Lowestoft is distant from London 115 miles, to which there is a communication by the Yarmouth mail, which passes through this town daily.

Having, in the preceding pages, conducted my readers through the fifteen parishes of Lothingland, and their respective hamlets, I shall now present them with an account of the population of each, extracted from the last census of the kingdom taken in 1821, and conclude by describing, as briefly as possible, the soil and agriculture of the district, with a few other notices incidental to the subject.

Lowestoft, at the period before named, contained 782 houses, which were occupied by about 820 families: 663 of these were employed in trade, manufactures, and commerce; 97 in agriculture, and the remaining 60 were independant.

Number of Males	1711		
Females	1964		
Total (including Normanston)		3675	persons
Gorleston		1928	
Southtown, Hamlet to ditto		1039	
Oulton		704	
Blundeston		448	
Flixton, Hamlet to ditto		34	
Lound		422	
Belton, and the Hamlet of Browston		385	
Corton		375	
Somerleyton		349	
Hopton, and the Hamlet of Brotherton		274	
Bradwell		272	
Burgh		239	
Fritton		174	
Herringfleet		168	
Gunton		87	
Ashby		34	
Total number of persons in the Half-Hundred		10,607	

The soil of Lothingland is very unequal and diversified. Corton, Blundeston, Lound, Somerleyton, and Hopton, may be classed as the best land in the district, the greater part being a good sound loam, on a clay and loam bottom, and the remainder, with few exceptions, is excellent light land.

Lowestoft, Oulton, Gunton, and Flixton, are principally sand, with an occasional mixture of clay and brick earth, in many parts wet and full of springs. Ashby, Herringfleet, and the remaining parishes, are also chiefly sand, but accounted good turnip and barley lands. These soils were formerly farmed upon the five-course shift, viz. turnips, barley, layer, wheat, and barley sown upon the wheat stubble; but within the last twenty years, this system of driving the land has been justly exploded, and the rotation, termed the Norfolk husbandry, or four-course shift, very generally introduced, viz. turnips, barley, layer, and wheat, turnips being every where made the preparation for corn, for there is no land so light that it will not yield, by means of dung or fold, this crop. In the turnip husbandry, about fifteen years ago, the Swedish turnip was introduced, a valuable bulb, greatly superior to the common turnip, from its firm texture, and little liability to rot from the effects of frost, and it is consequently increasing in the estimation of the agriculturist.

Ten years ago, the first cultivation of mangel wurzel, for cattle, took place; but the trouble of preparing the land (which should be ready by the latter end of May) in time to sow it, is a bar to its being cultivated to any extent.

The farms of this district cannot, in general, be reckoned large; they however vary, from 50 to 200 acres of arable land; a few have 400, and those in the neighbourhood of the marshes, have from 50 to

200 acres of marsh land attached. The operations of tillage are conducted in a similar way to those in the other parts of Suffolk. Ploughing is every where performed by a small wheel-plough, peculiar to the county, with a pair of horses and reins, and the quantity of land usually turned in a day, (of ten hours) is an acre and a quarter upon the stiff soils, and from one and a half to one and three-quarters on the light lands. The corn is deposited chiefly by the drill, (a machine unknown in the hundred thirty years ago,) with the exception of wheat, the greater part of which is dibbled, an excellent practice, in every point of view, and has a great tendency to become general. To effect this operation, the land is first rolled with a heavy roller; a man or woman then, with a dibber of iron in each hand, the handle of which is about three feet long, walks backwards upon the flag, (as the furrow slice is termed) and strikes two rows of holes on each flag, about four inches from one row to the other, and is followed by two or three children, who drop the grains, four or five in each hole, and a bush-harrow is then used to cover them. In this way the seed is laid into the flag itself, at a proper and equal depth, without being dropped into the seams, as is frequently the case in drilling, and there is consequently some saving of seed. There is every reason to denominate this practice excellent, for the treading so equally upon light soils is very beneficial to some, and in dry weather hurtful to none. The crops upon the lands thus dibbled are generally superior to the common, and the sample is more

equal. Besides, the vast system of well-paid employment which this practice carries with it for numbers of poor women and children, who are occupied about two months in the performance, is a point of immense importance to the country. In the operations of rolling and harrowing, there is in general nothing which demands particular attention.

The major part of the farmers hire marshes at a distance for forwarding their straw-fed beasts, which are taken up about Michaelmas, and placed in warm enclosed yards, or confined in sheds, and fattened on turnips and hay for the London markets. During the last season, however, in consequence of the total failure of the turnips, the farmers were compelled to resort to oil cake,* which they procured, at an enormous expence, from Holland and Hamburgh, and latterly from France. The stock usually purchased by the graziers are Scots and short-horned oxen, vast numbers of which are constantly on sale at the different fairs in the county, but more particularly at the great mart on Norwich Hill, now considered the largest cattle fair in the kingdom. The cows are universally polled, or without horns, of a small size, and few of them, when fattened, exceed fifty stone (of 14 lbs.) in weight—they have long been celebrated for yielding a great quantity of milk, which much exceeds, on an average, that of any other breed in the county, if the quantity of food and size

* The demand for oil cake last season was quite unprecedented, for between the 18th of January, 1825, and the 6th of March, 1826, upwards of 7000 tons of foreign cake were imported and entered at the Custom-House, in Yarmouth.

of the animal be taken into account. The sheep of this district, where sheep are kept, which is by no means general, are usually a cross between the South-down and Norfolk breeds, and the Down and Leicester: their wool is fine, and for the quality of the mutton, and their activity in bearing hard folding, particularly the former, they are much esteemed.

Though the horses of Suffolk are in general excellent, yet the farmers of this district are certainly not celebrated for their cart horses: they are now however improving, and more attention is paid to breeding them than formerly. The carriages used are four-inch wheel waggons, and a very heavy six-inch wheel cart; but on many farms they have substituted a smaller carriage, named a tumbril, which will ultimately be brought into general use. The greater part of the corn is thrashed by machines of four-horse power, which will each thrash from thirty to sixty coombs of wheat per day; there are also small tread-mill machines, worked by men, capable of thrashing from fifteen to thirty coombs per day. The use of the flail, however, is not wholly discontinued by a certain class of the agriculturists, and wherever this is practised, it is constantly task-work.

The hours of labour for servants throughout the half-hundred, are from six till eleven in the morning, and from two till seven in the evening, during the summer; and in the winter half-year, from day-light till half-past eleven, and from half-

past one till dark. The day labourers receive from 15d. to 18d. per day, in the winter season, and from 20d. to 2s. during the summer, except in the months of July, August, and September, when they are chiefly at task-work in hay-making, turnip-hoeing, and harvest. The yearly servants, of both sexes, are frequently hired at petty sessions, held by the chief constables of the villages, on Old Michaelmas day: the wages of the men are from £5. to £12. per annum, and the females have from 50s. to £6. 6s. with their board and lodging.

THE

PRINCIPAL EVENTS

OF

YARMOUTH HISTORY

IN A SERIES OF

CHRONOLOGICAL NOTES,

FROM THE SAXON INVASION TO THE PRESENT PERIOD.

A. D.

495—The landing of the Saxons upon Cerdic Shore. These people were composed of three nations, the Saxons, the Angles, and the Jutes, all branches of the same stock, and exactly agreeing in their language, religion, and customs. They were first led, under the conduct of Woden, from Scythia and Cimmeria into the northern parts of Germany, whence they distributed themselves along the coasts of the Baltic ocean, and so round to Belgium and Batavia. These people subsisted chiefly by their piracies, and were much dreaded by the neighbouring nations for their valour and fierceness, and even the Romans themselves were apprehensive of them as a dangerous enemy. On their first voyage to Britain, they came in three long ships, which Verstegan (who is confirmed by John Pomarius) informs us they themselves called

A. D.
495 — Keelers, and that their number was 9000 men, 3000 to each
&c. ship; but this is very improbable, if not impossible, unless their ships were built of different materials to those described by Lucan and other authors. Their boats are known to have been of a very light construction; the keels and ribs were of wood, covered with leather. First, says the same author, they were made of osiers, twisted and interwoven with each other, and covered with strong hides; and in these fragile barks they ventured out to sea in rough and boisterous weather, though some learned men have supposed they had larger vessels for war and traffic.* This conjecture is probable, for it would else appear very strange that they should have been so formidable, when we consider that their boats were made of the same light materials with those of the Britons mentioned by Cæsar. The Saxon warrior was armed with a long sword or *seax*, bending like a scythe, having its edge the contrary way, or according to Verstegan, with a dagger or hand *seax*, kept in a sheath by itself. This last was the sort of weapon used by Hengist and his followers on Salisbury Plain, when he met Vortigern, King of the Britons, and a long train of the nobles of his realm, in order, as the Britons supposed, to conclude an amicable peace. The unsuspecting Britons came unarmed to the meeting, while the treacherous Saxons had each a dagger or hand *seax* con-

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*In support of this opinion, the following passage is quoted from the Histoire du Commerce et de la Navigation des Anciens, page 202.—"Ou si outre ces vaisseaux, qui étoient pour leur usage journalier, ils n'en avoient point d'autres, de gros bois, et de matiere solide, comme Selden l'a cru, pour les voyages de long cours, & pour la guerre. Il est certain qu'on ne trouve aucun passage dans les livres des anciens, qui marque qu'ils eussent de grand vaisseaux bâtis de bois solide, selon la fabrique ordinaire."

A. D.
495 — cealed under his garment. In a moment of surprise, their
&c. leader gave the words "*Nemeth gure seax*, draw your daggers," which they suddenly did, and inhumanly butchered the unhappy natives. The Saxon soldiers also bore small shields upon their left arms, with which they were very dexterous in defending themselves from the lances of their enemies; they are also said to have used spears and cross-bows, but for the latter we have no certain authority. Their religion was paganism and idolatry; and among their gods, Thor, the son of Woden, who first brought the Saxons into Germany, and Woden, and Frea, his wife, were their principal deities, with a variety of others. Speed, from Adam Bremansis, gives us the following account of a Saxon temple, erected in honor of their three principal gods. "In a temple, in their native and vulgar speech called *Ubsola*, which was all wrought with gold, the people worship the statues of three gods, in the following manner: Thor, the mightiest of them, hath only a throne or bed on either hand of him; Woden and Frisco hold their places, and this is the signification of them: Thor, say they, beareth rule in the air, and governeth the thunder, lightning, winds, showers, fair weather, corn, and the fruits of the earth: the second, Woden, that is strongest, maketh wars, and ministereth manly valour against the enemy: the third is Frisco, bestowing largely upon mortal men peace and pleasure, whose image they represented with a large Priapus. Woden is seen armed like the Mars of the Romans."—Tacitus describes the habits of the Saxons as "a kind of cassock, called *sagum*, clasped before, or for want of a clasp, fastened with a thorn." In the earlier periods they wore *Pelts*, or a sort of garment made with the skins of beasts. Paul Diaconus says they wore large loose gowns or cassocks, mostly of linen, trimmed and set out with very broad guards or welts, and em-

A. D.
495 — broidered with a variety of colours, the richer sort wearing
&c. pearls; but this latter description doubtless applied to the later or Anglo Saxon periods. After the settlement of these invaders in Britain, their habits and warlike instruments were much improved, for we find them armed with long broad swords, double-edged, and not crooked, like those described by Verstegan, long spears, some of which were barbed, and others flat and broad. Their shields, at this period, were of a middling size, for the most part oval, and always convex, having frequently a point projecting from the middle, with battle axes or bills, which have retained their names to this day. The soldiers were generally clad in a suit of mail, resembling the scales of a fish, with the helmet or cap composed of the skin of some beast, with the hair turned outwards; but their kings and leaders were generally much more securely and magnificently habited.

From the silence of history, it is impossible at this period to say much of the buildings erected by the Saxons after their landing upon Cerdic Shore; for on their arrival, their minds were filled with war and destruction, and their thoughts were probably too much engrossed with establishing for themselves a firm and solid footing in the kingdom, to attend to either neatness or elegance in their habitations. But when they had settled themselves in the realm, the arts soon began to flourish, and were carried to a much greater length than they had ever before been in Britian. Of what materials the town of *Jiermud* or *Garmud*, erected by them on the west side of the river Yare, was composed, cannot now be determined; but by the help of the many Saxon delineations extant, joined to the slight hints left us by some few of the ancient writers, we may conclude that their first houses were rudely made of stakes and hurdles, thatched with reeds and rushes, and plastered over with a

A. D.
495 — clear shining earth, on which they drew their rude and
&c. barbarous tracings of coloured figures. Wood, in the formation of their buildings, was certainly a principal material; for even at the introduction of christianity among the Anglo Saxons, at the commencement of the sixth century, William of Malmesbury tells us, that the first christian church built in Britain was constructed with watlings or hurdles, interwoven with osiers or other pliable wood. So Aldwine, Bishop of Durham, built a small oratory, of wreathen wands and hurdles, in which the body of Saint Cuthbert was for a time deposited.

When the inhabitants removed from the western side of the Yare, and built their new town upon the firm soil of Cerdic Shore, it is certain that their domestic buildings were much improved, for the government, religion, and laws of the Saxon community, were then fully established, and their knowledge of architecture became more conspicuous; for the churches, palaces, and public structures, from the miserable sheds of wood and twisted osiers, daubed over with clay, are easily traced on to grand and magnificent buildings of stone and brick; and consequently their own habitations improved, in proportion as their notions of grandeur and elegance, joined with their knowledge of the useful materials, encreased.

Of the local affairs of Yarmouth, under the government of the Anglo Saxons, we know but little; and that little, with the exception of the slight reference made to it in the Domesday volumes, is not of the most authenticated nature. It cannot, therefore, be matter of surprise, that when we find the more important events of national history unrecorded by their writers, that a view of the local affairs of this or any other town should have failed to reach us. Many eminent men, in the latter periods of the Saxon government, were

A. D.
495 — undoubtedly learned, but the great mass of the people were
&c. as certainly buried in the most profound ignorance of every thing relating to literature. Strutt informs us, that books,* in the reign of Alfred, were so scarce and unattainable, from the difficulty of transcribing them, and the dearness of the materials, that considerable portions of land were frequently given for a single volume: hence, in the christian periods, they could only have been procured by Monarchs, and some few of the wealthy Ecclesiastics. The rich and the noble were entirely ignorant; for so little was the art of writing practised among them, that manors were given, grants and conveyances made, and held good, without writing, by the donor's confirming his promise by the gift of his sword or his head-piece; nay, even the most trifling matters, says Ingulphus, were used for this purpose, as a drinking horn, a bow, an arrow, a spur, or even a quill, or a curry-comb. Speed tells us, that Offa, King of the East Angles, sent a ring from Port George to Edmund, son of Alkmund, adopting him his successor by that token. The few written charters they possessed, were also confirmed with the donor's name, and a cross of gold. These customs the Normans quite abolished, introducing seals of wax, signed with the signet or seal of the giver, impressed with some mark, as Stow affirms, in his copy of the charter of lands given by the Conqueror to the Norman Hunter; one of the first rhymes of which runs thus—

"To witnesse this is soothe,
I bite the white wax with my toothe."

In this state of ignorance, and worse than total darkness, we cannot be surprised that the annals of our borough, during the Saxon period, are unrecorded.

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* See Strutt, page 70.

A. D.

495 &c. —— The common current coins of the Saxons were pennies of silver, which were very thin and flat. Most of them have the King's image, at whose command they were struck, rudely stamped upon them, encircled by his name, and on the reverse is generally a cross, with the name of the coiner, or that of the city in which they were minted.

1066—The Norman Conquest, the next eventful period of English History, decided on the 14th of October, in this year, at the bloody battle of Hastings, in Sussex, between Harold, the son of Godwin, Earl of Kent, then reigning prince of England, and William, Duke of Normandy; which ended in the subjugation of the Anglo Saxons by their Norman conquerors, who introduced their own laws, language, and customs, amongst the natives.

1080 to 1086—The interval between these two periods was occupied in the compilation of DOMESDAY, the record of the great survey of England, made by order of the Conqueror, to determine the extent and value of his demesne lands.

It could not be supposed, says Dr. Lingard, (in his accurate description of these volumes) that the Normans in the provinces, foreigners as they were, and indebted for their possession to the sword, would respect customs, which they deemed barbarous, when they thought them prejudicial to their interests; but while they tyranized over the natives, they often defrauded the crown of its ancient rights, and the King, treading in the footsteps of the great Alfred, to put an end to all uncertainty, ordered an exact survey to be made of every hide of land in the kingdom. Commissioners were sent into the counties, with authority to impanel a jury in each hundred, from whose presentments and verdicts the necessary information might be obtained. They directed their enquiries to every interesting particular, the extent of each estate; its division into arable land, pasture, meadow, and

A. D.
1080 — wood; the names of the owners, tenants, and sub-tenants;
&c. the number of the inhabitants, and their condition; whether it were free or servile; the nature and the obligations of the tenure; the estimated value before and since the conquest; and the amount of the land-tax paid at each of those periods.* The returns were transmitted to a board sitting at Westminster, by which they were arranged in order and placed upon record. The commissioners entered on their task in the year 1080, and completed it in 1086. The fruit of their labours was the compilation of two volumes, which were deposited in the Exchequer, and have descended to posterity with the appropriate title of DOMESDAY, or Book of Judgement.

The first volume is a large folio, of vellum, in 382 double pages, written in latin, in a small character, and contains thirty-one counties, beginning with Kent and ending with Lincolnshire. The other is a quarto volume, of 450 double pages, in a large character, but contains only the counties of Essex, Norfolk, and Sussex. There is no description of the four northern counties: but the West Riding of Yorkshire is made to comprehend that part of Lancashire which lies to the north of the Ribble, with some districts in Westmoreland and Cumberland; while the southern portion of Lancashire is included in Cheshire. Rutland is similarly divided between Nottinghamshire and Lincolnshire.

One of these venerable volumes contains the earliest authentic notice of the Town of Yarmouth now extant, under the title of "Terra Regis," referring to the reign of

* In these enquiries the King was often deceived by the partiality of the jurors. Ingulf observes, that this was the case with respect to the lands of his own abbey.

A. D.

Edward the Confessor: of this passage the following is a translation—

"*East Hundred of Fleg.* { *King Edward held Yarmouth. There were always seventy burgesses; then it was valued with two parts soke of three hundred,* £18 *by tale; and the Earl's part was* £9 *by tale. Now the King's two parts are* £17. 15*s.* 4*d. Blanks; and the Earl's part is* £10 *Blanks; and the Sheriff has four pounds and one hawk, in the time of King Edward, for a fine. These four pounds the burgesses give gratis, and in friendship:*

In the same in King Edward's time, Almarus, the Bishop, had a certain church of Saint Bennett, the same now has William Bishop of the diocese, and is valued at twenty shillings. The whole pays twelve pence for Geld."

1109.—Yarmouth was governed, at this period, by a Provost, the first constituted magistrate, whose public office was in or near the broadway, now called the *Conge*, which is often stiled in old deeds *The King's Conge*, at that time the principal place of trade: his residence is also said to have been there, it being the most considerable part of Yarmouth, until the north haven came to be disused. The Quay, opposite to the Conge, was termed *The Lord's Key*, which title it acquired when the burgh was first granted to an Earl. At this period foreigners were prevented, by an ancient law, from coming into England at any other time than during the annual free fair, and they were then allowed to stay forty days only: this law continued in force until King John repealed it by Magna Charta.

1199—The first year of King John. During the wars between this monarch and the barons, an attempt was made to introduce new inhabitants into the counties of Norfolk and Suffolk,

A. D.

but the exact period at which this act was contemplated is not known: but it was probably a short time previous to the ravages committed in the kingdom by an army John had brought with him from Flanders. Hugh De Boves, a French Knight, an adventurer, remarkable for his valour and military talents, had promised the King the assistance of a numerous army; and in consequence of this intended service, he obtained from that monarch a charter, granting him the counties of Norfolk and Suffolk, from which he designed to expel the inhabitants, and repeople them with foreigners. To this end he assembled a formidable body of men, who, with their wives and children, embarked at Calais, intending to land at Dover. Providence however, anticipated the completion of this sanguinary design, for being overtaken at sea by a violent storm and tempest, they were driven upon the Suffolk coast, and himself and every soul on board perished. The body of Hugh, with those of a multitude of his companions, were thrown on shore upon the beach at Yarmouth, and the stench of them is said to have so infected the air, as to cause a sickness amongst the inhabitants. Matthew Paris computes the total number of lives lost upon this occasion at 40,000. The people of the two counties were not a little rejoiced at this signal escape from destruction; but they were afterwards destined to suffer severely from the rapacious allies of the barons; for Louis, the Dauphin of France, in conjunction with the nobles, who were in arms against John, entered these counties, and ravaged the towns and villages in their progress, until the whole were completely subjugated.

1206—The town amerced in £69. 15s. 8d. for exporting corn into Flanders, contrary to the laws enacted for its prevention at that period.

1208—King John incorporated Yarmouth by his charter of the 18th of March, dated by the hand of Henry De Wells, Arch-

A. D.

deacon of Wells, at Marlburgh. Before the grant of this charter, the Burgh had been farmed of the King for a certain number of years; for William De Nova Villa, (Newton) gave an account, as Sheriff of Norfolk, in the 2nd of Henry II., of the farm rent being then £40.* But by the charter of King John the Burgesses were constituted free, had many privileges and immunities, and were allowed to take all the King's customs arising out of the Burgh, upon payment to him and his heirs of £55 annually for ever.

1253—Henry De Hauvill, of Dunton, in Norfolk, died, seized of the privilege of having Lastage in Yarmouth, viz. the exclusive right to the profits upon ballast used by ships in the Haven; and in the 12th year of Edward II., Thomas De Hauville, held the same privileges in grand serjeantry, by the Yarmouth service of keeping one of the King's Gier Falcons. An exemption from this custom throughout the Sea Ports in England was granted to the Burgesses by King John's charter; some centuries afterwards, the possession of Lastage in this town came into the hands of the Corporation, in whom it is at present vested.

1256—Two charters granted by Henry III. at Norwich. The first, dated March the 25th, was to amend a decree formerly made respecting the importation of provisions and merchandize, with certain regulations for the sale; and the 2nd instrument, of the same date, is a "non arrestentur nisi," or charter of debtor and creditor, mentioned in the former part of this volume.

1260—Another charter, by the same monarch, dated at Saint Paul's, London, 28th September, by which permission was given to the Burgesses to enclose the town with a wall and foss, and to have a prison for debtors and criminals.

* Rot. Pip. 2nd Henry II.

A. D.

1285—Edward the First granted an *Inspexinus* of the four preceding charters verbatim, dated 12th June, at Westminster; and on the first of July, in the same year, also at Westminster, a second charter was given by him, in which the legal signification of the word *Placitet* or Plead, used in King John's charter of incorporation, was determined. This instrument enacted "that none of the Burgesses hereafter should plead or be impleaded out of the Burgh, for any plea except touching their out-tenures, viz. such lands as were held without the liberty of the town, in any other Court than that of Yarmouth." Respecting the interpretation of the word *Placitet*, many disputes had arisen, and much misunderstanding prevailed.

1287—Saint Nicholas's church completely inundated by the sea during a tremendous flood, that did incredible damage in the town, the greatest part of which was under water.*

1294—The French made an attempt this year to invade England,† with a fleet of 400 ships, assisted by the treachery of Tuberville, an English Knight, formerly a prisoner in France, who engaged to be able to deliver them the possession of one of the Cinque Ports, of which he was to have procured himself to be made warden. The plot was betrayed by a Priest, whom Tuberville had taken into his confidence, and the projected invasion in consequence entirely miscarried. The men of Yarmouth expressed their loyal indignation upon this occasion, by putting to sea a fleet of armed ships, with which they proceeded to the town of Cherburgh, in Normandy, which they captured and burnt; while the inhabitants of the Cinque Ports ravaged the whole coast of France, within 20 miles of Dieppe, and capturing twenty

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* Records. † Guthrie.

A. D.

Spanish ships bound to Flanders, they carried them into Sandwich in triumph.

1295—Fresh herrings sold this year at thirty-seven shillings per last.

1298—A third charter given by King Edward the First, dated at Saint Alban's, the 28th of April, acquitting the Burgesses of all Tallage Aids and other Taxes therein specified, for "the good and laudable services performed by them and their assistants, in behalf of His Majesty, and his progenitors Kings of England."

1306—The fourth charter of King Edward the First, for the regulation of trade and commerce and to prevent regrating within the town, dated at Beverley, 22nd July.

1308—Several houses in Yarmouth burnt, many robberies committed, and other enormities practised, which were, however, soon effectually prevented by the magistrates.

1313—The seventh of Edward II. Previously to this year, there was no Water-Bailiff, the business allotted to that officer being transacted by the Bailiffs or their deputies. In an ancient ordinance, for the better regulation of the town, "dated XII day of August, the VI zeer of the regne of Kyng "Henry VII." (1491.) with other curious notices, we find one describing the duties of a Water-Bailiff, and fixing his salary and perquisites, which are "that the wagys of the "Watyr Baly well and dylygently doing hys offyce schal be "yerely from hens forthe XXXIIIs. IIIId. and a gowne to "be payd by the handys of the chawmberleynys for the "tyme beyng;" from which it may be presumed that the office was certainly not one of so much consequence, nor emolument, (allowing for the difference of money between the two periods,) as at present. The Water-Bailiff at this time, is generally elected from the Corporate body, and is always sworn by the Mayor.

A. D.

1319—Sibilla Flath, the pious widow of a rich merchant in this town, died. She founded a chantry for two priests in the church, and the charnel-house, in Saint Nicholas' church-yard, and was besides a great benefactress to the poor of this parish.

1327—A confirmation of all the preceding charters granted by King Edward the Third, at Nottingham, dated 8th of May.

1332—Great disputes between the Barons of the Cinque Ports and the Bailiffs of this Burgh, concerning the *free fair*, which the former made an attempt to remove: a compromise however took place, in consequence of the royal interference, and the regulations of the fair were preserved. These disputes were very frequent, and it was by no means uncommon for the parties concerned to resort to acts of open hostility, which they sometimes practised to an unwarrantable extent. A jealousy had always subsisted on the part of the Ports, relative to the increasing consequence of Yarmouth, which was at this time as powerful as any of the Ports individually, and enjoyed equal privileges with them, although not one of their number. A proposition was made to constitute this Burgh one of the Cinque Ports; but owing to some reason, at present unknown, it was not carried into execution.

1332—10th July—a special charter given at Wodestock, by Edward III. respecting the customs of Yarmouth Haven, after the town had been engaged in a long and vexatious suit with the Earl of Richmond and his tenants.

1333—The same monarch, by his charter, at Westminster, 28th of March, granted them *Tronage*, or an abatement of certain Tolls, payable on anchorage in the sea ports, throughout the kingdom, as an aid to the fee farm; and also exempted the Burgesses from serving on Inquests, Juries, or Assizes, without the Burgh.

A. D.

1338—The Bailiffs, at their own expence, fitted out a fleet of warlike ships, and sent them against the enemy for one month.

1342—Numberless trespasses committed upon the sea coast, for which the inhabitants were fined one thousand marks.

1347—The siege and capture of Calais, at which Yarmouth furnished the King with 43 ships, and upwards of one thousand sailors. By the roll of the High Fleet for this year, it appears that the number of ships and men sent to the royal assistance by this Burgh, was not equalled by any other town or city in the King's dominions.

1349—A dreadful plague. Upwards of 7000 persons died of this malady in Yarmouth, and were buried in Saint Nicholas' church-yard. In every part of the town desolation prevailed; the greater part of the houses where shut up, and commerce nearly destroyed. This disorder broke out in the preceding year, in Dorsetshire or Devonshire, and quickly spread itself over all England. Norfolk suffered considerably: for here died within the county more than 57,000 persons, besides ecclesiastics and beggars. This dreadful visitation left vacant within the diocese so many benefices, that 850 persons were instituted and collated to them by William Bateman, then Bishop of Norwich.

1352—King Edward the Third, having been baptized at the College of Windsor, the Corporation of this town presented that College with a last of red herrings, as a mark of attachment to the King's person, and the same quantity was ordered to be delivered annually for ever. This grant was subsequently further confirmed: sometimes the herrings were delivered in kind, and at others a composition was paid in lieu of them. The town chamberlains were allowed in their accounts, in the 12th of Henry the Seventh, £4 for money paid by them to the Deacon of Windsor, agreeably to ancient custom.

A. D.

In the 13th year of Elizabeth they were again delivered in kind; and subsequently disputes occurred between the Corporation and the grantees, whose deputies frequently refused to accept the herrings sent, alleging them always to be of inferior, if not of the very worst quality. The town, in consequence of the deputies' refusing the herrings, was three years in arrear in 1660, which was shortly after paid up, and the dispute amicably settled. In 1718 the Corporation agreed to pay a composition of £9 for that year, and £8 for the future: this composition was further augmented to £10, which is the sum now annually paid to the Dean and Canons of Windsor, in lieu of the last of red herrings.

1368—The duties on exportations rigorously enforced.—John Lauwes, a mariner, was executed this year, having exported seven sacks of wool out of Kirkley Roads, without paying the customs.

1372—22nd August. Kirkley Road united to the town and port of Yarmouth, by charter of King Edward the Third, but repealed four years afterwards by letters patent of the same monarch.

1378—The 2nd year of Richard the II. by whom the charter was regranted, at the humble petition of the Commons of England, with the assent and advice of the Lords in Parliament, holden at Gloucester. In the 5th year (1381) it was again repealed; in the 8th year (1384) regranted; in the following year repealed; and in 1386, by charter of the same King, dated at Westminster, 28th November, it was regranted and confirmed, with all the preceding charters, to the Burgesses for ever.

1379—William De Stalham gave by Will five pounds, to purchase books for the Library in the choir of Saint Nicholas's church. These were doubtless manuscript volumes, the bequest being

A. D.

prior to the introduction of printing, and formed no part of the present Library, the books of which are all printed volumes, collected between the early part of the 16th and the conclusion of the 17th centuries.

1381—The memorable rebellion of Wat Tyler. A detachment of the rebels, forming part of the insurgents in Norwich, under the command of John Littister or Lynster, a dyer, of that city, marched into Yarmouth, to the great consternation of some of the inhabitants; they plundered many houses, broke open the goal, and set the prisoners at liberty, three of whom they executed. A party of the townsmen arming themselves, attacked and routed the rebels just without the walls, many of whom they killed; but the remainder effecting a retreat, joined their main body, then assembled at Northwalsham, whither they were pursued by the King's troops, under Henry Le Spencer, the warlike Bishop of Norwich, who defeated and secured many of their adherents, whom he executed for high treason.

1382—June 20th. A violent shock of an earthquake, which did much damage in Norfolk.

1386—An invasion of the French apprehended. Sir Henry Percy and Faux Percy came to Yarmouth, with 300 men at arms and 600 archers, to guard the coast.

1395—Great enormities committed by some Danish pirates cruizing off the coast. Several small ships were fitted out to engage them, at the expense of the people of Yarmouth, Norwich, and the coast towns adjoining; and falling in with the Danes at sea, a sharp conflict ensued, in which the Norfolk vessels were defeated, and some of them captured and carried to Denmark, where the Danes obliged their crews to give large sums of money for their liberation: £20,000 in specie

A. D.

were also taken by the pirates, from some merchant vessels going northward.

1399—24th November. A charter, confirming all the preceding charters, granted by Henry the Fourth, at Westminster.

1414—A similar confirmation, by letters patent of Henry the Fifth, dated 20th May, at Leicester.

1427—Prior to this period there were two ferries over the river Yare; one for foot passengers, and the other for horses, carts, and cattle. The foot ferry-boat plied near the site of the present bridge, and the other crossed the water where the foot-ferry now is at Southtown. They were both farmed of the Corporation, and the horse-ferry, which was the first established, was hired by John Bishop, in the reign of Edward the Second, for 35s. per annum: they both continued until the building of the bridge in this year (1427), when the horse-ferry at Southtown was reduced to a foot-boat, and has ever since continued to be used by foot passengers only.

1439—Ralph Lampet purchased of the Coporation his freedom of the town for two marks (26s. 8d.), and five years afterwards was appointed one of the Bailiffs. In 1454, eleven men of this Burgh (amongst whom was Richard Southwell, Esq. one of the town's Burgesses of Parliament) received their freedom also for two marks each.

1448—12th June. The charter of Henry the Fifth confirmed by his successor, Henry the Sixth, at Westminster.

1463—John Pedle, a labourer of this town, executed for coining and uttering 18 groats, of copper and lead, as current coin of the realm.

1475—A large whale was cast on shore and secured this year, between the Stone Cross and Grub's Haven. It was immediately claimed by the Bailiffs, cut to pieces, and brought in carts to Yarmouth.

A. D.

1481—Robert Ashton farmed Cobholm Island of the Corporation, at the rent of 4s. per year.

1484—The half doles of the fishermen were given, by order of assembly, towards the support of the Haven.

1491—The Bailiffs, as a mark of their respect to the Earl of Oxford, presented him with a large porpoise. This would be considered a singular present in these days, but our ancestors thought differently. It was then often served up at the tables of the affluent, and esteemed a great delicacy. Frequent mention is made of the porpoise or sea hog, as it was then designated, being a standing dish at the civic feasts of the Lord Mayors of London.

1493—16th May, at Westminster. By Henry the Seventh's charter, of this date, the Burgesses were empowered to constitute Justices of the Peace for the Burgh, and other rights were also confirmed.

1515—Charles Brandon, Duke of Suffolk, and his wife, the French Queen, came to Yarmouth, and were very hospitably entertained during a stay of three days.

1518—28th October. King Henry the Eighth confirmed, at Westminster, the charter of Henry the Seventh.

1526—July 3rd. John Shaw, a gunner, from London, was engaged by the town for three years, at £16 per annum, to superintend the ordnance upon the town walls, in the event of an assault by the enemy.

1535—November 1st. A great tumult in Saint Nicholas's church, during divine service, caused by 24 persons, at whose head was one William Swanton, a reforming chaplain, who openly declared—"That no honor is given to the Seynts, to the Pictures and ymages of them within the Chirche, with lights and suche other lyke things; and that a cristen man shall

A. D.

profight nothing by makyng of intercessions and prayours to the Seynts of Hevyn to be mediatours and meanes for him to Almighty God. And that also our Lady is not in hevyn. And that all holy water is good sawce for a capon;" for which offence he was severely fined, and threw himself upon the mercy of the spiritual court. This man was one of those unbeneficed chaplains, whose united efforts, aided by the avarice of the King and his ministers, at length succeeded in effecting a complete change in the religious institutions of the country.

1536—March 4th. The suppression of the lesser Monasteries.—"A bill was introduced and hurried (though not without much opposition,*) through the two Houses of Parliament, giving to the King and his heirs all monastic establishments, the clear yearly value of which did not exceed £200, with the property belonging to them, both real and personal, vesting the possession of the buildings and lands in those persons, to whom the King should assign them by letters patent; but obliged the grantees, under the penalty of ten marks per month, to keep on the latter an honest house and household, and to plough the same number of acres, which had been ploughed on an average for the last twenty years. It was calculated, that by this act, about 380 communities would be dissolved, and that an addition of £32,000 would be made to the yearly revenues of the crown, besides the present receipt of £100,000 in money, plate, and jewels. One hundred of these houses were respited for a time, but

* Spelman says, that the bill remained long in the House of Commons, and would not pass, until the King sent for the Commons and told them, he would have the bill pass, or take off some of their heads.—*History of Sacrilege*, p. 183.

A. D.

they soon followed the fate of the others. The commissioners' instructions ordered them to proceed to each house within a particular district, to announce its dissolution to the superior and the brotherhood; to make an inventory of the effects; to secure the convent seal and the title deeds; and to dispose of the inhabitants according to certain rules. With respect to the suppressed houses, the superior received a pension for life. Of the Monks, those who had not reached the age of twenty-four, were absolved from their vows, and sent into the world without any provision. The others were divided into two classes; such as wished to continue in the profession were divided among the larger Monasteries; those who did not, were told to apply to Cranmer or Cromwell, who would find them employments suited to their capacities. The lot of the Nuns was still more distressing: each received a single gown from the King, and was left to support herself by her own industry, or to seek relief from the charity and commisseration of others." *

The Franciscan Convent in this town was dissolved: the Friars were turned out, and their Convent disposed of.

1538—The high altar in Saint Nicholas's church, remarkable for its richness and beauty, with the saints' figures, and pictures, were broken and destroyed: and on Trinity sunday, † in this year, the Prior and Monks of the Cathedral Church of Norwich renounced the supremacy of the Pope with the ancient religion, and abolished its discipline and doctrines: they then changed their monkish apparel for the habits of Deans, Prebends, and Secular Canons, and attended divine service after the Protestant manner. The brethren of the Yarmouth Priory were in consequence recalled: and the government

* Lingard, vol. 6. pp. 305 306. † Brown's Norwich.

A. D.

of the church devolved upon the "Dean and Chapter," as they were then styled, whose Chaplain officiated in Saint Nicholas's church. The Benedictine Priory sharing the fate of the larger Monasteries, was dissolved, and the building converted to other purposes.

1541—Thomas Alleyn, shoemaker, and Thomas Hamond, merchant, vi et armis, actually bargained and sold a last of white herrings in the church, during divine service, for which they were each fined two shillings.

1549—The Norfolk Rebellion, under Kett, the tanner, which first originated in the opposition made by the lower class of inhabitants, in several villages in the neighbourhood of Attleburgh and Wymondham, to the enclosure of the commons and waste lands by several proprietors of large estates, by which the poor and indigent conceived themselves to be greatly injured. The rebels sent a detachment to Yarmouth from their main body, which consisted of more than twenty thousand men, encamped on Mousehold Heath, near Norwich, commanding the Bailiffs to supply their camp with provisions, which the latter deemed it proper to refuse: surprising the town, they captured these two officers, and succeeded in carrying them prisoners to Norwich, where the latter soon found means to effect their escape: returning to Yarmouth, they fortified the town against the rebels, who devised many stratagems to seize it, of which the Bailiffs sent notice to the King. The insurgents meantime finding their demands not complied with, and their menaces disregarded, determined to storm the place. Making themselves masters of Lothingland, they procured six pieces of ordnance, and placing them upon an eminence in Southtown, (the present ferry-boat hill), they prepared to breach the town-walls from thence. Their design was, however, discovered

A. D.

and frustrated by the men of Yarmouth, who setting fire to a stack of hay, on the west side of the Haven, the wind drove the smoke directly in the face of the enemy: being wholly unprepared for an attack, they were by this contrivance approached by the townsmen, driven from their position, and wholly defeated: several of the insurgents were killed, 30 were taken prisoners and lodged in the goal, and their cannon secured. The remaining part of the rebels, dreadfully exasperated by their failure, returned in the night, and in revenge, destroyed some of the materials provided for the Haven, but were repulsed, and at last obliged to retire under a smart fire of cannon kept up from the walls. The whole of the insurgents were finally defeated at Norwich, by the Earl of Warwick, after a desperate battle, in which the King's troops suffered considerably, and the rebels lost upwards of 4500 men. Their leaders, Robert and William Kett, were soon afterwards taken; the former was suspended alive, in chains, upon a gibbet, erected on the top of Norwich castle, and left to perish by famine; the same sentence was executed upon the latter, on Wymondham steeple; and about 300 others suffered death.

1551—The brass plates removed from the stones in Saint Nicholas's church, by order of assembly, and cast into weights and measures, for the use of the town.

1551—John, Duke of Northumberland, chosen High Steward of this Borough.

1553—February 15. Queen Mary confirmed, at Westminster, all the previous charters, but gave no additional privileges. This was the last charter of confirmation, in which the former privileges of the town were exemplified without any additional grant.

A. D.

1554—A dreadful gale of wind. Fifty sail of ships lost on this coast in one day and night, and their crews perished.—A fire beacon erected on the top of the castle. The records are very deficient with respect to this building, of which we know but little.

1555—The hermitage, on the west side of the haven, given to the Corporation: the donor, and the site of the building, are now unknown.

1559—May 26th, at Westminster. Queen Elizabeth gave a charter, of this date, to the Burgesses, with liberty to hold an Admiralty Court every Monday throughout the year, with power to try all maritime causes therein, except piracy.

1560—Thomas, Duke of Norfolk, chosen High Steward of this Borough.

1562—April 29th. John Berry, one of the "eight and forties" or common councilmen, expelled the Corporation, for immorality.

1568—Queen Elizabeth granted permission, by proclamation, to all Hugonots (who were debarred from exercising their religion in France) to reside in England, offering them her protection. A great number immediately came over, and many of them settled at Yarmouth, Norwich, and the other towns of Norfolk.

1574—February 6th. The town was this year so full of foreign Protestants, who were daily increasing in number, and occasioned much inconvenience to the inhabitants, that the Bailiffs found it expedient to publish an order, forbidding the influx of any more foriegners from the Low Countries within the town, and also to prevent the same persons from sailing in their pinks or vessels.

A. D.

1578—August. Queen Elizabeth hourly expected here, and great preparations made for her entertainment; a silver cup was manufactured, in the form of a ship, of the value of £16, which the Corporation intended to present her with. These hospitable and loyal intentions were rendered abortive, by her coming no farther than Norwich: the Lords of her retinue, however, came here, and were elegantly entertained in the Priory, at the town's expense.

1579—The plague broke out in Yarmouth, and the grammar school shut up, on that account, for six months. In September, a letter was received from the Mayor of Newcastle, in which he forbade the Yarmouth ships to go there for coals, or have any communication with that port, for fear of introducing it amongst them. Forty-three persons died in one day, and booths were erected on the Denes during the herring season, for the safety of the fishermen, as practiced on a similar occasion some years previously to this period. Between May and Michaelmas, there died of this dreadful pestilence, within the town, upwards of 2000 persons.

1580—An incredible quantity of herrings taken by the fishermen and brought into the haven during a single tide, amounting in the whole to 2000 lasts.

1584—A ship arrived here with 24 tons of rock stones from France, for the use of the Haven and Piers, which cost the town £144.

1608—The charter of Queen Elizabeth, for holding an Admiralty Court, confirmed by James the First, and an additional power given to punish pirates, with the grant of an Admiralty jurisdiction in the Borough, Haven, and other places therein limited: viz. from Winterton-ness to Easton-ness, being 14 leuks (or miles) in length, and 7 leuks eastward

A. D.

into the sea in breadth. This charter is dated at Westminster, the 22nd July, in the 5th year of the King's reign in England, and the 41st in Scotland.

1610—The gutters on the Quay neatly covered: they were before open and exceedingly dirty and inconvenient, particularly to foot passengers.

1611—A very bad fishing: herrings were so scarce, that the Windsor last cost £15. 5*s*.

1613—The expense of cutting and maintaining the Havens, from the year 1549 to the present year, amounted to upwards of £38,652.

1614—King James I. presented by the town with 100 Jacobus's, as a mark of respect. And the same year, the churchwardens paid 2s. 6d. for 1000 tokens, to give to such persons as received the communion.

1625—December 29th. An order made, that the poor of this town should be prohibited from marrying, unless they could procure the hand-writing of the Alderman and Chief Constable of the ward in which they resided, for the purpose of specifying their capability to maintain a family.

1629—The impropriation of Saint Nicholas's church granted to the inhabitants, who elected their own Ministers, paying a certain farm to the Dean and Chapter of Norwich.

1633—A singular ordinance formerly made, allowing Aldermen's wives only to wear velvet hats, annulled.

1642—At this time, the inhabitants had not the convenience of fresh water works, but were compelled to procure it from the Denes; it was afterwards conveyed, by water works and leaden pipes, to all parts of the town. These works appear to have been subsequently unnecessary, and were consequently

A. D.
1642—disused, for almost every house at this period has a pump or well, and good water. Several of these leaden pipes were taken up some years since: and in 1824, a quantity of lead pipe was discovered upon the Church-plain, near the Nelson Hotel, by the workmen employed in depositing the mains for the gas-lights, which in all probability appertained to the ancient water works.

August. The civil war between Charles the First and the Parliament. This Borough declared in favour of the latter, on the 9th of July in this year, and was in consequence ordered to be put into a state of defence. The houses and workshops adjoining the town walls were taken down, the gates rampired and locked, and the east leaf of the bridge drawn up every night, and well guarded. A strict injunction was given by the Parliament not to billet any of the King's soldiers, without an especial order from them, with directions, that if compelled to do so, they were to resist by force.

September. The Earl of Warwick, Lord High Admiral, came to Yarmouth, and was entertained by the Corporation, at the expense of £62. 15s. 5d.

A ship equipped by the town and sent to sea, in the Parliament's service.

October 12th. The Queen, consort of Charles the First, being in Holland, collecting supplies of men and ammunition, to recruit the Royal forces in England, a ship, with 140 soldiers, arms, and accoutrements, on board, was compelled, through stress of weather and leakage, to put into this port, where she was immediately seized by the townsmen, and her crew and the soldiers imprisoned, on behalf of the parliament, who in a short time sent them directions to forward the arms and men to London.

December 23rd. A rate of £1200 was assessed upon the inhabitants, for the fortifications.

A. D.

1643—February. Lord Grey, of Werk, the parliamentary general, ordered the town to provide 80 dragoons, and furnish them with money and a month's pay. The inhabitants were unable to comply with this demand, and in lieu thereof, they had to pay a contribution of £34. 16s. 5d. weekly, called the parliamentary rate.

August. A company of foot sent by order of the House of Commons, for defence of the town.

1644—January. The Earl of Manchester sent Colonel Russel, early in this year, to be militia governor of Yarmouth for the Parliament; but the Burgesses not approving of this proceeding, and conceiving it to be an infringement of their charter, expostulated with the Earl, who thereupon granted another commission, in which the Colonel was named, with six other gentlemen of Yarmouth, to govern the town, which being agreed to, they entered upon their office.

February. The ruling party in Yarmouth at this time was Presbyterian, though a few individuals had taken upon them, of their own authority, to erect particular churches in a congregational way, contrary to the Presbyterian government, which occasioned great divisions and distractions in the town. Mr. Bridge, one of their ministers, set up a separate church, and maintained it after the manner of the Independants.

Twenty Iceland fishing barks, belonging to Yarmouth merchants, were taken by pirates, (as the people of Yarmouth chose to designate them) who infested the coast. Three of these vessels afterwards escaped: many ships were plundered, and much loss sustained. The enemies' ships were not in reality manned by pirates, but a small fleet of Royalists, under the command of Captain Allen, of Lowestoft. They severely annoyed the partizans of the Parliament, and more

A. D.

particularly the people of Yarmouth, who presented a memorial of their losses to the State, and solicited relief.

1645—Additional fortifications made: breast-works and platforms built at the sea side, and ordnance placed thereon to annoy the enemy.

The Earl of Lautherdale came to Yarmouth in this year, and was very elegantly entertained.

1648—July 7th. At an assembly holden this day, it appears, that "in regard to the distractions dangers and troubles of the present times and for the prevention of tumults in this town and dangers which may arise, it was agreed that there should be a standing committee appointed to meet together from time to time to consider of the best ways and means to be used for the preservation and safety of the town and to take care therein, and they to call before them such as shall be thought to be disturbers of the peace, and to take order for punishing such persons and for settling the peace and quiet of the town." The subscribers at this assembly openly declared, that they would stand for King and Parliament according to the *national covenant.**

July 27th. The Burgesses, for the better defence of the place and their own convenience, raised 600 foot and 50 horse, in lieu of having the parliamentary forces marched into the town to do garrison duty. Several letters passed between them and Lord Fairfax, respecting the propriety of placing a garrison near the town, for their protection from the Royalists

September 9th. Lord Fairfax, with a large retinue, came to Yarmouth, and received with great acclamations by the populace. The Burgesses met to congratulate him, and provided an entertainment, which cost £62. 15s. 2d.

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* Assembly Books.—Swinden.

A. D.

September 12th. Colonel Barkstead's regiment was admitted to garrison within the walls, and £400 advanced by the inhabitants to furnish the soldiers with one month's pay, which the Aldermen and Constables saw regularly distributed. This politic measure prevented Cromwell's rapacious troops from having any pretext for free quarter, which they not unfrequently exercised, even in those towns they considered to be their allies.

1648-9—January 30th. Charles I. beheaded. Immediately after the death of this unfortunate monarch, a proclamation was sent to the magistrates, forbidding them to proclaim his son, Charles Stuart, Prince of Wales, or any other person, to be King of this realm.

July 31st. Four Aldermen and sixteen Common Councilmen of the town resigned their places in the Corporation, probably disaffected to Cromwell and his friends, and suspected of secretly aiding the Royal party. Six of these gentlemen were reinstated in their offices, by special order of the parliamentary committee for idemnity, and on the 23rd of August following two other Aldermen resigned. In the same month, all the assembly books, papers, and common council rolls, were delivered up to the committee.

1650—The north aisle of the chancel of Saint Nicholas's church fitted up for divine worship.

September. The town disbursed, on account of the State, from the 29th September, 1649, to the 29th September, 1650, the sum of £335. 8s. 7d., for maintaining the prisoners of war taken at sea; many of whom, for want of other places of security, were confined in the towers upon the town walls.

A. D.

1652—Blake, the famous Admiral, sent several ships into Yarmouth, which he had captured from the Dutch.

1653—December 16th. Cromwell proclaimed Lord Protector of this kingdom.

1658—September 3rd. The death of Oliver Cromwell, rendered memorable by one of the most violent tempests ever remembered. On the 8th of November following, an address was unanimously voted by this town to Richard Cromwell, his successor, testifying their readiness to submit to his government, and to place themselves under his protection. A more venial and fulsome paper than this, was perhaps never presented to a ruler. Amongst other passages of the grossest flattery, couched in the cant language of the times, the late Protector is styled "the good, the great man, the Captain of the Lord's Host who is fallen in Israel:"* whilst the partizans of the House of Stuart are called the "sons of Belial" and "the children of darkness." Notwithstanding the contemptible epithets applied to the Royal party in this delectable morceau, the Corporation were politic enough to present a congratulatory address to Charles II. at the restoration, the annual fee farm, which they had purchased of the Parliament, and the arrears due thereon, were dutifully delivered up to his Majesty: and on the 3rd of January, 1661, it was ordered, that a former grant of the High Stewardship made to Henry Cromwell, Esq. be discharged, and his name erased from the records of the Borough; their favourite address was also (to use their own language) "utterly disclaimed, obliterated, and made void."

1659—April 20th. A dreadful fire at Southwold, which consumed the greatest part of the town, and severely distressed the

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* See a copy of the address in Swinden.

A. D.

inhabitants. This Borough sent them 20 coombs of wheat and 10 of rye, and ten pounds in money, which proved a very seasonable relief.

1659—November 22nd. Bradshaw, Lord President of the High Court of Justice, expired of a quartan ague, and notwithstanding the distractions of the times, was buried with great funeral pomp in Westminster Abbey. Bradshaw, in the early part of his life, resided in this town, in which his family preserved some property for many years afterwards.

1660—May 29th. Monarchy restored by George Monk, afterwards Duke of Albemarle. Upon this occasion there were great rejoicings in Yarmouth, notwithstanding the decided part the townsmen had taken in behalf of the late Parliament.

December 8th. Both Houses of Parliament ordered that the bodies of Cromwell, Bradshaw, Ireton, and Pride, should be disinterred, and suspended upon the gallows at Tyburn, and afterwards buried under it. On the 3rd of January, 1661, this order was carried into execution with respect to the three first, and their heads were set upon Westminster Hall. The corpse of Colonel Pride escaped being dragged from its resting place through the intercession of the Duke of Albemarle, (Pride having married Elizabeth, natural daughter of Thomas Monk, Esq. his Grace's brother,) but the whole of his estates were confiscated.*

1661—January 3rd. Lord Chancellor Hyde elected High Steward of Yarmouth.

1664—King Charles II. by charter, dated at Westminster, 8th January, confirmed the Court of Admiralty, granted a power to make laws for the regulation of seamen's wages, and to prevent

* Noble's Memoirs of the Regicides.

A. D.

any person from buying or selling commodities in any house, shop, or warehouse, in Suffolk, within half a mile of Yarmouth bridge.

1665—June 3rd. A severe engagement between the English and Dutch fleets off Lowestoft. The English, under the command of his Royal Highness the Duke of York and the Earl of Sandwich, had the weathergage, and completely defeated the Dutch Admiral Opdam, whose vessel took fire in the action and exploded.

1668—Southtown incorporated with this Borourgh, by letters patent of King Charles II., dated February the 10th, procured by Sir Robert Paston.

1669—The overseers of the poor having procured a stamp, they coined a great number of farthings in this year, by which they exceedingly offended the King. The town entreated the mediation of Lord Townshend in their behalf, who in the following year petitioned the King to pardon the Corporation for their presumption, with which his Majesty was graciously pleased to comply, but this affair cost the town £90 in the prosecution of their suit.*

1671—Charles II. came to Yarmouth, accompanied by the Duke of York, and a numerous retinue. The Corporation presented his Majesty with four golden herrings, and a chain of £250 value. Highly pleased with his reception, the King, in return for these marks of loyalty, knighted three gentlemen of the town.

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* Some of these farthings are still to be met with. One now before me, is composed of brass; on both sides are the Town Arms, with these words round them, "GREAT YARMOUTH, 1669. FOR THE VSE OF THE POOR."

A. D.

1672—May 28th. Another furious engagement between the English and Dutch navies, in Southwold Bay. The English ships were led by the Duke of York and the Earl of Sandwich, and those of the enemy by De Ruyter and Van Ghent. The fight commenced at seven or eight in the morning, and lasted with great obstinacy until the evening, when the Dutch were totally defeated. The French squadron, consisting of 36 sail, under the Count D' Estrees, which should have been our ally, kept aloof, and took but little share in the action, in which, notwithstanding all their caution, they lost two ships and their Rear-Admiral M. De La Rabiniere. The Corporation of this town sent the Duke a present of wine, meat, fish, and fruit, which was very thankfully accepted.

1684—April 5th. The town charters surrendered, under the common seal of the Corporation, to King Charles II.

On the 22nd July, at Westminster, the same King granted his charter to elect a Mayor instead of two Bailiffs, eighteen Aldermen instead of thirty-six, and thirty-six Common Councilmen in the place of forty-eight, by which the government of the town was materially altered for the better: this charter also empowered them to have *two fairs** yearly, with a Court of *Piepoudre*† to regulate the same.

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* The charter appointed the fairs to be held, one upon the third Thursday and ensuing Friday in the month of April, in every year; and the second fair on the third Thursday in August, and the Friday then next following, yearly; but the time of holding them is now altered, the first being upon Shrove Monday and Tuesday, now termed Orange Fair; and the second, which is the principal and most respectable festival, is on the Friday and Saturday in Easter-week.

† The lowest, and at the same time the most expeditious, Court of Justice, known to the law of England, is the Court of *Piepoudre*,

A. D.
1684—The instrument was brought down from London to Littlebury, in Essex, by the Earl of Yarmouth, then High Steward of the Borough, where, in consequence of the illness of his Countess, which obliged him to return to London, it was given to his eldest son, Lord Charles Paston, who brought it to Haddisco, and delivered it to George Ward, Esq. the Mayor Elect, who had advanced to that place to give his Lordship the meeting, accompanied by a numerous train of carriages and three or four hundred horsemen. After expressing their humble acknowledgements of His Majesty's favour, the cavalcade then proceeded to Yarmouth bridge, where they were greeted by a vast number of persons, assembled on the Quay, and there the instrument was delivered to the Chamberlains, Mr. Robert Huntingdon and Mr. Gabriel Ward. The people then formed a procession through the principal streets of the town, and proceeded to Guild-Hall, where the charter was read, and the Mayor and the other officers were sworn in, according to the newly prescribed

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curia pedis pulverizati: so called from the dusty feet of the suitors; or, according to Sir Edward Coke, because justice is there done as speedily as dust can fall from the foot.

But the etymology given us by Barrington, in his observations on the statutes, is much more ingenious and satisfactory, it being derived, according to him, from *pied puldreaux*, (a pedlar, in old French,) and therefore signifying the court of such petty chapmen as resort to fairs or markets. It is a court of record, incident to every fair and market, of which the steward of him who owns or has the toll of the market is the judge; and its jurisdiction extends to administer justice for all commercial injuries done in that very fair or market, and not in any preceding one; so that the injury must be done, complained of, heard, and determined, within the compass of one and the same day, unless the fair continues longer.

Blackstone, vol. 3, p. 32.

A. D.

forms, amidst the ringing of bells, the firing of guns, and other expressions of rejoicing. Notwithstanding all this parade, the town did not long enjoy these newly-acquired privileges, for King James II. vacated this charter by general proclamation, in 1688, by which this Borough was again placed in the state it had previously been in the reign of King Charles II. before any surrender was made. Thus the town was once more governed by two Bailiffs as formerly, until the reign of Queen Anne, when another charter was granted, and the government by Mayors restored.

1685—May. Sir Henry Sheers, a skilful engineer, came to inspect the Haven and Piers, for which he received one hundred guineas and his travelling expenses.

1687—King James II. removed from their situations five Aldermen and twelve Common Councilmen of the corporate body, under an order of Council, dated at Whitehall, 24th of February; and in the following year by another order, dated at Windsor, the 24th of August, three Aldermen and four of the Common Councilmen were ejected from their offices, and others placed in their stead. The right of displacing individuals from the corporate body had been reserved to himself by King Charles II. in the last charter.

1692—October 18th. King William landed here with his retinue, and entered the town by the south gate, where he was met by the Corporation, who handsomely entertained him and his train, at their own expense.

1703—March 11th. The 25th and last charter, granted at Westminster, by Queen Anne, under which the government of the town was again vested in a Mayor and other officers, instead of the two Bailiffs. In this instrument, the expense of procuring which, amounted to £412. 9s. 10d., the rights

A. D.

and privileges of the Corporation were secured as in the last charter of Charles II., and by it the town is now governed.

1734—A subscription entered into by some gentlemen of the town, for purchasing a gold chain and medal, with which they proposed to invest the Mayor *pro tempore*, to be worn by him upon all public occasions. A handsome gold chain was subsequently purchased, to which was attached a medal, with the Corporation arms on one side, and on the reverse a ship under sail, in allusion to the commercial interests of the inhabitants. The whole cost £166, but the medal was twelve years afterwards, ordered to be disposed of, and its value expended for additional links to the chain.

1744—A silver oar, double gilt, the ensignia of the Admiralty Court, presented to the town by Samuel Killett, Esq.

1750—John Barcham, mariner, executed here for the murder of Robert Bullen.

1754—An unsuccessful attempt made to introduce Methodism into this town by Mr. Thomas Olivers,* a preacher of the gospel, who at that time officiated in the Norwich circuit. He was accompanied upon this occasion by a friend, and it being the sabbath-day, at the conclusion of the service at Saint Nicholas's church, which they both attended, the preacher and his friend took their stations in the Market-place, where they began to sing an hymn, and to offer up prayers in the presence of a multitude of persons, whom curiosity had attracted together. Mr. Olivers then read his text, and proceeded to address the audience, when a great clamour arose

* Watmough's History of Methodism in Yarmouth, on the authority of the Arminian Magazine, vol. 2. pp. 138-9.

A. D.

among the people, who immediately directed their fury against the preacher and his friend. Retiring to the house of an acquaintance, they sent for their horses to return; but the multitude filled the row in which the house was situated, and on their attempting to depart, assailed them with dirt, stones, and missiles of every description without mercy, until the preacher and his friend effecting their escape with considerable difficulty, were driven completely out of the town.

1758—An act procured to hold a Court for the more easy and speedy recovery of small debts, within this town and its liberties, termed the Court of Conscience.

1760—A second and more successful attempt at the introduction of Methodism took place, which for the noveltyof the proceeding, deserves to be particularly mentioned. In this year, Mr. Howel Harris, who had previouly been a preacher in South Wales, arrived in Yarmouth. This gentleman had raised a volunteer corps for the defence of the nation, and his men having been accepted by government, were enrolled and attached to a regiment, in which he received a command. On his arrival in Yarmouth, upon enquiry as to whether there were any Methodists in the town, he became acquainted with the attempt of Olivers, in 1754, and its unsuccessful termination. Undismayed by the difficulties his predecessors had encountered, he enthusiastically determined to make another appeal to the populace in favour of his religion, and for that purpose privately employed the Town-Crier to give notice, that on a particular day and hour a Methodist teacher would preach to the people in the Market-place. The passion for novelty in some, and a feeling of curiosity in which mischief was predominant, in others, attracted a large assemblage of persons to the spot on

A. D.
1760 — the appointed day; the more reckless of whom, instigated by a hatred to the sect, armed themselves with sticks, brickbats, and other weapons, with which they avowed their intention of annoying the preacher. Mr. Harris, apparently unconcerned at their proceedings, had been exercising his men at a little distance from the mob, and when the clock struck the appointed hour, he quietly walked into the midst of the crowd, and coolly demanded the reason of its assemblage. Some of the surrounding persons informed him that a Methodist had advertised his preaching there at that hour, and the more violent of the ringleaders declared "it well was for him that he had not come, for they would certainly not have left him alive had he made his appearance among them." Mr. Harris expressed his sorrow for their disappointment, and said if they would favour him with their attention, he would give them a little friendly advice, that might hereafter prove of service to them. His men then surrounded him with their arms, and a table having been prepared for him, he mounted, and proceeded to sing an hymn, in which the soldiers most earnestly joined, a prayer succeeded, and the military preacher then exhorted the people to abstain from their wicked courses. The wondering mob, (always in extremes,) awe struck by the presence of the armed military, and subdued by the novelty of the scene, offered no opposition; their hostile intentions were abandoned, and the preacher after obtaining a long and uninterrupted hearing, quietly departed with his men, and the multitude returned to their own houses. Mr. Harris subsequently preached almost every evening, and Methodism became gradually established. A commodious chapel (the present baptist meeting-house,) was built by an individual in the town, and let to the Methodists at a yearly rent, and Mr. Benjamin Worship, an attorney, and Mr. John Simpson, a woollen

A. D.

draper, two local preachers, were appointed to officiate therein. A division in the society, however, took place about 1765, by the former of these two preachers imbibing Calvin's, or rather Sandiman's, opinions, and taking possession of the chapel, he set up for himself, and encouraged the spread of his Antinomian principles. The remainder of the society engaged a dwelling-house, which they fitted up as a place of worship, and continued preaching there but with little success. At some period subsequently to 1774 J. Simpson, the other preacher, again divided them, when only eight persons remained, who removed to the kitchen of a house in the occupation of Mr. King, a brazier, where they at length separated. A revival of the sect took place in the year 1780, through the exertions of Mr. Wood, a preacher, at that time stationed in the Norwich circuit, and in 1782 there were about 60 members comprising the society. In the following year, October 22nd, a new chapel was opened by the Rev. John Wesley, which in time became too small for their daily increasing followers. Another building was erected in 1792, and subsequently enlarged and converted into the present Meeting-house, which is capable of containing nearly 1000 persons.

1766—The price of provisions became so greatly enhanced, in the latter end of this year and the commencement of the following, that the poor, for want of sufficient employment, were totally unable to procure bread at the then price, viz. fivepence for the quartern loaf of 4lb. 3oz. Several charitable subscriptions were entered into for their relief, in many parts of the kingdom. The Mayor of Yarmouth accordingly requested the principal inhabitants to meet him at the Town-Hall, where a subscription was set on foot to relieve the necessitous of the town, which in a short time amounted to

A. D.

a considerable sum of money. A quantity of wheat was purchased and ground into meal, which it was resolved to bake into bread, and deliver to the poor on the most reasonable terms, agreeably to a plan devised for that purpose. The town was divided into different wards, and the poor of each ward ordered to attend at different hours in the day, at the general baking-office, in Goal-Street, where, on the production of tickets, delivered to them for that purpose, each person received their portion, without the least confusion. In this way, nearly 4000 loaves were distributed weekly, at three-pence the quartern loaf, weighing 4lb. 14oz. By this charitable subscription, poor families were supplied with a sufficient quantity of bread at little more than half the current price, from the 8th of January to the 25th of April, 1767: the whole number of loaves thus distributed was 60,138.

1769—September 16th. Elizabeth Martin executed for the murder of her illegitimate child.*

1781—William Paine, the pirate, hanged at London, and afterwards gibbetted here, on the North Denes.

1791—October 27th. Great riots in Yarmouth, chiefly on account of the high price of provisions, which were at length suppressed by the exertions of the magistrates.

The Marquis Townshend elected High Steward.

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* In the early part of this century, Elizabeth Thompson was executed for the murder of a Dutchman. The crime was perpetrated at the Tuns Inn, in the Goal-Row, which house was then kept by her. The actual murderer could not be discovered, and as this woman was proved to be in possession of the secret, which she obstinately refused to reveal, she was executed as an accessary. The real murderer confessed the crime on his death bed.

A. D.

1795—Monday, January 19th. The Princess of Holland, her son, and several of the Dutch Nobility landed here, after their escape from Holland, and were received by the townsmen with the greatest hospitality. The Hereditary Prince and the Stadtholder arrived from Harwich two days afterwards, and accompanied the party to Colchester. The Duke of York came to Yarmouth next day, but finding the Royal party gone, he only staid to refresh himself, and immediately followed them to London. His Royal Highness was received with every mark of respect and attachment by the people, who taking the horses from his carriage, drew him with acclamations round the Market-place.

1797—Admiral Duncan defeated the Dutch under De Winter, and returned to his station in these Roads: he was followed a few days after by several of the enemies' ships, in a shattered condition.

1800—Lord Nelson presented with the freedom of the town.

1801—March. Lord Nelson arrived in these Roads, with his flag on board the London of 98 guns, to join the fleet under Admirals Dickson and Parker.

1804—The rows, or narrow passages in the town, first numbered.

1805—A tremendous storm at sea, accompanied by a raging tide, which nearly destroyed the old Jetty.

1810—November 14th. The King of Sweden, who had abdicated his throne, landed here from the Tartar sloop, under the title of Count Gottorp.

1813—John Hannah, a miserable old man, upwards of 70 years of age, hanged for the murder of his wife.

1814—Tuesday, April 19th. The restoration of Louis XVIII. to the throne of France. The principal inhabitants of this town subscribed £1,106. 8s. 6d., which sum was expended in providing

A. D.

a grand dinner for such as were residing in the town and chose to partake of it. Fifty-eight tables were spread in the open air, in succession, along the South Quay, at which 8023 persons were seated, who made an excellent dinner off the standard old English fare of roast beef, plum-pudding, and ale, Jacob Preston, Esq. the Mayor, presiding at one of the tables. The weather was extremely fine, and the whole passed off in the utmost harmony and conviviality. A man, personating Neptune in a car, attended by Tritons and other deities, paraded the town, with music, in procession, during the day, and the evening concluded with a grand bonfire on the North Denes, on which the effigy of Napoleon was consumed amidst much rejoicing.

The Borough Sessions of Oyer and Terminer ordered to be held twice a year, instead of once, as hitherto.

1815—Lord Sydney inaugurated into the office of High Steward.

1820—Tuesday, August 15th. A grand Musical Festival at Yarmouth. The performances commenced by a miscellaneous concert in the evening, at the Town-Hall. The principal vocalists were, Mrs. Salmon, Miss Venes, Mr. Vaughan, Mr. French, Mr. Terrail, and Mr. Bellamy. The next morning, a selection from the first and second parts of the Sacred Oratorio of the Messiah was performed at Saint Nicholas's church. The third part was a miscellaneous act, from the works of Handel, Calcott, and Guglielmi. On Wednesday evening, there was another concert at the Town-Hall; and on the Thursday evening following, the entire first part of Haydn's celebrated Oratorio of the Creation was executed at the church, with two miscellaneous acts, selected from Mozart's Requiem, Beethoven's Mount of Olives, the Oratorios of Judas Maccabeus, and Israel in Egypt, and some highly esteemed compositions of Graun and Pergolesi.

A. D.

The church, upon this last occasion, presented a very brilliant appearance, from the number of lamps and candles with which the orchestra (expressly built for the occasion) and the other parts of the building were decorated. The execution of the performances reflected much credit upon the vocal and instrumental performers, who were principally amateur members of the Yarmouth and Norwich Concert Rooms, aided by several eminent professors, among whom was Lindley, the celebrated violencello performer; Mr. Eager, and his principal second Mr. Cooper, conducted the instrumental band, and Mr. Buck presided at the organ. The Festival was ably and spiritedly patronized: several of the magistrates and gentlemen of the town and neighbourhood acted as stewards. Notwithstanding the concerts were all brilliantly and fashionable attended, the treasurer, at the conclusion of the undertaking, was deficient in a considerable sum, towards which the Corporation of Yarmouth generously presented £50, as an idemnification for the loss.

1825—February 3rd. A destructive tide, which did much damage in this town. The water flowed nearly to the doors of some of the houses on the Quays; the Southtown road was completely overflowed, and rendered impassable; the lower apartments in several of the houses on the west side were under water, and much corn, grain, and other merchandize in the store-houses spoiled.

Tuesday, October 11th. The Catholic chapel, in George Street, finished, and consecrated by the Rev. Joseph Tate. Previously to the opening of this building, there was no chapel for the public observance of the Catholic service within the town.

POPULATION OF YARMOUTH.

The Rev. C. D. Brereton, the author of a late "Treatise upon the Number and Means of Employment of Agricultural Labourers," observes, that he cannot trace the population of Yarmouth to an earlier period than 1784, when it was accurately taken, and found to contain 12,608 souls. From the intimate connexion of England with Holland, Hanover, and the free towns of Germany, after the revolution, it is probable that the population of Yarmouth had increased from 1690 to 1714. In 1821, it amounted to 18,040 persons, being an increase of one-third, or 6000 upon 1784.

At that period (1821) there were—

Houses Inhabited	3,981
——— by Families	4,318
——— Uninhabited	157
——— Building	20
Total	8,476

Families chiefly employed in Agriculture	10
Ditto in Trades, Manufactures, or Handicrafts	1,286
Ditto in other occupations	3,022
Total	4,318

Males	7,649
Females	10,391
	18,040
Seamen, not returned	922
Soldiers	42
Total	19,004

The Seamen employed on board registered vessels were returned separately. The military were the staff of the East Norfolk Regiment of Militia.

	Males.	*Females.*
Under 5 years of age	1,352	1,334
From 5 to 10	1,156	1,226
11 — 15	910	1,060
16 — 20	705	1,088
21 — 30	839	1,796
31 — 40	803	1,233
41 — 50	739	1,005
51 — 60	492	734
61 — 70	385	530
71 — 80	214	299
81 — 90	49	80
91 — 100	4	6
100 — &c.	1*	0
Total ..	7,649	10,391

*This individual, named Luke Waller, died in 1823, at the advanced age of 103. He retained his faculties but slightly impaired to the last.

PARLIAMENTARY BURGESSES.

It is not a little remarkable, that Swinden, in his elaborate History of Yarmouth, has entirely omitted to notice its representatives in Parliament. His reason for this omission I cannot conjecture, but it might be owing to the difficulty of procuring, at that time, the necessary information, as access to the different depositories of the Parliamentary Records was certainly not attended with the same facility as at present. In order, therefore, to supply this defect in our Borough History, as far as my limited means will allow, I shall here subjoin a list of the Members, the early part of which was extracted from the Register of Parliamentary Writs, by John Bruce, Esq.* and presented to me by Mr. J. Gooding, to whom I have been obliged for several communications upon this subject, extracted from his own collections.

According to Oldfield, this town appears to have sent Burgesses to Parliament as early as 1294, the 23rd year of Edward I. but the names of the Representatives are not given by him, although it was quite as early as the City of Norwich or the Borough of Lynn. In the 26th year of the same monarch, a writ of summons was ordered for this Borough, and in 1299, two Burgesses were returned, whose names are the first upon record that have reached us.

The mode of summoning a Parliament, was, as Mr. Bruce justly observes, by writs, directed to the Sheriffs of the Counties, commanding each of them to send Knights for the County and Burgesses for the Boroughs, within his Bailiwick. The Sheriffs were the judges of what places were proper to send such Burgesses, and they summoned them accordingly. At that time, a disinclination to

* The author of a learned Paper on the derivation of the word "*Mass*," read to the Society of Antiquaries, and inserted in the 21st volume of the Archæologia.

the custom appears to have existed on the part of the electors, who were obliged to pay the expenses of their Representatives, and not by the Burgesses themselves, who may be supposed to have been always willing to be selected as qualified to fill the situations of Counsellors to the King, particularly when they were allowed to sustain that honour at the charges of their constituents. Accordingly we find that some Boroughs petitioned Parliament that they might be excused from sending Members, upon the ground of their poverty; and for many years, in the reign of Edward the Third, the return for Lancashire was, that "there were no Cities or Boroughs in that County which ought to send Members, because of their inability or poverty." Sometimes we find that a Borough sends Members to Parliament for many years, then, of a sudden, without any cause assigned by the Sheriff, it ceases to be returned for a long period, at the expiration of which it recommences, without any apparent reason. Thus Thetford sent Members for many years previously to the reign of Henry VI., but in the 29th year of that monarch, the Sheriff mentions in his return, Lynn, Norwich, &c. and then, omitting Thetford, goes on to certify that those were all the places fit and proper to send Members to Parliament, and this instance cannot by any means be cited as a solitary one. This omission is not to be accounted for with any certainty, unless it be placed to the unwillingness of the electors to be burthened with the expence of their Representatives, and perhaps, in the return just mentioned, it might be owing to some politic understanding between the Sheriff and the Borough. An instance of such an understanding having been known to exist, is not perhaps now capable of demonstration; but as the Sheriff had the power to summon what Boroughs he pleased, it is certainly not improbable that such might have existed. A strange instance of the mutability of all human affairs is, that the elective franchise, which is now held up as the palladium of every thing sacred by our modern patriots, should once have been regarded as a burthen—an honor from which it was a happiness to escape.

"JERNEMUTH MAGNA, NORFFOLK."

A. D. 1297	Anno 26th Edward I.	Parliament at *York*—	Ballivi nullum dederunt responsum.
—— 1299	—— 28th ——	Parliament at *Lincoln*—	William Fastolf and Henry Rose.
—— 1307	—— 1st Edward II.	Parliament at *Northampton*—	William Fastolf and Henry Rose.
—— 1308	—— 2nd ——	Parliament at *Westminster*—	Nicholas Fastolf and William Amerose.
—— 1310	—— 4th ——	Parliament at Ditto—	Robert Fordele and William Amerose.
—— 1311	—— 5th ——	Parliament at *London*—	William Amerose and Eustace Bottiler.
—— 1312	—— 6th ——	Parliament at *Westminster*—	William Amerose and Herman Burtonne.
—— 1313	—— 7th ——	Parliament at Ditto—	Henry Rose and William Amerose.
—— 1314	—— 8th ——	Parliament at Ditto—	Geoffrey Lakenham and Matthew Redham.
—— ——	—— 8th ——	Second Parliament at Ditto—	John Alleyne and William Gresienhale.
—— 1318	—— 12th ——	Parliament at *York*—	William Gassell and Herman Bretton.
—— 1321	—— 15th ——	Parliament at Ditto—	Edward Rose and John Perbroun.
—— 1322	—— 16th ——	Parliament at *Rippon*—	William Gaysele and Geoffrey Colney.
—— ——	—— 16th ——	Second Parliament at *York*—	Godfrey Colney.*
—— 1325	—— 19th ——	Parliament at *Westminster*—	Stephen Catefield and William Gaseley.
—— 1326	—— 20th ——	Parliament at Ditto—	Robert Drayton and John Atle.
—— 1327	—— 1st Edward III.	Parliament at *York*—	William Thurkild and William Gaysele.
—— 1328	—— 2nd ——	Parliament at *Northampton*—	Walter de Sonde and Robert Elys.

The orthography of some few of these names, where they have been repeated, will be found to differ, they are however exact transcripts of the Returns.

* Yarmouth appears to have sent only one Member to this Parliament. He had 50s. allowed him for his charges during his stay at York, and 2s. per diem, for five days, travelling expenses.

A. D.	1328	Anno	2nd Edward III.	Second Parliament at *York*—John Fitz John and William Gaysale.
——	——	——	2nd ——	Third Parliament at *New Sarum*..William Gaysele and Roger Gray.
——	1330	——	4th ——	Parliament at *Westminster*—William Gaysale and John Ravenigham.
——	——	——	4th ——	Second Parliament at Ditto—William Gaysale and William Amerose.
——	1332	——	6th ——	Parliament at Ditto—Richard Fastolf and William Gaysale.
——	1333	——	7th ——	Parliament at *York*—Geoffrey Le Elney and —— (name illegible.)
——	1334	——	8th ——	Parliament at *Westminster*—William Gaisele & Roger, son of Robert Draicote.
——	——	——	8th ——	Second Parliament at *York*—Godfrey Colneye (only one.)
——	1335	——	9th ——	Parliament at *Westminster*—Thomas Drayton and William Gaysle.
——	1336	——	10th ——	Parliament at Ditto—Thomas Drayton and William Gaysle.
——	1337	——	11th ——	Parliament at Ditto—William Gaysele and Roger Braysele.
——	1338	——	12th ——	Parliament at Ditto—William Hewille and Alexander Talliser.
——	——	——	12th ——	Second Parliament at Ditto..John Hemsby and Henry Talliser.
——	1340	——	14th ——	Parliament at Ditto—John Hemsby (only one.)
——	——	——	14th ——	Second Parliament at Ditto—William Gaysle and William Ambrose.
——	1341	——	15th ——	Parliament at Ditto—Richard Biketone and Roger Blaseney.
——	1343	——	17th ——	Parliament at Ditto—John Perbrun and William Gaysele.
——	1346	——	20th ——	Parliament at Ditto—Thomas Drayton and Peter Crosby.
——	1347	——	21st ——	Parliament at Ditto—William Beketon and Walter de le Sond.
——	1348	——	22nd ——	Parliament at Ditto—Walter atte Sond and Peter Cressy.
——	1350	——	24th ——	Parliament at Ditto—Richard Beketon and Nicholas Parham.
——	1352	——	26th ——	Parliament at Ditto—Peter Cressy (only one.)
——	1353	——	27th ——	Parliament at Ditto—John Cressy and Stephen Stasham.

A. D. 1355	Anno 29th Edward III.	Parliament at *Westminster*—	Thomas Drayton and John Ellis.
—— 1357	—— 31st ——	Parliament at Ditto—	Peter Cressy and Robert Ellis.
—— 1359	—— 33rd ——	Parliament at Ditto—	Henry Rose and John Fastolf.
—— 1360	—— 34th ——	Parliament at Ditto—	Hugh Fastolf and Alexander de Beverley.
—— 1362	—— 36th ——	Parliament at Ditto—	John de Kylham and William Colyn.
—— 1363	—— 37th ——	Parliament at Ditto—	The Schedule torn.
—— 1368	—— 42nd ——	Parliament at Ditto—	William Ellis and Simon Atte Gappe.
—— 1371	—— 45th ——	Parliament at Ditto—	No return.
—— 1372	—— 46th ——	Parliament at Ditto—	William Ode and John De Halle.
—— 1373	—— 47th ——	Parliament at Ditto—	Hugh Fastolf and John Halle.
—— 1376	—— 50th ——	Parliament at Ditto—	Hugh Fastolf and William Oxeney.
—— 1377	—— 1st Richard II.	Parliament at Ditto—	John Fastolf and William Ellis.
—— 1378	—— 2nd ——	Parliament at *Gloucester*—	William Ellis and Geoffrey Summerton.
—— 1379	—— 3rd ——	Parliament at *Westminster*—	Bartholomew Nogan and William Ellis.
—— 1381	—— 5th ——	Parliament at Ditto.	Bartholomew Nogan and William Oxeney.
—— ——	—— 5th ——	Second Parliament at Ditto—	Bartholomew Nogan and William Oxeney.
—— 1382	—— 6th ——	Parliament at Ditto—	Geoffrey Summerton and John Hakoun.
—— 1383	—— 7th ——	Parliament at Ditto—	Bartholomew Drayton and Geoffrey Summerton.
—— 1384	—— 8th ——	Parliament at Ditto—	Geoffrey Summerton and John Hakoun.
—— 1385	—— 9th ——	Parliament at Ditto—	Ralph Ramesey and John Hakoun.
—— 1386	—— 10th ——	Parliament at Ditto—	Ralph Ramesey and John De Beketon.
—— 1389	—— 13th ——	Parliament at Ditto—	Ralph Ramesey and John Ellis.
—— 1391	—— 15th ——	Parliament at Ditto—	Ralph Ramesey and John Hakoun.

A. D. 1396 Anno 20th Richard II. Parliament at *Westminster*—Hugo Atte Fen and Richard Okey.
—— 1397 —— 21st —— Parliament at Ditto—Ralph Ramesey and Richard Okeney.
—— 1400 —— 1st Henry IV. Parliament at Ditto—John Beketon and Hugh Atte Fen.
—— 1404 —— 5th —— Parliament at Ditto—Roger Adams and Geoffrey Pampyn.
—— 1410 —— 11th —— Parliament at Ditto—William Parker and Alexander Gapp.
—— 1413 —— 1st Henry V. Parliament at Ditto—William Okeney and Alexander Gapp.
—— 1414 —— 2nd —— Parliament at Ditto—Geoffrey Pamping and Robert Ellis.
—— 1415 —— 3rd —— Parliament at Ditto—Schedule lost.
—— 1419 —— 7th —— Parliament at *Gloucester*—Robert Ellis and Henry Rafman.
—— 1420 —— 8th —— Parliament at *Westminster*—No return.
—— 1421 —— 9th —— Parliament at Ditto—Richard Ellis and Robert Cupper.
—— 1422 —— 1st Henry VI. Parliament at Ditto—Robert Ellis and John Hasting.
—— 1423 —— 2nd —— Parliament at Ditto—Thomas Hall and Ralph Brouning.
—— 1424 —— 3rd —— Parliament at Ditto—Thomas Dengaine and John Pyn.
—— 1427 —— 6th —— Parliament at Ditto—Thomas Gayne and Robert Ellis.
—— 1432 —— 11th —— Parliament at Ditto—Thomas Fen and John Pyn.
—— 1435 —— 14th —— Parliament at Ditto—William Yelverton and John Phelipp.
—— 1441 —— 20th —— Parliament at Ditto—Thomas Hillys and John Daunne.
—— 1448 —— 27th —— Parliament at Ditto—Thomas Hillys and William Willy.
—— 1449 —— 28th —— Parliament at Ditto—John Blueston and Robert Pyn.
—— 1450 —— 29th —— Parliament at Ditto—Hugh Fenne and Edward Wydewell.
—— 1467 —— 7th Edward IV. Parliament at Ditto—John Russe and John Timperley.
—— 1472 —— 12th —— Parliament at Ditto—John Russe and John Alleyne.

An unfortunate chasm here occurs in my manuscript list of the Parliamentary Burgesses for this town for according to Brady on Boroughs, page 77, it appears, that from the 17th of Edward IV., which are the last returns in the Tower, to the first year of Edward VI., they are all lost, except a few imperfect bundles in the Roll's Chapel. In consequence of this irremediable disaster, it is now become (with a very few exceptions only, where local Records have been preserved,) almost impossible to ascertain with certainty the returns for those Boroughs which were either summoned, omitted, or restored, between the two periods.

A. D. 1541 Anno 33rd Henry VIII. Parliament at *Westminster*—Humphrey Wynn (only one.)
—— 1547 —— 1st Edward VI. Parliament at Ditto—William Woodhouse, Knt. and Robert Eyre, Gent.
—— 1553 —— 7th —— Parliament at Ditto—William Woodhouse and Nicholas Jermyn, Mercer.
—— —— —— 1st Mary Parliament at Ditto—Robert Eyre and Simon Moor.
—— —— —— —— —— Second Parliament at Ditto—William Bishop, sen. and John Echard.
—— 1554 —— 1st & 2nd Philip & Mary Parliament at Ditto—Thomas Hunte and William Bishop.
—— 1555 —— 2nd & 3rd —— Parliament at Ditto—Nicholas Fenn and Cornelius Bright.
—— 1557 —— 4th & 5th —— Parliament at Ditto—Thos. Woodhouse, Knt. & William Barker, Gent.
—— 1558 —— 1st Elizabeth Parliament at Ditto—Thomas Woodhouse, Knt. and William Barker, Gent.
—— 1562 —— 5th —— Parliament at Ditto—Thomas Timperley and William Gryce.
—— 1570 —— 13th —— Parliament at Ditto—William Barker and William Gryce.
—— 1571 —— 14th —— Parliament at Ditto—John Bacon, who died, and Edward Bacon was elected in his place, and William Gryce.
—— 1584 —— 27th —— Parliament at Ditto—William Gryce and Thomas Dennet.
—— 1585 —— 28th —— Parliament at Ditto—William Grice and Thomas Damer.
—— 1588 —— 31st —— Parliament at Ditto—John Stubb and Roger Drury.
—— 1592 —— 35th —— Parliament at Ditto—Thomas Damer and John Felton.

A. D. 1596 Anno 39th Elizabeth. Parliament at *Westminster*—Henry Hobart and John Felton.
—— 1600 —— 43rd —— Parliament at Ditto—Henry Hobart and Thomas Damer.
—— 1603 —— 1st James I. Parliament at Ditto—Thomas Damer and John Wheeler.
—— 1614 —— 12th —— Parliament at Ditto—Henry Hobart, Knt. and George Hardweare.
—— 1620 —— 18th —— Parliament at Ditto—Benjamin Cowper and Edward Owner.
—— 1623 —— 21st —— Parliament at Ditto—George Hardweare and Benjamin Cooper.
—— 1625 —— 1st Charles I. Parliament at Ditto—Sir John Corbet, Bart. and Edward Owen.
—— —— —— — —— Second Parliament at Ditto—Sir John Corbet, Bart. and Thomas Johnson.
—— 1627 —— 3rd —— Parliament at Ditto—Sir John Wentworth and John Corbet.*
—— 1639 —— 15th —— Parliament at Ditto—Edward Owner and Miles Corbet.†
—— 1640‡—— 16th —— Parliament at Ditto—Miles Corbet and Edward Owner.
—— 1653 —— 5th Charles II. (the Commonwealth)—No Representatives for Cities or Boroughs.
—— 1654 —— 6th Charles II. (Ditto)—Colonel William Goffe‖ and Thomas Dunn.

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* The Corbets were originally of the County of Salop, and were ancient Barons. One of the branches of this family resided in Norfolk, from which sprang this John Corbet. He sat as one of King Charles's judges, in the painted chamber, on the first day of the trial, as appears by an excuse for his non attendance on the 22nd, delivered by Colonel Harvey to the Commissioners.—*Noble's Regicides.*

† A gentleman of the same ancient family, Recorder of this Town, and Member of Parliament for 37 years. He inrolled himself among the Regicides on King Charles's trial, and at the Restoration, made his escape to the Continent; but being seized at Delft, in Holland, he was brought to England, and executed at Tyburn, on the 19th April, 1662, for his share in that transaction, together with Barkstead and Okey, two other Regicides.

‡ Commonly styled the long Parliament.

‖ Afterwards General Goffe, another of the Regicides. In 1656, he was returned for the County of Southampton and at the Restoration escaped to America.

THE RESTORATION.

A. D.

1660—Sir John Palgrave,* Bart. and Miles Corbet, Esq. both removed on petition, and the following returned—
Sir John Potts,† Bart. and Sir William D'Oyley.‡ Knt.

1661—William Coventry,|| Esq. and Sir William D'Oyley.

1679—Lord Huntington and Sir William Coventry, Knt.

1680—Richard Huntington, Esq. and George England, Esq.

1681—Sir James Johnson, Knt. and George England, Esq.

Previously to this year, the Corporation had usually elected the Burgesses of Parliament by an inquest of twelve men from their own body, viz. six aldermen and six of the common council, or sometimes by a majority of assembly, as in 1654. At this period, (1681) the whole body of the freemen of the Borough claimed the right of electing their Representatives in Parliament, and accordingly chose the two gentlemen above named, upon which occasion Sir James Johnson made a celebrated speech to the electors. An appeal against this return was made by the Corporation to the House of Commons, who decided in favour of the freemen, a majority of whom have ever since elected their own Representatives.

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* Sir John Palgrave, of Norwood Berningham, in Norfolk. Created a Baronet, in 1641.

† Sir John Potts, Bart. of Mannington, in Norfolk. He represented this county in 1640.

‡ Sir William D'Oyley, Knt. of Shottisham, in Norfolk. Created a Baronet in 1663, and appointed one of the Commissioners for Sick and Wounded Seamen and Prisoners of War, in 1665: he died in 1677.

|| Fourth son of Thomas, first Earl of Coventry, and Secretary to the Admiralty in 1661, Knighted 1665, and one of the Commissioners of the Treasury in 1667: he died at the age of 60 years, in 1686.

A. D.

1684-5—George England, Esq. and Lord Huntington.

1688—The same.

1689—George England, Esq. and Samuel Fuller, Esq.

1695—The same.

1698—The same.

1700—The same.

1701—John Nicolson, Esq. and John Burton, Esq.

1702—Benjamin England, Esq. and John Nicolson, Esq.

1705—The same.

1708—Honourable Roger Townsend and Richard Ferrier, Esq.

1710—*Richard Ferrier, Esq. and George England, Esq.

1713—The same.

1715—George England, Esq. and Honourable Horatio Townsend.

1722—Horatio Walpole, Esq. and Honourable Charles Townsend.

1723—Honourable William Townsend, *vice* Honourable Charles Townsend, summoned by Writ to the House of Peers as Lord Lynn.

1728—Honourable William Townsend and †Horatio Walpole, Esq.

1734—Honourable William Townsend and Edward Walpole, Esq.

1737-8—Honourable Roger Townsend, *vice* Honourable William Townsend, deceased.

1741—Honourable Roger Townsend	400	votes.
Edward Walpole, Esq.	391	
‡*Hewling Luson, Esq.*	104	
Richard Fuller, Esq.	97	

* Ancestor of the present respectable family of that name in Yarmouth.

† Brother to Sir R. Walpole, K. G. first Earl of Orford, created first Lord Walpole, of Wolterton.

‡ The unsuccessful candidates are distinguished by Italics.

A. D.

1747—Honourable Edward Walpole and *Hon. Charles Townsend

1754—April 18th. Hon. Sir Edward Walpole, K. B... 518 votes
Honourable Charles Townsend ... 541
Richard Fuller, Esq. 397
William Brown, Esq. 342

1756—Honourable Charles Townsend, having vacated his seat by accepting the office of Treasurer of his Majesty's Chamber, an Election took place, December 13th.
†Charles Townsend, Esq. ..... 393 votes.
Richard Fuller, Esq. 361

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* Honourable Charles Townshend, brother to George Lord Viscount, afterwards first Marquis Townsend. On his vacating his seat for Yarmouth, he was returned for the Borough of Harwich, which place he represented till his death. In the course of his political career, he passed through the various offices of one of the Lords of Trade and Plantations, Lord of the Admiralty, Treasurer of his Majesty's Chambers, Secretary at War, and first Lord of the Board of Trade and Plantations. In 1766, he was appointed second Commissioner of the Treasury, and Chancellor and Under-Treasurer of the Exchequer, which offices he filled at the time of his death. He died of a putrid fever, on the 4th of September, 1767, in the 41st year of his age. His wife, Caroline, eldest daughter of John, Duke of Argyle, was created a Peeress in her own right, by the title of Baroness Greenwich. Burke, the celebrated orator, in allusion to the extraordinary degree of influence and authority possessed by Mr. Townsend, at the period in which Lord Chatham was rapidly approaching to the close of his ministerial career, expressed himself in the following nervous language in the House of Commons—"Even then, Sir, before this splendid orb was entirely set, and while the western horizon was in a blaze with his descending glory, on the opposite side of the heavens arose another luminary, and for his hour became lord of the ascendant."—Belsham says (History of Great Britain, vol. 5. p. 249.) "The term of this minister's public life was too short, and his situation too subordinate, to allow that full and free scope of action which is necessary to the perfect developement of a character. From what appears, his ambition incrasing with his increase of honours, was much better sustained by his political ability, destitute as that ability was of a clear and correct judgement, than his ability by political rectitude."—Many instances of the brilliancy of his wit and readiness on debate, may be found in Walpole's Memoires of the last Ten Years of George II.

† Created Lord Bayning, 1797.

A. D.

1761—Honourable Sir Edward Walpole, K. B.
Charles Townsend, Esq.

1768—Charles Townsend, Esq.
Honourable Richard Walpole.

1770—Feb. 10th. Charles Townsend, Esq. appointed a Lord of the Treasury, re-elected.

1774—Charles Townsend, Esq. ..... 310 votes.
Honourable Richard Walpole 310
William Beckford, Esq. 218
Sir Charles Saunders, K. B. 216

1777—Charles Townsend, Esq. having vacated his seat, by accepting the office of Joint Vice Treasurer of Ireland, an Election took place.
Charles Townsend, Esq. ..... 502 votes.
William Beckford, Esq. 199

1780—Charles Townsend, Esq.
Honourable Richard Walpole.

1783—Right Honourable Charles Townsend, having accepted the office of Treasurer of the Navy, was re-elected.

1784—Sir John Jervis, K. B.
Henry Beaufoy, Esq.

1790—June 18th. Right Honourable Charles Townsend 632 votes.
Henry Beaufoy, Esq. 455
John Thomas Sandys, Esq 182

On the death of Mr. Beaufoy, an Election ensued.

1795—May 29th. Stephens Howe, Esq. ..... 483 votes.
**George Anson, Esq.* 347

1796—June. Lord C. P. Townsend.
Stephens Howe, Esq.

On the death of these two members, were elected—

1796—Oct. 26th. William Loftus, Esq ..... 599 votes.
Henry Joddrel, Esq 561
Sir John Jervis, K. B. 418

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* Now Lieutenant-General Sir George Anson, K. C. B. M. P. for Litchfield.

A. D.		
1802—July.	Sir Thomas Trowbridge, Bart.	
	Thomas Jervis, Esq.	
1806—Nov. 4th.	*Honourable Edward Harbord.	
	Stephen Lushington, Esq.	
1807—May 9th.	Honourable Edward Harbord.....	627 votes.
	Stephen Lushington, Esq.....	604
	William Jacob, Esq......	341
	Abbot Upcher, Esq......	21
1808—June 25th.	Giffin Wilson, Esq. *vice* Mr. Lushington, who vacated by accepting the Chiltern Hundreds.	
1812—Oct. 6th.	Edmund Knowles Lacon, Esq.....	607 votes.
	William Loftus, Esq.....	387
	Giffin Wilson, Esq.....	329
1818—June 19th.	Honourable Thomas William Anson	780 votes
	Charles Edmund Rumbold, Esq....	760
	Edmund Knowles Lacon, Esq....	651
	William Loftus, Esq.....	612
1819—Feb. 15th.	Honourable George Anson, *vice* Honourable T. W. Anson, who succeeded, on the demise of his father, to the title of Viscount Anson, July 31st 1818.	
1820—March 11th.	Honourable George Anson.....	754 votes.
	Charles Edmund Rumbold, Esq...	752
	John Michel, Esq......	612
	Josias Henry Stracey, Esq.....	612
1826—June 9th.	C. E. Rumbold, Esq.....	649 votes.
	Hon. Lieut. Col. Anson.....	645
	*The Crimson Interest**.....	250

* The Crimson Interest nominated Sir E. K. Lacon, Bart. without his privity or consent, for whom they demanded a poll, intending to return him to Parliament free of expence; but being destitute of the funds necessary to convey the outvoters to Yarmouth, they were compelled to relinquish the contest on the evening of the first day.

The Freemen acquire their freedom by birth, service, gift, or purchase. The sons of Freemen are entitled to this privilege at 18 years of age; and those who have served an apprenticeship of seven years to a Freeman, within the liberties of the Borough, are entitled to it at the age of 21 years.

* The present Lord Suffield.

MAYORS

FROM THE DATE OF

QUEEN ANNE'S CHARTER,

11th March, 1703.

Benjamin Engle, to *September 29th*.

A. D. 1703,	Anno 2nd Anne,		Benjamin England, Esq.
—— 1704,	—— 3rd	——	Joseph Cotman, Esq.
—— 1705,	—— 4th	——	Anthony Elys, Jun. Esq.
—— 1706,	—— 5th	——	Richard Fenner, Esq.
—— 1707,	—— 6th	——	Samuel Fuller, Esq.
—— 1708,	—— 7th	——	Anthony Elys, Esq.
—— 1709,	—— 8th	——	William Browne, Esq.
—— 1710,	—— 9th	——	James Artis, Esq.
—— 1711,	—— 10th	——	Henry Borrett, died. Samuel Wakeman, Esq.
—— 1712,	—— 11th	——	John Spurgeon, Esq.
—— 1713,	—— 12th	——	William Spooner, Esq.

Queen Anne died, August 1st, 1714.

—— 1714,	—— 1st George I.		Andrew Bracey, Esq.
—— 1715,	—— 2nd	——	George England, Esq.
—— 1416,	—— 3rd	——	John Ireland, Esq.
—— 1717,	—— 4th	——	Thomas le Grice, Esq.
—— 1718,	—— 5th	——	Jonathan Pue, Esq.
—— 1719,	—— 6th	——	Anthony Elys, Esq.

A. D. 1720, Anno 7th George I. Richard Ferrier, Esq
—— 1721, —— 8th —— Christopher Brightin, Esq.
—— 1722, —— 9th —— William Pacey, Esq.
—— 1723, —— 10th —— John Pearson, Esq.
—— 1724, —— 11th —— Richard Ferrier, Jun. Esq.
—— 1725, —— 12th —— Henry Lombe, Esq.
—— 1726, —— 13th —— Nathaniel Symonds, Esq.

George I. died June 11th, 1727.

—— 1727, —— 1st George II. Samuel Artis, Esq.
—— 1728, —— 2nd —— George Ward, Esq.
—— 1729, —— 3rd —— Robert Ward, Esq.
—— 1730, —— 4th —— John Bird, Esq.
—— 1731, —— 5th —— Anthony Taylor, Esq.
—— 1732, —— 6th —— Thomas Cooke, Esq.
—— 1733, —— 7th —— William Browne, Esq.
—— 1734, —— 8th —— Barry Love, Esq.
—— 1735, —— 9th —— Samuel Wakeman, Esq.
—— 1736, —— 10th —— John Parson, Esq.
—— 1737, —— 11th —— Thomas Milles, Esq.
—— 1738, —— 12th —— Thomas Horsley, Esq.
—— 1739, —— 13th —— Thomas Ellys, Esq.
—— 1740, —— 14th —— Christopher Bernard, Esq.
—— 1741, —— 15th —— William Harmer, Esq.
—— 1742, —— 16th —— John Cotman, Esq.
—— 1743, —— 17th —— Joseph Neech, Esq.
—— 1744, —— 18th —— William Browne, Sen. Esq.
—— 1745, —— 19th —— Joseph Cotman, Esq.
—— 1746, —— 20th —— Samuel Killett, Esq.
—— 1747, —— 21st —— Thomas Martin, Esq.
—— 1748, —— 22nd —— William Browne, Esq.
—— 1749, —— 23rd —— Robert Abbon, Esq.
—— 1750, —— 24th —— Robert Ferrier, Esq.
—— 1751, —— 25th —— James Ward, Esq.

A. D. 1752,	Anno 26th George II.		Christopher Tayor, Esq. died. Giles Wakeman, Esq.
—— 1753,	—— 27th	——	William Butcher, Esq.
—— 1754,	—— 28th	——	Richard Baker, Esq.
—— 1755,	—— 29th	——	John Cotman, Esq.
—— 1756,	—— 30th	——	William Browne, Esq.
—— 1757,	—— 31st	——	Joseph Cotman, Esq.
—— 1758,	—— 32nd	——	Giles Wakeman, Esq.
—— 1759,	—— 33rd	——	Joseph Cotman, Esq.
—— 1760,	—— 34th	——	John Ramey, Esq.

George II. died October 25th, 1760.

—— 1761,	—— 1st George III.		Thomas Martin, Esq.
—— 1762,	—— 2nd	——	John Barnby, Esq.
—— 1763,	—— 3rd	——	John Goslin Love, Esq.
—— 1764,	—— 4th	——	Richard Moyse, Esq.
—— 1765,	—— 5th	——	John Norfor, Esq.
—— 1766,	—— 6th	——	William Fisher, Esq.
—— 1767,	—— 7th	——	John Fisher, Esq.
—— 1768,	—— 8th	——	Robert Lancaster, Esq.
—— 1769,	—— 9th	——	Richard Baker, Esq.
—— 1770,	—— 10th	——	Colman Manclarke, Esq.
—— 1771,	—— 11th	——	Anthony Taylor, Esq.
—— 1772,	—— 12th	——	Henry Gooch, Esq.
—— 1773,	—— 13th	——	John Ramey, Esq.
—— 1774,	—— 14th	——	James Fisher, Esq.
—— 1775,	—— 15th	——	William Taylor, Esq.
—— 1776,	—— 16th	——	Thomas Pitt, Esq.
—— 1777,	—— 17th	——	Nathaniel Symonds, Esq.
—— 1778,	—— 18th	——	Joseph Ramey, Esq.
—— 1779,	—— 19th	——	James Turner, Esq.
—— 1780,	—— 20th	——	William Fisher, Esq.
—— 1781,	—— 21st	——	John Reynolds, Esq.
—— 1782,	—— 22nd	——	William Palgrave, Esq.

A. D. 1783,	Anno 23rd George III.		William Taylor, Esq.
—— 1784,	—— 24th	——	John Reynolds, Esq.
—— 1785,	—— 25th	——	John Watson, Esq.
—— 1786,	—— 26th	——	William Fisher, Jun. Esq.
—— 1787,	—— 27th	——	Benjamin Fielding, Esq.
—— 1788,	—— 28th	——	James Fisher, Jun. Esq.
—— 1789,	—— 29th	——	Samuel Tolver, Esq.
—— 1790,	—— 30th	——	Robert Warmington, Esq.
—— 1791,	—— 31st	——	George Thompson, Esq.
—— 1792,	—— 32nd	——	Edmund Lacon, Esq.
—— 1793,	—— 33rd	——	Jacob Preston, Esq.
—— 1794,	—— 34th	——	William Taylor, Esq.
—— 1795,	—— 35th	——	Sir Edmund Lacon, Knt.
—— 1796,	—— 36th	——	Dover Colby Esq.
—— 1797,	—— 37th	——	James Fisher, Jun. Esq.
—— 1798,	—— 38th	——	Sir Edmund Lacon, Knt.
—— 1799,	—— 39th	——	William Fisher, Jun. Esq.
—— 1800,	—— 40th	——	Samuel Barker Esq.
—— 1801,	—— 41st	——	Jacob Preston, Esq.
—— 1802,	—— 42nd	——	John Fisher, Esq.
—— 1803,	—— 43rd	——	Robert Cory, Esq.
—— 1804,	—— 44th	——	Francis R. Reynolds, Esq.
—— 1805,	—— 45th	——	William Palgrave, Esq.
—— 1806,	—— 46th	——	William Fisher, Jun. Esq.
—— 1807,	—— 47th	——	*Edmund Knowles Lacon, Esq.
—— 1808,	—— 48th	——	Robert Warmington, Esq.
—— 1809,	—— 49th	——	James Fisher, Esq.
—— 1810,	—— 50th	——	Benjamin Fielding, Esq.
—— 1811,	—— 51st	——	John Fisher, Esq.
—— 1812,	—— 52nd	——	Sir Edmund Lacon, Knt.
—— 1813,	—— 53rd	——	Jacob Preston, Esq.
—— 1814,	—— 54th	——	William Palgrave, Jun. Esq.
—— 1815,	—— 55th	——	Robert Cory, Jun. Esq.

* Now Sir E. K. Lacon, Bart.

A. D.	1816,	Anno 56th Geo. III.	Isaac Preston, Esq.
——	1817,	——57th ——	Samuel Paget, Esq.
——	1818,	——58th ——	Edmund Preston, Esq.
——	1819,	——59th ——	Thomas Bateman, Esq. M. D.

George III. died 29th January, 1820.

——	1820,	——1st George IV.	John G. Fisher, Esq.
——	1821,	——2nd ——	John D. Palmer, Esq.
——	1822,	——3rd ——	Isaac Preston, Esq.
——	1823,	——4th ——	F. R. Reynolds, Esq.
——	1824,	——5th ——	William Barth, Esq.
——	1825,	——6th ——	Charles Costerton, Esq.

MINISTERS

OF

GREAT YARMOUTH,

FROM THE RESTORATION.

A. D.

1660 Rev. —— Allen, at the Restoration.

1663 Rev. —— Duncon, who resigned.

1663 Rev. —— Gadford, D. D.

1665 Rev. —— Spendlove.

1679 Rev. Luke Milborne, who resigned.

1691 Rev. Barry Love, A. M.

1722 Rev. Thomas Macro, D. D.

1744 Rev. Kenrick Prescott, D. D. who resigned. He was Prebendary of Norwich Cathedral, and Master of Catharine Hall, Cambridge.

1750 Rev. Samuel Salter, D. D. resigned. Prebendary of Norwich, and afterwards Master of the Charter House.

1755 Rev. John Butler, D. D. resigned. Afterwards Bishop of Oxford and Hereford.

1761 Rev. John Manclark, A. B.

1771 Rev. John Smith, D. D. resigned. Prebendary of Norwich.

1781 Rev. Samuel Cooper, D. D.

1800 Rev. Richard Turner, B. D.

LECTURERS.

1660 Rev. —— Brinsley, at the Restoration.

1662 Rev. —— Spendlove, father of the Minister of St. Nicholas's church.

1665 Rev. —— Meen.

1690 Rev. Barry Love.

1692 Rev. William Ling.

1719 Rev. —— Anderson.

1731 Rev. Thomas Missenden, A. M. died 1774.

1779 Rev. Richard Turner, B. D. (after a vacancy of five years.)

1800 Rev. Thomas Baker, A. M.

MINISTERS

OF

SAINT GEORGE'S CHAPEL.

1716 Rev. —— Welham } First Ministers.
Rev. —— Anderson }

1720 Rev. Anthony Ellys,* D. D. *vice* Anderson.

1721 Rev. —— Prattant, *vice* Ellys.

1722 Rev. —— Pitcairn, *vice* Prattant.

1724 Rev. Thomas Missenden, A. M. *vice* Welham.

1730 Rev. —— Mingay, *vice* Pitcairn.

1731 Rev. —— Bayspoole, *vice* Missenden.

1733 Rev. Edward White, A. M. *vice* Bayspoole.

1741 Rev. Francis Turner, A. M. *vice* Mingay.

1790 Rev. John Love, A. M. *vice* Turner.

1791 Rev. Charles Dade, A. M. *vice* White.

1802 Rev. S. L. Cooper, A. M. *vice* Dade.

1816 Rev. Fisher Watson, A. M. *vice* Love.

1817 Rev. John Forster, A. M. *vice* Cooper.

1821 Rev. John Homfray, A. B. *vice* Watson.

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* Dr. Ellys was Bishop of St. David's, 1752.

RARE BOTANICAL PLANTS,

FOUND IN THE

NEIGHBOURHOOD OF YARMOUTH.

For the following copious Botanical List of Rare Plants, to be found in the vicinity of Yarmouth, and within the space described in this Volume, I beg to acknowledge my obligations to DAWSON TURNER, Esq. by whose permission I have extracted them from the Norfolk and Suffolk Divisions of the Third Volume of *The Botanist's Guide through England and Wales*, published by himself and LEWIS WESTON DILLWYN, Esq. F. R. S. and L. S. with Mr. Turner's interleaved additions.

ON THE NORFOLK SIDE OF YARMOUTH.

SALICORNIA *radicans*. Near Yarmouth, and by the river at Gorleston.

CHARA *hispida*. Not uncommon near Yarmouth.

—— *flexilis*. Ditch at Caister, near ditto.

SCHOENUS *Mariscus*. About St. Olave's bridge, and abundantly in the reach of marshes between Bungay and Beccles.

SCIRPUS *multicaulis*. Plentiful about Yarmouth, and not uncommon on the wet heaths in the neighbourhood.

ALOPECURUS *bulbosus*. Salt marshes round Yarmouth frequent. However different this plant and *A. geniculatus* may appear in general habit and at first sight, it is by no means easy to find any characters of specific distinction between them. Mr. Turner has attended to this subject for some years, and inclines to the opinion that *A. bulbosus* is only a variety dependent upon its place of growth.

AIRA *canescens*. On Yarmouth denes, particularly by the south battery, and on the sand hills at Caister abundantly.

POA *bulbosa*. On Yarmouth denes every where. Mr. Turner says, "It is far from extraordinary that this grass, which forms the principal part of the herbage of our denes, should so long have escaped the notice of botanists, for it bears its flowers early in May, very soon after which it withers, and in July no traces of stems or leaves are to be found; but the little bulbous roots are, during the whole summer, blown about in great quantities upon the surface of the ground, or with the loose sand."

ELYMUS *arenarius*. At Caister, near Yarmouth, and thence on the sand hills along the coast for many miles plentifully, but very rarely bearing flowers.

HORDEUM *maritimum*. Abundant in marshes by the river side at Yarmouth.

CENTUNCULUS *minimus*. Filby heath, very near the water.

RUPPIA *maritima*. Abundant in the ditches of the salt marshes about Yarmouth.

TILLÆA *muscosa*. Yarmouth denes, especially about the whale's jaw bones.

ANCHUSA *sempervirens*. By the road side between Yarmouth and Bungay, plentifully.

VIOLA *lactea*. Common on the denes about Yarmouth.

CHENOPODIUM *olidum*. Every where about Yarmouth, under the walls, and among the dung hills on the denes.

——————— *ficifolium*. About Yarmouth.

——————— *botryoides*. Marsh ditches and waste places about Yarmouth.

BUPLEURUM *tenuissimum*. Borders of Braydon, near Yarmouth.

SIUM *latifolium*. Ditches at Acle, by the side of the road between Yarmouth and Norwich plentiful, and elsewhere in the county not uncommon.

OENANTHE *pimpinelloides*. Salt marshes about Yarmouth.

CICUTA *virosa*. Not uncommon about Yarmouth, and near Filby Broad.

MYOSURUS *minimus*. Fields at Ormesby. A weed in gardens about Yarmouth.

FRANKENIA *lævis*. Moist parts of Yarmouth denes, near the ferry, on the edges of the ditches.

RUMEX *maritimus*. Not uncommon about Yarmouth and Acle.

ALISMA *ranunculoides*. Filby and Rollesby heaths, near the water, and very common in the county.

POLYGONUM *minus*. Filby heath.

CERASTIUM *tetrandum*. On Yarmouth denes.

RANUNCULUS *Lingua*. Marshes between Herringfleet and Reedham, and Caister near Yarmouth.

——— *parviflorus*. Little Ormesby church-yard.

MENTHA *hirsuta*. About Yarmouth and Caister.

——— *Pulegium*. At Filby.

LEPIDIUM *latifolium*. River side at Yarmouth.

THLASPI *arvense*. Field at Caister, near Yarmouth.

COCHLEARIA *officinalis*. Salt marshes, at Yarmouth and Stokesby.

——— *anglica*. Abundant at Yarmouth, in marshes by the river side.

IBERIS *nudicaulis*. Yarmouth denes, near the south battery.

TRIFOLIUM *ornithopodioides*. Yarmouth denes, by the whalebones and elsewhere.

——— *scabrum*. Caister hills, near Yarmouth.

——— *glomeratum*. Yarmouth denes, by the whalebones, &c.

——— *suffocatum*. Abundantly on Yarmouth denes.

MEDICAGO *falcata*. Ormesby.

——— *falcata var. fl. purp.* On Yarmouth denes.

LEONTODON *palustre*. Marshes about Yarmouth. Mr. Turner remarks, "however different this plant certainly appears from the common *Leontodon Taraxacum*, I cannot but observe that I do not believe them to be specifically distinct: they both grow abundantly in the marshes about Yarmouth, and I constantly remark, that though all which are found in the wettest places are clearly *L. palustre*, yet as the soil becomes more dry, the scales of the calyx are less erect, the colour less purple and shining, and the leaves take regularly more and more of a runcinate form, till at last they quite lose themselves in the common species."

CARDUUS *tenuiflorus*. Every where about Yarmouth.

CINERARIA *palustris*. Marsh at Caister, near Yarmouth.

ANTHEMIS *nobilis*. Yarmouth denes, near the north entrance.

SERAPIAS *longifolia*. Caister and Runham, near Yarmouth.

TYPHA *angustifolia*. Common round Yarmouth.

CAREX *teretiuscula*. Marshes at Caister and Mautby, near Yarmouth.

——— *pseudo cyperus*. Near Yarmouth.

——— *Oederi*. On all moist Commons about Yarmouth.

——— *distans*. Salt marshes, near Yarmouth.

——— *ampullacea*. Common about Yarmouth.

LITTORELLA *lacustris*. By the margin of Filby broad abundantly.

URTICA *pilulifera*. About Yarmouth.

MYRIOPHYLLUM *verticillatum*. Caister and elsewhere, near Yarmouth.

ATRIPLEX *laciniata*. On Yarmouth beach, near the north battery.

——— *pedunculata*. Salt marshes at Yarmouth, and by the side of Braydon.

OSMUNDA *regalis*. Caister by Yarmouth.

PILULARIA *globulifera*. Filby Common.

GYMNOSTOMUM *intermedium*. Common on banks about Yarmouth.

——— *obtusum*. On Yarmouth denes, in wet ground by the oil houses.

ORTHOTRICHUM *aristatum*. Trees about Yarmouth.

NECKERA *heteromalla.* Trees at Ormesby.

——— *curtipendula.* Very abundant on Yarmouth denes by the north battery, but always barren.

HYPNUM *subtile.* Roots of old trees, at Ormesby.

——— *nigro-viride?* Yarmouth denes. Mr. Turner thinks this plant is only a variety of *H. cupressiforme.*

SPHÆROCARPUS *terrestis.* Abundant at Caister, and other places round Yarmouth.

LICHEN *lynceus.* Trees not uncommon about Yarmouth.

——— *conspurcatus.* On every church about Yarmouth.

——— *epipolius.* On most of the churches near Yarmouth.

——— *corticola.* Trees very common about Yarmouth.

——— *exiguus.* Old rails near the north gates, Yarmouth.

——— *varius.* On the rails that separate Yarmouth from Caister.

——— *cerinus.* Young trees about Yarmouth.

——— *Turneri.* Common about Yarmouth, but generally barren.

——— *porriginosus.* Elms at Caister, by Yarmouth.

——— *sophodes. Ach.* Old trees about Yarmouth.

——— *umbrinus.* Common on old walls about Yarmouth and elsewhere.

——— *inquinans.* Very common on old posts about Yarmouth and elsewhere.

——— *contiguus.* Very common on the walls of the church-yards about Yarmouth.

——— *cinereus.* Churches and tombstones about Yarmouth.

——— *fuscellus.* Churches about Yarmouth.

——— *microcephalus.* Caister rails.

——— *tenuissimus.* Common about Yarmouth, but always barren.

——— *palmatus.* On Yarmouth denes.

——— *sepincola.* Caister rails.

——— *cycloselis.*
——— *virellus.* } Trees at Caister, by Yarmouth, and elsewhere.
——— *leptaleus.*

RIVULARIA *elegans. Roth.*
ULVA *pisiformis.*
—— *pruniformis.*
} Ditches about Yarmouth.

—— *ditchotoma.* On the shore at Yarmouth.

—— *plumosa.*
—— *furcellata.*
} On the shore at Yarmouth, very rare.

—— *multifida.*
FUCUS *sinuosus.*
—— *ruscifolius.*
} On the shore at Yarmouth.

—— *Hypoglossum.* Shore at Yarmouth.

—— *ovalis.* On the shore at Yarmouth, attached to the roots of *F. loreus*, very rare.

—— *Palmetta.* Yarmouth beach.

—— *dasyphyllus.* Shore at Yarmouth.

—— *natans.* A few fragments once found on the beach at Yarmouth by Mr. Mason.

—— *ligulatus.* On the beach at Yarmouth.

—— *barbatus.* Dr. Goodenough and Mr. Woodward give for their habitat of this plant, "among the rejectamenta of the sea at Yarmouth." Mr. Turner suspects this is inaccurate, having never heard of its being found there.

—— *mucronatus.* A single specimen once washed up at Yarmouth, so fresh that it probably grew in the neighbourhood.

—— *fibrosus.* Abundant on the Yarmouth beach, in December, 1798, but never seen before nor since.

—— *ceranoides.* On Yarmouth beach, very sparingly.

—— *canaliculatus.* One specimen found on Yarmouth beach by Mr. Wigg.

—— *serratus.* On the Yarmouth beach.

—— *laceratus.*
—— *laciniatus.*
—— *bifidus.*
—— *edulis.*
—— *phyllitis.*
} On the shore at Yarmouth.

—— *saccharinus.* Once found at Yarmouth by Mr. Mason.

FUCUS *loreus.*
—— *rotundus.* } On the shore at Yarmouth.
—— *confervoides.*
—— *flagelliformis.* Shore at Yarmouth, very rare.
—— *Whigghii.* Only three specimens were known to exist of this Fucus, all found at Yarmouth, till the Autumn of 1804, when it was abundant on the beach there.
—— *lycopodioides.* Among the rejectamenta of the sea at Yarmouth.
—— *subfuscus.* Common on the Norfolk coast.
—— *asparagoides.* } On the shore at Yarmouth.
—— *pedunculatus.*
—— *clavellosus.* Shore at Yarmouth.
—— *viridis.* Shore at Yarmouth; very common in some summers, in others not to be found.

CONFERVA *mertensii.* } On the Yarmouth beach, rare.
——— *stricta.*
——— *villosa.*
——— *byssoides.* On the Yarmouth beach.
——— *rosea.* On the planks by the side of the quay, and on *Fucus vesiculosus* in the Yare at Yarmouth.
——— *repens.* On *Fucus lumbricalis* on the Yarmouth beach.
——— *confervicola.* On *Conferva rupestris* and *Fucus purpurascens* on the Yarmouth beach.
——— *Ericetorum.* Moist heaths near Yarmouth.
——— *orea.* Yarmouth beach.
——— *Youngana.* Piles of Yarmouth jetty.
——— *riparia.* Salt pools at Yarmouth.
——— *flexuosa.* Pools in the salt marshes near Yarmouth.
——— *bipunctata.* } Pools and ditches near Yarmouth.
——— *spiralis.*
——— *nitida.*
——— *jugalis.*
——— *genuflexa.*

CONFERVA *Turneri.* Yarmouth beach.

——— *comoides.* Stones at Yarmouth, near the north battery.

——— *Borreri.* Yarmouth beach.

——— *flacca* Yarmouth beach, on the pods of *F. nodosus* and *vesiculosos.*

——— *vesicata.* Ditches near the cinder ovens.

ON THE SUFFOLK SIDE OF YARMOUTH.

CHARA *hispida.* Bogs on Bradwell and Belton Commons. Upon this plant Mr. Turner has made the following observations, "Dr. Smith's idea, in English Botany, VII. t. 463. that this plant is probably only a variety of *C. vulgaris,* appears to me by no means well founded. Independent of its greater size, and the deflexed acculei on the upper part of its stem, both which marks I have always found constant in all the specimens I have observed, the floral leaves have been three times as long as the Germen, which in *C. vulgaris* they scarcely equal; they are also far more numerous. Both species grow abundantly about Yarmouth, in the same turf pits, and are often destitute of that cretaceous incrustation which in general distinguishes them I cannot avoid adding, that in my opinion, this Genus would be better left in the class *Cryptogamia,* with which its affinity is striking, and in which it might tend to clear up some difficulties; and that the pellucid ring of the Anthera, which Hedwig supposed peculiar to *C. vulgaris,* is even more striking in *C. hispida* and *flexilis.*"

——— *flexilis.* Rivulet on Hopton Common.

——— *translucens.* Browston, near the water, in a turf pit.

UTRICULARIA *minor.* Bogs at Lound, on Gorleston Common, and in old turf pits at Herringfleet.

VALERIANA *dentata.* In a lane leading from Fabb's farm at Bradwell to Gorleston.

SCHOENUS *Mariscus*. By the river, adjoining Mutford Bridge.

——— *compressus*. Flixton marshes.

——— *albus*. Abundant on bogs at Belton and Lound.

SCIRPUS *multicaulis*. Bogs on Belton Common abundantly.

——— *paucifloris*. With the former, and on Bradwell common.

——— *acicularis*. Belton common.

ALOPECURUS *bulbosus*. Most abundant in marshes by the river side at Belton and Burgh castle.

POA *bulbosa*. Sandy ground at Lowestoft.

——— *procumbens*. Common in the roads and in the marshes about Yarmouth.

HORDEUM *maritimum*. In the greatest abundance in marshes by the sides of the river and of Braydon water.

TRITICUM *loliaceum*. At Lowestoft and Gorleston.

CENTUNCULUS *minimus*. Belton and Herringfleet Commons.

RUPPIA *maritima*. About Yarmouth not uncommon.

TILLÆA *muscosa*. Belton and Gorleston heaths.

SAGINA *maritima*. Gorleston.

ANCHUSA *sempervirens*. Burgh castle, near the gardens.

PRIMULA *vulgaris var. flore rubro*. Not very uncommon at Herringfleet and Somerleyton. A curious monstrosity of this plant, with several flowers inserted in a common calyx, of which the segments were much more numerous than usual, was found at Herringfleet, by a member of Mr. Turner's family.

VERBASCUM *pulverulentum*. Back of Browston hall, Herringfleet Common, and near Mutford bridge.

——— *Blattaria*. Once found by the river side, near the turnpike-gate, Yarmouth.

DATURA *Stramonium*. On Fritton heath and hedges adjoining very copiously.

CHIRONIA *pulchella*. Wet grassy ground at Gorleston, near the pier, and plentiful at Lowestoft.

RHAMNUS *catharticus*. Belton, by the three-mile stone.

——— *Frangula*. In the late Rev. Mr. Nicholls's grounds, at Blundeston.

CHENOPODIUM *hybridum*. Yarmouth, near the river.

——— *olidum*. About Lowestoft towards the sea, and hedges at Gorleston Common.

——— *botryoides*. Ditches and waste places in the marshes about Yarmouth, and between the cliffs and the sea at Lowestoft.

GENTIANA *pneumonanthe*. Hopton and Corton heaths.

BUPLEURUM *tenuissimum*. Gorleston, near the pier, and by the sides of Braydon, near Yarmouth.

SELINUM *palustre*. On Belton Common, in the beautiful grounds of the late Rev. Mr. Nicholls, at Blundeston, and Alder Carrs, at Fritton.

SIUM *latifolium*. Marshes between Yarmouth and Burgh castle.

SISON *Segetum*. In the late Rev. Mr. Nicholls's grounds, at Blundeston.

OENANTHE *pimpinelloides*. Very common by the salt marsh ditches about Yarmouth.

CICUTA *virosa*. Oulton broad, Oulton dike, Bradwell side of Fritton Broad, and elsewhere, not uncommon about Yarmouth.

SAMBUCUS *Ebulus*. Near Lowestoft and Gorleston.

DROSERA *longifolia*. Bogs at Fritton, Belton, and Lound, not uncommon.

MYOSURUS *minimus*. Fields at Blundeston and Herringfleet.

ORNITHOGALUM *umbellatum*. Hopton church-yard.

CONVALLARIA *multiflora*. Lily pits at Bradwell. Dr. Smith has erroneously referred this habitat in Flora Britannica to *C. Polygonatum:* our plant, (says Mr. T.) though its peduncles often bear only one, and seldom more than two flowers, is still unquestionably *C. multiflora*, and is sufficiently distinguishable by its cylindrical stem, and the shape of its leaves.

ACORUS *Calamus*. Ditches near the river at Belton plentifully, and ditch at Burgh castle.

FRANKENIA *lævis*. The edges of the salt water pools near the pier, at the mouth of the Yare, are all beautifully fringed with this elegant plant.

RUMEX *sanguineus*. At Lowestoft.

——— *maritimus*. By ditches on Bradwell Common, and elsewhere about Yarmouth.

ALISMA *ranunculoides*. Lound, Hopton, and other places about Yarmouth, common.

ERICA *tetralix. fl. albo*. Lound common.

PYROLA *rotundifolia*. On Bradwell Common, among furze. This has always been considered an extraordinary habitat for a plant which is generally found in deep shady woods; but Mr. T. inclines to think it is not an unnatural place of growth, and that this Pyrola rather affects similar stations, from having received some specimens, gathered for him by a lady upon the denes at Haarlem.

SILENE *anglica*. Lound, and fields opposite Bradwell church.

STELLARIA *glauca*. On Burgh Common and bogs at Bradwell.

ROSA *tomentosa*. Hedge on Belton Common, and in the lane between Bradwell and Burgh castle.

TORMENTILLA *reptans*. Lane at Belton near Browston hall, and wood at Corton.

STRATIOTES *aloides*. At Bradwell and elsewhere about Yarmouth.

MENTHA *sylvestris*. At Burgh castle and by Browston hall.

——— *Pulegium*. At Belton.

BALLOTA *nigra*. At Belton.

GALEOPSIS *versicolor*. About Yarmouth.

PEDICULARIS *sylvatica*. On the 27th October, 1801, Mr. Dillwyn found, on Belton Common, an extraordinary variety of this plant, with an hypocrateriform corolla, the limb divided into five equal cordate segments, the stamina were rather prominent. Of six flowers, one only was thus irregular; the remaining five preserved their natural appearance.

ANTIRRHINUM *Linaria*. Just through the turnpike-gate at Hopton, on a bank, on the right of the road leading to Lowestoft.

LIMOSELLA *aquatica*. Moist places on the denes at Lowestoft, near the fish-houses.

LEPIDIUM *ruderale*. About the river side, Yarmouth, very common.

THLASPI *arvense*. Belton and Lowestoft, among sand and shingle, to the right, on approaching the town, just before coming to inclosures on the Pakefield road.

——— *hirtum*. Browston.

COCHLEARIA *anglica*. By the side of Braydon, and in marshes near the river, at Burgh castle, plentifully.

IBERIS *nudicaulis*. On Fritton and Belton heaths.

ERYSIMUM *cheiranthoides*. At Belton.

——— *præcox*. Hedge on Bradwell Common.

TURRITIS *glabra*. Flixton.

ERODIUM *moschatum*. On Bradwell Common, doubtful if wild.

LATHYRUS *palustris*. Marshes at Flixton, and between Burgh castle and the river.

VICIA *lathyroides*. Sandy ground at Burgh castle.

TRIFOLIUM *ornithopodioides*. Near the sea at Lowestoft, and meadow adjoining the turnpike-gate, Yarmouth.

——— *maritimum*. Salt marshes, near Yarmouth.

——— *scabrum*. Hills at Gorleston, immediately above the ferry.

——— *glomeratum*. Gorleston, with the former.

——— *suffocatum*. At Lowestoft.

MEDICAGO *falcata, var. floribus violaceis, luteis, et virescentibus*. Fields at Bradwell and Burgh castle.

SONCHUS *palustris*. Ditches under Burgh castle.

LEONTODON *palustre*. Marshes over the North ferry, Yarmouth, and on Bradwell and Hopton Commons.

CARDUUS *tenuiflorus*. Not uncommon near the sea and every where about Yarmouth.

——— *pratensis*. Marsh at Bradwell.

GNAPHALIUM *rectum*. Belton Common, hedge by Corton wood, on the road from Yarmouth to Lowestoft, and side of the road from Yarmouth to Beccles, by the four-mile stone.

INULA *crithmoides*. On the sea coast.

ANTHEMIS *nobilis*. Blundeston, Bradwell, and other Commons about Yarmouth.

CHRYSANTHEMUM *inodorum; flore magno plenissimo.* Found in a field near Lound.

SATYRIUM *viride.* Marshes at Bradwell.

MALAXIS *paludosa.* Belton Common and Ashby warren abundantly.

LEMNA *minor.* } These plants regularly flower in June every year,
——— *trisulca.* } in marshes at Bradwell; but though abundant in other places about Yarmouth, are never to be found otherwise than barren.

CAREX *curta.* Flixton marshes.

——— *teretiuscula.* Bradwell Common.

——— *pseudo cyperus.* Bradwell.

——— *Oederi.* Bradwell, Belton, and Lound Commons.

——— *extensa.* Marshes adjoinining the river, at Yarmouth.

——— *binervis.* Corton and other heaths, near Yarmouth.

——— *distans.* Sides of salt marsh ditches by Cobholm, Yarmouth.

——— *ampullacea.* Very common on Bradwell and Lound bogs.

——— *filiformis.* Bogs at Lound.

LITTORELLA *lacustris.* By the margin of Oulton Broad near Lowestoft plentifully, and Belton Common.

URTICA *pilulifera.* Abundant under old walls at Gorleston and about Lowestoft.

CERATOPHYLLUM *submersum.* Ditches at Gorleston.

MYRIOPHYLLUM *verticillatum.* Bradwell and Gorleston.

SALIX *Lambertiana.* Bradwell.

—— *Forbyana.* Ditto.

—— *lanceolata.* Ditto.

—— *argentea?* Plantation at Hopton.

—— *rosmarinifolia.* Ditto.

ATRIPLEX *pedunculata.* Shore of Braydon.

EQUISETUM *fluviatile.* Wet hedge, at Lowestoft.

OSMUNDA *regalis.* Fens at Hopton and near Browston hall, and bogs at Fritton and Blundeston.

LYCOPODIUM *inundatum.* Lound and Belton Commons, and Herringfleet north border.

ASPIDIUM *Thelypteris.* Lound, Hopton, and Bradwell Commons, and at Blundeston grounds.

——— *lobatum.* Belton, not uncommon.

——— *Oreopteris.* Bradwell.

PILULARIA *globulifera.* Wet places on Hopton Common.

PHASCUM *serratum.* Fields and waste places at Bradwell.

SPHAGNUM *squarrosum.* Bogs on Belton common. This beautiful new Sphagnum is mentioned in the *Muscologiæ Hibernicæ Spicilegium,* as a recent discovery in the Hercynian forest.

GYMNOSTOMUM *intermedium.* Very common on hedges at Bradwell and elsewhere about Yarmouth.

——— *obtusum.* On the ground by the river side, near Yarmouth.

——— *fasciculare.* Belton Common.

SPLACHNUM *ampullaceum.* Belton bogs.

GRIMMIA *starkeana.* Side of a clay pit at Belton.

TORTULA *rigida.* Clay pit at Bradwell.

——— *cuneifolia.* Sandy bank at Hopton Common

DICRANUM *varium.* Pits at Bradwell, called Lily Pits.

——— *cerviculatum.* Belton and Bradwell Commons, plentiful.

——— *flexuosum.* Ibid.

——— *crispum.* Bank at Herringfleet, near the hall.

——— *pusillum.* Bradwell Common.

——— *viridissimum.* Very common on trees about Yarmouth, but never found in fruit.

POLYTRICHUM *Dicksoni.* Sandy banks about Hopton and Lound.

ORTHOTRICHUM *diaphanum.* Trees about Yarmouth.

——— *aristatum.* } Trees about Yarmouth, common.

NECKERA *heteromalla.* }

——— *curtipendula.* Thatch of the boat-house at Herringfleet.

BRYUM *bicolor.* Marsh adjoinining the turnpike-gate, Yarmouth.

——— *nutans.* Belton Common and Ashby warren.

——— *carneum.* Ditches at Bradwell.

HYPNUM *subtile*. Lower part of the trunks of trees at Belton.

——— *stramineum*. Bogs at Belton, near Browston hall, and on the heath.

——— *murale*. At the foot of the wall of Herringfleet hall.

——— *piliferum*. Shady bogs on Bradwell Common.

——— *cordifolium*. Bogs on Belton, Bradwell, and Herringfleet Commons. Mr. Wigg, of Yarmouth, was the first botanist who found this moss in England.

JUNGERMANNIA *pulcherrima*. Dry banks on Lound heath.

SPHÆROCARPUS *terrestris*. Fields at Burgh, Belton, Bradwell, and the other villages about Yarmouth: more frequently among turnips than clover, and often on trees: always with *Riccia glauca*.

RICCIA *fluitans*. Ditch by a small plantation at Hopton.

LICHEN *impolitus*. About Yarmouth, abundantly.

——— *rubens*. Gate-post at Lound and rails at Burgh castle.

——— *scabrosus*. Bradwell church-yard.

——— *lynceus*. Trees at Herringfleet decoy.

——— *epipolius*. Walls of Burgh castle, and Gorleston, Bradwell, and most other churches in the county.

——— *corticola*. Very common on trees about Yarmouth.

——— *aromaticus*. Gorleston and other churches near Yarmouth.

——— *abietinus*. Old oaks at Hopton and Herringfleet.

——— *conspurcatus*. On Gorleston and almost every other church about Yarmouth.

——— *contiguus*. Walls of Gorleston church-yard.

——— *umbrinus*. Abundant on old walls and churches about Yarmouth.

——— *tessellatus*. Wall of Gorleston.

——— *inquinans*. Very common on gate-posts about Yarmouth.

——— *cinereus*. Churches and tombstones at Gorleston and elsewhere.

——— *uliginosus*. Bradwell and Lound heaths.

——— *quadricolor*. Heath at Ashby, and Herringfleet north border.

CONFERVA *genuflexa.* Clay pit about Yarmouth.

——— *mutabilis.* On the stems of reeds in pools at Bradwell and Hopton.

——— *atra.* Rivulet on Hopton Common.

——— *rosea.* On the planks in the Yare, by Yarmouth. The habitat of this beautiful Conferva had been known to Mr. Wigg above twenty years, and for some time to Mr. Turner, before Mr. Sowerby's *discovery* of it, at Yarmouth, in 1797.

——— *vivipara.* Bradwell and Hopton, in the small plantation and other places.

——— *gonata.* Lound, on pebbles by the run.

——— *protensa.* On sticks by the side of Browston water.

——— *pectinalis.* Hopton.

——— *sordida.* Ditto.

——— *distorta.* Ditch on Lound heath.

——— *lubrica.* Hopton, Lound, and Herringfleet.

INDEX.

	Page.
Great Yarmouth	1
Garianonum	5
Yarmouth Haven	26
Public Buildings	48
Church	50
Nelson Column	89
Fisheries	94
Environs of Yarmouth	104
Caister	ibid
Ormesby St. Margaret	113
——— St. Michael	120
Scratby	125
Lothingland	ibid*
Southtown, *(Hamlet)*	128
Gorleston	137
Burgh	144
Bradwell	149
Belton	151**
Browston, *(Hamlet)*	155
Hopton	ibid
Brotherton, *(Hamlet)*	156
Ashby	157
Lound	159
Fritton	161
Somerleyton	163

INDEX.

	Page.
Jerningham, Wentworth, Garneys, Allen, and Anguish Families	164
Herringfleet	200
Corton	211
Newton	215*
Gunton	216**
Blundeston	220
Flixton, *(Hamlet)*	223
Oulton	224
Normanston, *(Hamlet)*	231
Lowestoft	232
Buildings	247
Chapels	251
Church	265
Population of Lothingland	291
Soil and Agriculture	293
Chronological Notes of Yarmouth History	298
Population of Yarmouth	342
Parliamentary Burgesses	344
Mayors	357
Ministers	362
Botanical Notices	365